

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761114665854>

Ontario. Legislative Assembly

Standing Committee on Supply.

Debate

35

74/7

S-35
-557

LIBRARY

JUL 17 1970

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Justice and Attorney General

Chairman: Mr. A. K. Meen, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Thursday, June 25, 1970

Oct. 27
Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

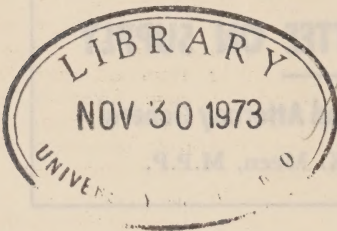
THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

Thursday, June 25, 1970

Ontario Provincial Police, departmental administration, general expenditure	S-1077
Recess	S-1102



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1970

The committee met at 3:35 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mr. A. K. Meen in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL (continued)

On vote 912:

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, there being a quorum, I call the meeting to order. I have filed with me at this time, and for the purposes of this afternoon's session, the following substitutions: Mr. Shulman for Mr. Deans; Mr. Kennedy for Mr. Dunlop; Mr. Carruthers for Mr. Hamilton; Mr. W. E. Johnston for Mr. R. M. Johnston; and Mr. Gilbertson for Mr. Winkler. Are there any other substitutions? There being none gentlemen, that will be the order for today.

When we adjourned last evening the member for Riverdale still had the floor and I give it to him now.

Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Could we now turn to the statement of Staff Superintendent Rodger, and ask if the statement made by Staff Superintendent Rodger could be read into the record?

Mr. Chairman: Could the commissioner read that into the record please?

Mr. E. H. Silk (OPP Commissioner): Yes, sir. This is a statement of Staff Superintendent A. M. Rodger I am reading:

On August 19, 1963, I was transferred from Burk's Falls detachment, No. 12 district, to No. 3 district, Burlington, as district headquarters sergeant. On September 16, 1963, I was transferred to Niagara Falls No. 4 district as detachment sergeant. On February, 1964, I was transferred back to Burlington, being promoted to staff sergeant, second in command of No. 3 district. On February 2, 1965, I was promoted to inspector at Burlington where I remained. I then assumed command and was promoted to the rank of superintendent

on August 9, 1966. On April 15, 1969, I was promoted to the rank of staff superintendent and transferred to general headquarters, Toronto.

Early in September, 1966, I received an invitation to attend a display of lawn equipment at the residence of Mr. Clinton Duke at his property on Lakeshore Road, Bronte. Although I knew the force had purchased lawn equipment from Duke Lawn Equipment Company, Mr. Duke was not known to me until I was introduced to him at the demonstration. There were a great many people there—members of parks boards, councils, and operators of golf clubs from all over Ontario. In attendance were Assistant Commissioner Neil and Staff Superintendent McKie. There may have been more Ontario Provincial Police personnel there, but I cannot recall.

After watching the demonstration of the many types of equipment, I had something to eat and left about 7 o'clock.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Pardon me, what was the date of that again?

Mr. Silk: The date of this statement?

Mr. Lawlor: No, the date on which he went to the Duke—

Mr. Silk: Early in September, 1966.

Mr. Lawlor: Thank you.

Mr. Silk: To continue:

Later the same fall Mrs. Rodger and I were invited to a barbecue on a Sunday afternoon. We attended in company with Sergeant-Major — now Superintendent — A. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson. There were a great many guests. To the best of my recollection we arrived about 3 o'clock and left about 7 o'clock as the sergeant-major was returning to London.

In 1967 I was again invited to visit the equipment display in September. This time Assistant Commissioners J. L. Whitty, A. H. Bird, and L. Neil, and Inspector Wilson were present. I remember the

assistant commissioners were particularly interested in snowmobile demonstrations as the force was interested in purchasing this type of equipment. I again left around 7 o'clock.

Later in the fall of 1967, Mrs. Rodger and I were again invited to attend the annual barbecue on a Sunday afternoon. We attended with Inspector A. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson. In attendance were several people I knew personally—

A federal cabinet minister is mentioned with certain relatives.

—Mr. Snow, the member for Halton, Assistant Commissioner Whitty and Mrs. Whitty, Chief Superintendent Robbie and Mrs. Robbie and a great many others.

Mrs. Rodger and I attended the wedding of Inspector Wilson's daughter on March 29, 1968. In attendance at the wedding were Commissioner Silk, Deputy Commissioner Whitely, Assistant Commissioner Graham, Chief Superintendent Robbie, Chief Superintendent Gibson—

He is now deceased.

—Staff Superintendent Wood (retired), Superintendent Garry, and their wives. It was at this time that the commissioner and deputy commissioner were introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Duke. This was the night when Chief Superintendent Robbie was killed while walking on the service road in Oakville.

The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner Whitely, Inspector Wilson and I were talking after the funeral at Dunnville on April 2, 1968, when Mr. Clinton Duke invited us to visit his home and extended the invitation to our wives. There were no other guests at the Duke residence on this occasion—most certainly not John Papalia. We all left around 10 o'clock.

At this time the commissioner invited Mr. Duke, Deputy Commissioner Whitely, Inspector Wilson and myself to lunch with him on the following Tuesday, April 9, at the Military Institute. I attended the luncheon.

Shortly after this I received a telephone call from either the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner Whitely to the effect that it had come to light that Mr. Clinton Duke had a criminal record and we were instructed to have no further contacts with the Dukes.

Mr. J. Renwick: Sorry, Mr. Chairman, what was that date?

Mr. Silk: He says shortly after. Now he has been talking about the funeral in the previous paragraph where he mentions April 9—and the luncheon April 9. Then the next paragraph starts out—

Shortly after this I received a telephone call from either the commissioner or Deputy Commissioner Whitely to the effect that it had come to light that Mr. Clinton Duke had a criminal record and we were instructed to have no further contacts with the Dukes. I have had no association with the Dukes since.

On December 12, 1969, I had lunch with a Mr. Leo Slattery, a salesman for National Paper Goods, Hamilton, whom I have known for 35 years. During our conversation he mentioned that his wife, Margaret, was a customer of a dressmaker—Mrs. Citron of Burlington. He went on to relate the episode of Clinton Duke's alleged threatening of Mrs. Citron with a revolver.

Mrs. Citron had intimated to Mrs. Slattery that Duke had boasted of his connection with senior officers of the Ontario Provincial Police and Burlington police. Mr. Slattery did not know which police department had investigated this alleged offence but he knew a charge had been laid and a statement given by Mrs. Citron to the investigating officer. I said I would bring this to the attention of the commissioner and follow his instructions—also that I would see him and his wife the following Tuesday or Wednesday.

On Monday, December 15, I related to the commissioner what I had been told and as a result of my conversation with the commissioner I proceeded to No. 3 district headquarters on December 17, 1969. Superintendent A. Wilson, Inspector J. Jones, Detective Sergeant J. McPherson, were interviewed. They had heard nothing regarding the charge brought against Clinton Duke by Mrs. Citron.

Deputy Chief J. Jeffries of the Burlington Police Department informed me of the details of the charge. The investigating officer had the statement of Mrs. Citron in his possession. Photostats of the police report and the statement would be made for me.

I made arrangements to visit the Slatterys the same evening to ascertain from Mrs. Slattery if she could add anything else to Mrs. Citron's allegations of Clinton Duke's relationship with senior

officers of the Ontario Provincial Police. On my arrival Mrs. Slattery informed me that she had called Mrs. Citron, advising her of my intended visit and asking her if she wished to come over (to the Slatterys). I made it very clear to both Mr. and Mrs. Slattery that I did not wish to see her or even talk to her on the telephone because if she were making allegations against me personally I could not investigate myself.

The only allegations Mrs. Citron made to Mrs. Slattery were—

Mr. J. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, could I ask the commissioner to go back about two paragraphs and re-read that portion of it? I am sorry.

Mr. Silk: About Deputy Chief Jeffries or—

Mr. J. Renwick: Just at the December 15—

Mr. Silk: Yes, I have got it. I am going back about four paragraphs—

Mr. J. Renwick: Yes.

Mr. Silk: "On Monday, December 15, I related to the commissioner what I had been told. As a result of my conversation with the commissioner I proceeded to No. 3 district headquarters on December 17, 1969."

I presume you want me to follow this right through?

Mr. J. Renwick: Please.

Mr. Silk: To continue:

Superintendent Wilson, Inspector Jones, Detective Sergeant McPherson, were interviewed. They had heard nothing regarding the charge brought against Clinton Duke by Mrs. Citron.

Deputy Chief J. Jeffries of the Burlington Police Department informed me of the details of the charge. The investigating officer had the statement of Mrs. Citron in his possession. Photostats of the police report and the statement would be made for me.

I made arrangements to visit the Slatterys the same evening to ascertain from Mrs. Slattery if she could add anything else concerning Mrs. Citron's allegations of Clinton Duke's relationship with senior officers of the Ontario Provincial Police. On my arrival Mrs. Slattery informed me that she had called Mrs. Citron advising her of my intended visit and asking her if she wished to come over (to the Slatterys). I made it very clear to both Mr. and Mrs. Slattery that I did not wish

to see her or even talk to her on the telephone because if she were making allegations against me personally I could not investigate myself.

The only allegation Mrs. Citron made to Mrs. Slattery were:

1. That I or Inspector Wilson had used the Duke apartment in Nassau. There is no truth in this allegation as far as I am concerned and to the best of my knowledge Inspector Wilson has never been in Nassau.

2. That someone had been given a snow cruiser. For myself this is totally false. In fact I do not even own a snow cruiser.

Chief of Police K. Skerratt of Burlington Police Department gave me the photostats on Thursday, December 18, 1969, which were given to the commissioner on Friday, December 19, 1969.

Superintendent Wilson has stated that he—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): What photostats?

Mr. Silk: Well, of what went on earlier. I will go back. I am going back to almost the same point I returned to before:

Deputy Chief Jeffries of the Burlington Police Department informed me of the details of the charge. The investigating officer had the statement of Mrs. Citron in his possession. Photostats of the police report and the statement would be made for me.

Now resuming:

Superintendent A. Wilson had stated that he found out about Clinton Duke's criminal record during the latter part of March, 1968, just prior to the Wilson wedding. He claims that he informed me of this at the time. I have no recollection of this as I am sure I would have brought this to the commissioner's attention had I known. Never at any function which I attended along with other members of the Ontario Provincial Police was John Papalia. In fact I do not know him by sight.

On December 16, 1968, Corporal J. Smith was buried in Hamilton. After the funeral the commissioner, both deputy commissioners, along with commissioned ranks of the force, and officers from the Quebec Provincial Police and Montreal Police Department were guests in my home. The only other persons present were the minister from Peterborough who conducted the service, and the priest who was

with the provincial police auxiliary at a point which is here indicated.

Staff Superintendent Welsh, who took the statements, as you know, then has a further statement here which is dated June 11, 1970, and it commences in the first person. Staff Superintendent Welsh is speaking:

In conversation further with Staff Superintendent A. M. Rodger it was further established when he advised the following:

On the last Friday in June, 1969, No. 3 district held a party for me at the Teamsters' hall in Hamilton. Duke and his wife attended, along with about 300 people. I believe I spoke to him. I had nothing to do with his invitation. I have neither seen nor spoken to Duke since that time. Never at any function which I attended along with other members of the Ontario Provincial Police was John Papalia. In fact I do not know him by sight.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Is that, if I might, Mr. Chairman, a reiteration of what was said before, or just the use of the same language by a different gentleman? Was it Rodger who—

Mr. Silk: Give me a moment will you, Mr. Bullbrook?

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): How can he tell he was not there if he does not know him?

Mr. Silk: I am sorry, there is a duplication in the copying, Mr. Bullbrook. Yes, and so—

Mr. Bullbrook: Might I just ask one more question. Commissioner, were his words "never to my knowledge was Papalia there" or are the words "Papalia was not there?"

Mr. Silk: I am quoting. This is part of the main statement, this is not one of the addenda—and this I have already given to you. "Never at any function which I attended along with other members of the Ontario Provincial Police was John Papalia. In fact I do not know him by sight."

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): How could he say that? The two sentences are contradictory. How can you say he is never there if he does not know him by sight?

Mr. Chairman: Has the commissioner finished the statement?

Mr. Silk: No, I have not. Now we are starting a further addition of June 15, and this is Welsh in the first person again:

Further to the above, Staff Superintendent Rodger now recollects a further social function which he attended at the Duke residence in the fall of 1968 and after Dukes' lawnorama, which was during the month of September. This is Rodger speaking:

"It has always been in the back of my mind that Mrs. Rodger, myself, along with Superintendent Wilson and his wife had paid a last visit to the Dukes', which was a barbecue on the Sunday afternoon. The exact year was uncertain because of the many varied functions which we attended while I was superintendent of No. 3 district and because during past discussions with Superintendent Wilson and his wife, they were positive that we had not done so. Their recollection of our final attendance at Dukes' was that of the barbecue held after Superintendent Clark's retirement party in 1967."

At which the cabinet minister I have already referred to was present.

However, on Friday evening, June 12, 1970, I recalled that Mrs. Robbie had attended the same barbecue as did (the other family already referred to). I visited Mrs. Robbie the same evening. On asking her to recall this particular barbecue, she replied that she had been present, that we were also there with the Wilsons and—

The member of the federal cabinet already referred to.

She said, however, that this was after her husband's death, which would be the early fall of 1968. I then visited the Wilsons and on reminding them of Mrs. Robbie's presence, they also realized that they had been confused regarding the different barbecues. I may add that at this time no criminal activities or associations with known criminals were even suspected of Mr. Duke; that he was a recognized and respected member of the business community.

This is further, and it is in the same form. It opens with Welsh speaking and it is dated June 16, 1970:

On this date I further questioned Staff Superintendent A. M. Rodger regarding his statement:

Question: Who called you from general headquarters advising you of Duke's criminal record and to disassociate yourself and Inspector Wilson from Duke and when did you tell Inspector Wilson?

Answer: Right after I got the call from general headquarters, Toronto, about Duke's criminal record and to disassociate myself from Duke, I would tell him immediately and did definitely tell him right away. I can't be sure what date; it would have to be after the dinner at the institute and before the 1968 lawnorama.

Question: Who did you get the call from?

Answer: I can't recall.

Question: Were you not told to advise everyone in your district?

Answer: I felt these instructions were meant for Wilson and myself and no other personnel, as we were the ones who had visited Duke. This is the impression I got.

Question: Would Assistant Commissioner Bird have called you?

Answer: I can't be sure. It may have been Assistant Commissioner Bird.

That concludes the Rodger statement, gentlemen, with one exception. I have a letter from Rodger which is restricted to a family problem, which has been dealt with by the courts and I give you my assurance that it bears no relation to this. I think it should be excused.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Commissioner. The member for Riverdale.

Mr. J. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, as I said at the conclusion of Superintendent Wilson's statement, it is not for me to try to resolve in this committee any conflicts and problems that arise out of that statement and the necessity for the investigating officers to return and get supplementary statements. That is a matter which I am sure will be dealt with by the commissioner.

But I am concerned, and I think it is of vital significance in establishing the relationship between Duke and Rodger and Wilson, in this extreme confusion, to establish the date on which either Wilson or Rodger, or both of them, became aware of Clinton Duke's criminal record. Now, as I understand it, Wilson states clearly that he became aware of the criminal record of Duke in the latter part of March, 1968, just prior to the wedding.

Mr. Singer: The 19th.

Mr. J. Renwick: March 19, 1968, yes. So far as Staff Superintendent Rodger is concerned, it is very indefinite but it is shortly after and referring, as the commissioner

pointed out, to the April 9 luncheon in Toronto. So we know very clearly that with full knowledge of the criminal record of Duke, Wilson continued to associate himself with Duke. And we know that having been faced with recalling any subsequent event, Staff Superintendent Rodger acknowledged that he had on at least one occasion after receiving knowledge of the criminal record, consorted with Duke. I think that is clear from the record and I will leave that at the moment.

May I ask—just to clear up a point which is confusing me—as I understand it, is Mr. Duke's apartment in the Bahamas, in Freeport on the Grand Bahama Island, rather than as in this constant reference, in Nassau? I do not want any confusion. It may be just that they speak of Nassau generally as being in the Bahama Islands, but it would be very easy for a person who wanted not to disclose whether he had or had not been at a particular place when asked: "Have you been to Nassau?"—to reply: "No, I have not been to Nassau, but I have been to Freeport."

Mr. Silk: Staff Grice tells me it is Freeport.

Mr. J. Renwick: It is Freeport? Is there anything to indicate any knowledge anywhere, apart from the statements by Rodger and any information from Wilson—Staff Superintendent Rodger and Superintendent Wilson—whether they have ever been on the Grand Bahama Island?

Mr. Silk: One of them says he has never been there—

Mr. Shulman: He said he had never been in Nassau.

Mr. J. Renwick: Pardon me, the Grand Bahama Island, of course, is north of the other islands in the Bahamas group and Freeport is accessible by airplane without going to Nassau.

Mr. Silk: I can only say this to you, sir; they both made it manifestly clear that neither ever used his apartment. I do not think I can go beyond that.

Mr. J. Renwick: Do you know whether either of them have been in the Bahamas?

Mr. Silk: I do not believe either of them have but I cannot substantiate that. It is my impression.

Mr. J. Renwick: Is there any information—without reopening any extraneous matters in the case—is there any information available

to the investigating officers from Mrs. Duke or from Mrs. Citron directly?

Mr. Silk: Do you mean as a result of a direct conversation by our people with either of those women?

Mr. J. Renwick: Direct conversations—or direct in the sense that somebody else went and talked with the Dukes—and conveyed information to the investigating officers. Or did the investigating officers not consider it necessary to contact either Mrs. Citron or Mrs. Duke?

Mr. Silk: Neither were contacted, sir. And it was considered and determined that neither should be interviewed. I am referring particularly to Mrs. Duke.

Mr. J. Renwick: Yes. I take it then that even in the situation where, having gone to the trouble of taking a signed statement from Mr. and Mrs. Slattery and with the statement by Staff Superintendent Rodger, that he did not feel that he should speak to Mrs. Citron; that this did not provide any reason to the investigating officers that they themselves should get into contact with Mrs. Citron or with Mrs. Duke.

Mr. Silk: An unsuccessful attempt was made to talk with Mrs. Duke. With regard to the Citron matter, it was not one that was specifically under investigation in connection with this study, as you will appreciate.

Mr. J. Renwick: On the reply about Mrs. Duke, when you say an attempt was made, could the investigating officers advise what kind of an attempt was made and why it was not pursued?

Mr. Silk: Mrs. Duke was approached through other police authorities at our request and she was questioned with regard to the three people we mentioned before—Papalia, Gasbarrini and LeBarre. She gave an assurance that they had not been present at the home. That was one of the assurances she gave—

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Speak louder please. Mr. Chairman, I cannot hear.

Mr. Silk: She gave an assurance on one occasion that they had not been present at the home.

Mr. Shulman: They had not been present on one occasion—or that she gave the assurance on one occasion?

Mr. Silk: No, she gave two separate assurances and they were not entirely consistent. One of the assurances was that they had not been present at the home and the other one was not consistent with that.

Mr. Shulman: What was the other assurance?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Silk: One of the assurances was that none of them had been there; the other assurance was that two of them had.

Mr. J. Renwick: Had been there, yes.

But even in view of that known inconsistency it was not felt that the investigating officers should pursue the matter to resolve that inconsistency?

Mr. Silk: The conclusion was arrived at by Staff Grice that it would be of no use to approach her from the information which had been brought back to him by the other police source.

Mr. J. Renwick: May I turn, Mr. Chairman, to the second part of the commissioner's reply about Mrs. Citron. That it was not considered that this—if I recall correctly—that it was not considered that Mrs. Citron's case had any connection with the matter under investigation. It does seem to me, and would you please correct me if I am wrong, that there was a sufficient connection that the investigating officers arranged to take a signed statement from Mr. and Mrs. Slattery about allegations made by Mrs. Citron with respect to the association by Mr. Duke with senior officers of the police force.

Mr. Silk: This all happened well prior to the current investigation. The Citron statement was—or rather, the Slattery statement—was taken back in December. Is that not right? Yes.

Mr. J. Renwick: Was there any—

Mr. Shulman: What date were the Slattery statements taken?

Mr. Silk: No, I am sorry. The Citron statement was taken well back but the Slattery—

Mr. J. Renwick: The Slattery statement—

Mr. Shulman: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Silk: The Slattery statement was taken more recently.

Mr. Shulman: Surely, we can get a more accurate reply from the commissioner. We

are getting misinformation after misinformation.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Riverdale.

Mr. J. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, when we were establishing the statements yesterday that were taken subsequent to the allegations by my colleague, the hon. member for High Park, those statements were related to this investigation that was being conducted and therefore the Slattery statement was taken. I am sure that the commissioner just failed to recall that discussion yesterday.

The Slattery statement was taken after the allegations by my colleague, the hon. member for High Park. I want to return to the question again—the commissioner's reply to my question as to why there was not an attempt to get in direct communication with Mrs. Citron, and the commissioner's reply that it did not appear to have a connection with the case. I simply make the statement that it had a sufficient connection with the case that the investigating officers felt that they had to speak to Mr. and Mrs. Slattery about the matter and yet no further step was taken. And I find that significant.

Mr. Singer: Would the member mind if I interrupted him for a minute about this Mrs. Duke questioning or do you intend to return to that?

Mr. J. Renwick: I think I will return to it in a minute, if I may.

Mr. Singer: Because before we leave that I would like to ask some questions.

Mr. J. Renwick: Now, I wonder, would it be possible today, without any great inconvenience, to get for the committee a statement of the transfers into and out of the No. 3 Burlington—is that the correct—No. 3 district, Burlington? That is still the number presently?

Mr. Silk: Yes, that is right.

Mr. J. Renwick: Would it be possible to get the transfers in and out of personnel from that district from the date which the commissioner gave me yesterday—I think, say, from January 1, 1964, to the present time or as close to the present time as possible? Is that possible?

Mr. Silk: Yes. You want the transfers of superintendents, of inspectors, of sergeants-major. Do you want anything below that?

Mr. J. Renwick: Yes, I would like all of them, if that is possible. Is this a big problem or is it—

Mr. Silk: Let me explain. Each of our 17 districts has a completely self-contained unit at headquarters. Headquarters is Burlington. There is a senior administrative staff: the superintendent, the inspector and the sergeant-major.

Then there is the identification unit, comprising perhaps three. There is the traffic unit with a traffic sergeant and so forth. There is the investigation unit, the detective sergeant and so forth. Then we move downstairs to the detachment and we have the detachment commander and we have there probably 50 constables and corporals and such.

You will see that if you want all of those transfers it is going to take quite a bit of research, but if you could restrict it—

Mr. J. Renwick: It would.

Mr. Silk: If you could restrict it to the upper group it should not be difficult.

Mr. J. Renwick: Let me reconsider my request. Let me just at this point state in very laconic terms the one conclusion that I have come to on this part of it, because I want to move to another area.

Mr. Singer: Before you come to your conclusions I would like some questions about Mrs. Duke.

Mr. J. Renwick: Well, I am going to. That is in the other area that I am coming back to.

I just want to say that my conclusion on the basis of yesterday and today convinces me totally that there is no question that there was a relationship between Duke and Staff Superintendent Rodger and Superintendent Wilson, which is one which requires a public investigation.

You will recall yesterday that I made the statement when I opened that we were speaking about proof, and I ruled out in my mind, from my conclusions, any criminal proof standard or any standard beyond a reasonable doubt. I said for my own purposes I was going to rely on my judgement about the balance of probabilities as a sufficient indication to me of what is required by way of proof in the kind of work which we are attempting to do here in the committee. That was for my purposes.

I am satisfied that for public purposes the burden of proof is even less than the balance of probabilities. It is a question of whether or not there is evidence which should go to a public official for inquiry so that he can explore the full extent of it.

Therefore, I think conclusively that that branch of the double relationship which we are engaged in assessing is established for that purpose, and that is the relationship between Duke and the Ontario Provincial Police officers Staff Superintendent Rodger and Superintendent Wilson without in any way in my remarks excluding the ramifications of that relationship with other members of the force, and the network of acquaintances that Duke built up in the Ontario Provincial Police.

I want to turn now to the other part, to finalize it. Mr. Chairman, the committee has been most co-operative in letting me take a lot of time. I will try not to be very much longer.

On the relationship between Duke and Gasbarrini and LeBarre, but principally Papalia, the only thing in the statement, Mr. Chairman, about Papalia, following the correction which was made in the statement yesterday, relates to the apartment.

Just to refresh my mind and the committee's mind where we got to yesterday; two apartments in a building owned by Gasbarrini directly or indirectly are under lease to, so far as the public is concerned, two persons, one at least being a fictitious person.

It is known that John Papalia lives in one. It is known that Mr. Duke has occasion to visit the other. It is not known, in either case, who pays the rent on either of the apartments and what are the circumstances. That is all that is in the statement about Mr. Papalia and that is just simply by way of summary.

It was also established yesterday that the police investigation was mainly by Staff Superintendent Grice. Is that correct?

Mr. Silk: That is correct.

Mr. J. Renwick: The final result of that was a report that there was no contact between Papalia and Duke. We eliminated the word "significant". We got to the fact that there was no contact, and yet in the course of what we have been discussing, Superintendent Wilson clearly, in his mind, related the instructions which he received about not having any further contact with Duke to Papalia. On two occasions in his statement he states that.

Secondly, as disclosed today—

Mr. Singer: Would you repeat that last thing you said, "Wilson related instructions to Paplia"?

Mr. J. Renwick: No. In Wilson's mind he related the instructions which he received not to have any further association with Mr. Duke through Papalia.

Secondly, there is the statement made today that through the intermediary of another police force Mrs. Duke gave two contradictory statements with respect to the appearance at the Duke home of one or more or all of the three men—Gasbarrini, LeBarre and Papalia. Yet nothing further was done to follow up that investigation and to resolve the inconsistencies.

There is the statement made two days ago in questioning here by my colleague, the member for High Park, about Chief Lawrence of the Hamilton police.

There is the further inconsistency, in my view, that Mrs. Citron was not questioned for the reasons which have already been given.

I want now to summarize what my view is on this matter. Let us stand back a minute and take ourselves away from the details with which we have been involved so closely.

We are led to believe that the Mafia operates with skill and care. They are probably subject to human fallibility, but that is our belief; that is the myth—in the lack of further information about it in the province of Ontario—that has grown up around the Mafia.

If the Mafia wanted to have a contact through to the Ontario Provincial Police, assuming what I have said is correct, they would operate with some care in the matter, and I think you would find that it would be difficult to establish that that connection existed. It would not be done quickly, and it would not be done openly, and it would not be done by contacts between Mr. Duke—if he is the selected person—and a known member of the Mafia.

What would be done, in my opinion, would be carefully, over a period of time, to select a person who would appear on all counts to meet the requirements of such a contact. The requirements are, first of all, I would think, a man with a criminal record, because they would want to have a man who was knowledgeable about criminal matters and would not be upset about being considered as such a contact. Secondly, they would want to have a man prominent in his community, both in a business and in a social way and, indeed, because of the somewhat eccentric behaviour on Mr. Duke's part, perhaps notorious in the sense of being a known figure in the community.

Mr. Duke meets both of those counts. He sought and was sought after as a prominent person in the community adjacent to the city of Hamilton. Again, it would take a period of time to do so, and it would appear to me that the period of time involved here is some four or five or six years in which the contact was established and made.

Now, that is trying to stand back and assess what we are talking about. Mr. Chairman, I want to make this perfectly clear, I am not making any allegation because I do not know, and nobody in the committee knows, whether or not any suborning of the police officers in fact took place to the point where there was any effective intrusion into the actual workings of the police, or whether there was any knowledge obtained on both sides, which would be in the nature of breach of the police officers' duties in that respect. That can only come out in a different forum than this forum.

Now if that is correct I want to come to the specific conclusion that I have come to and that is that Mr. Duke was a prominent, notorious citizen in the area he lived in. He sought social and business contacts, and others sought social and business contact with him. We do not need to go any further than the minister's statement about his place in the business community, because the first several parts of his statement deal with that matter. The social part is obvious from the men and women who attended these various social functions on the Duke property.

Therefore, Mr. Duke had established this wide, working network of acquaintances and friends, with the police force in particular, and with various people in that community.

It is perfectly clear on the record that Staff Superintendent Rodger and Superintendent Wilson persisted in the relationship—for what reasons, only a public inquiry will be able to ascertain—in the face of, as I understand it, clear and unequivocal instructions or orders from the commissioner of police. On the other side we have the relationship between Duke and Gasbarrini and LeBarre.

Whatever contacts took place, took place either for legitimate business purposes or under the screen of the business operations of Mr. Duke, but that they took place is undoubted, and is admitted and recognized by everyone. That, in my judgement, is sufficient to require an investigation of that relationship by a public officer.

So far as Papalia is concerned, you have this strange unresolved conundrum which has come out perfectly clearly. John Papalia is

known by reputation, because nobody knows all of the details of it; is publicly known as a member of the Mafia. Again, whether that is mythology or not, I leave it for others to judge, but everybody knows Papalia's name and has known it around this part of the world for at least 10 years. And yet I do not believe it is for us to intrude upon the commissioner's view; it is not in the public interest that the intelligence work of the provincial police be jeopardized by what we here are doing, and I accept for our purposes that we cannot inquire any further into it.

We are told that there was no contact; through the intelligence work for the purposes of this investigation, it was disclosed that there was no contact between Papalia and Duke. And yet, apparently, Mrs. Duke clearly stated on two occasions, first that Papalia was not at their home and then that he was. And yet the investigation did not choose to follow up and satisfy that.

Mr. Singer: It is not that clear. On one occasion, she said nobody was at their home, none of the three, and on the other occasion, two of the three. I do not know that anybody ever identified which two.

Mr. Shulman: Well, the two were LeBarre and Papalia. For that I refer to Chief Lawrence's statement.

Mr. J. Renwick: I do not think it affects the substance of what I am saying whatsoever: that there was sufficient reason for the investigation to have been pursued to establish and to reduce the inconsistency in the statements made by Mrs. Duke.

By Mr. Duke's own admission he knew Papalia, had met him and seen him around. And he is well known. Staff Superintendent Rodger, in charge of that district, No. 3 district at Burlington, stated that he does not know Papalia to see, and yet as one of the members stated, police officers, I assume, of a senior rank, are acquainted by photographs with well-known, notorious persons with criminal records in the area.

We come to the apartment building. The two apartments are leased, so far as the public is concerned, by two persons who do not use them, one of whom is believed to be fictitious. Perhaps the second name is fictitious, although there may be another explanation for that. The building is owned by Gasbarrini and one apartment is occupied by Papalia and one of them is used from time to time by Duke. Nobody knows who pays the rent.

So far as it is indicated, little effort was made to ascertain whether or not Duke and

Papalia ever had occasion to meet. I would think that that kind of surveillance is not the kind of surveillance from which we can conclude anything about Papalia's movements or about Duke's movements.

I just do not pretend for one single moment to know anything more about what has taken place and what has come out in the questioning which we have undertaken. But Papalia is notorious and yet he just disappears into whipped cream in this investigation. Nobody quite has ever seen him anywhere, at any specific time or place.

I simply say, Mr. Chairman, that my conclusion is abundantly clear—that the relationship of Duke and Papalia requires a public investigation to determine the extent of that connection and the reasons for it. I want to make it perfectly clear that I have only stated that John Papalia is notorious as a member of the Mafia. I have not made that statement about Mr. Gasbarrini or Mr. LeBarre. That is something that is just not known to me. But I think that relationship, as I have stated, must also be looked into.

This is my conclusion, therefore, for my own purposes, Mr. Chairman, and, I hope, for the members of the committee as a whole. I speak now specifically and positively to the Conservative members of this committee—and of course to the other members who sit in opposition, but they will make their own judgement—I speak particularly to the Conservative members of the committee and I ask them objectively and dispassionately to look at this matter in terms totally of the public interest.

I do not see how anyone, having listened to the questions and answers yesterday and today, can do other than come to the conclusion that there is evidence sufficient to indicate the need for an investigation about the relationships between Clinton Duke, John Papalia, Mr. Gasbarrini, Mr. LeBarre, on one hand, and the relationship of Mr. Duke, Staff Superintendent Rodger and Superintendent Wilson, on the other hand. In addition, there are many ramifications of whatever the other relationships are, and the whole of the matter must be investigated. But that key part is, in my judgement, established. I believe that a motion should be put, if it is in order now. Or has it been put?

Mr. Chairman: I have no motion before me.

Mr. J. Renwick: I would like to place a motion before the committee that a public inquiry be held into all the ramifications of

the evidence which has been placed before this committee from June 4, 1970, to date in connection with this matter and, without limiting that generality, specifically into the relationship between Mr. Clinton Duke and Mr. Gasbarrini, and Mr. LeBarre and Mr. Papalia and the relationship between Mr. Duke and Staff Superintendent Rodger and Superintendent Wilson; and that specific provision be made in the terms of reference to be given to such a commission that if, on application to a judge of the court—of the high court—no—if, on application to the chief justice of Ontario, any matter related to the intelligence operations of the Ontario Provincial Police is considered in the opinion of the chief justice of Ontario to be a matter which it is not in the public interest to be disclosed, to allow the commissioner to hold that part of his public inquiry *in camera*, restricted in such way as the commissioner would see fit to protect the intelligence operations of the Ontario Provincial Police.

I so move, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, I have a motion here which is extremely lengthy. I am not sure that the secretary got it all down, and I am not even sure I can read his writing, if he has got it all down. But the gist of the motion by the member for Riverdale is that a public hearing be held to investigate all ramifications of the evidence put before this committee since June 4 of this year, and specifically, the relationship of Duke, Gasbarrini, LeBarre and Papalia with OPP officials, with specific terms of reference being given to the commissioner—that would be the commissioner investigating, I presume, not the man here—that on application to the chief justice of Ontario, if any matter relating to the intelligence operation of OPP is, in the opinion of the chief justice of Ontario, not in the public interest to be disclosed, the commission would hold that part of the investigation *in camera* to protect—what was the rest of it—to protect—what was the rest of it?

Mr. J. Renwick: The public interest.

Mr. Chairman: Notwithstanding that there may be some merit in this, and on which merit I do not pass comment, I must say that I have to rule that motion out of order as it does not fall within the terms of reference of this committee. We are set up here to investigate the estimates and to pass upon, or otherwise deal with, the estimates of The Department of Justice and Attorney General. I consider that we do not have any such authority to pass such a resolution and I

therefore rule it out of order and cannot accept it.

Mr. J. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, this committee was not established solely for the purpose of hearing the estimates of The Department of Justice and Attorney General.

Mr. Chairman: Correction. Speaking to that, that is precisely what this committee was set up to do.

Mr. J. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, if I may complete that point of—

Mr. Chairman: That is the capacity in which we are sitting.

Mr. J. Renwick: May I complete my point of order?

This committee is one of the permanent standing committees of the Legislature. It is not the standing committee on estimates. It is the standing committee on legal and—

Mr. Chairman: On the contrary. This committee was set up with the same bodies as those which previously comprised the standing committee on legal bills, but this is the standing committee on estimates—

Mr. J. Renwick: Then, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: —for the purpose of dealing with these estimates.

Mr. J. Renwick: Well, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: There is no further debate on my ruling, and I do so rule. Your resolution is out of order.

Mr. J. Renwick: I accept your ruling. I would like the co-operation now of the committee and of the Chairman to establish a way, because I am not an expert in procedure, this can be accomplished; a way this committee can report to the House the substance of the resolution which you ruled out of order.

Mr. Chairman: It appears in the records of this committee and will doubtless be reported to the House. I do not propose to deal with it any further by way of a report from this committee.

Mr. Shulman: Surely we are allowed to report.

Mr. J. Renwick: Perhaps other members of the committee could comment on how we can get this before the Legislature.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, maybe we can ask the House that we be allowed to investigate. For example, the committee on health was set up to investigate the charges that were made about the hospital in Brockville. It was a recommendation from the committee. It went to the House, and the House gave the committee the authority. We could do the same thing, if that is what you wish to do.

Mr. Chairman: First of all, that is no precedent. Secondly, that was not a committee on estimates. This committee is set up for this specific purpose, and this purpose only. I would propose to report to the House in due course on the deliberations which we have conducted on these estimates.

Is there any further debate on vote 912?

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Downsview has the floor. Excuse me, gentlemen, the next gentleman on my list was indeed the member for Lakeshore on vote 912.

Mr. Bullbrook: A point of order, sir. As to the order of business it would strike my mind that I am inclined to agree with you as to the purpose of the establishment of this committee in that we are not really sitting as the normal bills and municipal affairs committee, but a standing committee of the House established for the purpose of evaluating the estimates of the department of the Minister of Justice (Mr. Wishart). But surely our purpose as a committee in this connection is to come to a proper conclusion as to the disposition of those funds, that this minister is asking us to vote in support of his department.

I do not attempt, as the hon. member for Riverdale did not attempt, to take issue with your ruling, but can I ask you, sir, for some direction as a member of this committee wanting to get the information necessary to come to an adequate conclusion as to the voting of those moneys—how can we do so in light of the circumstances that have arisen and the information that we now have? Is it appropriate for us to adjourn these present deliberations and seek further direction from the House as such, being a standing committee of that House? I purely put it to you—is there any vehicle that you as our Chairman can give to us to enable us, having regard to the present information and those present circumstances, to carry out our function?

Mr. Chairman: To answer the hon. member for Sarnia (Mr. Bullbrook), I would say as simply as I can, that we are here to deal with these estimates. When we have completed our deliberations on these estimates, we then report back to the House, and when these matters come before the House again, in the Committee of the Whole House on estimates, this matter can be dealt with and any observations by the hon. member for Sarnia or any of the other members of this committee can then be made known to the House.

Mr. Bullbrook: Most respectfully, sir, I recognize that we can always make our observations, but surely it is recognized by the chair that those observations will be absolutely prospective, because the fact of the matter is that we have carried out our responsibility whether to vote or not vote the funds requested by the minister.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, you can move—

Mr. Singer: On a point of order, I would like to—

Mr. Chairman: Just a moment. I was asked a question, and I will return to the members in a moment. But the fact of the matter is that when we get back to the House with our report on these deliberations the members are quite entitled to move the reduction of any vote just as they would be likewise entitled in here to move such reduction, and they can express their reasons at that time. Now the hon. member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: On a point of order.

Mr. Chairman: On a point of order. State your point of order, please.

Mr. Singer: I would ask whether you would agree with me or not that had the member for Riverdale said if the government persists in its refusal to hold a public inquiry, and the rest of his motion, follows, and “then I move that item 912 be reduced by \$12,000, which is the amount of the minister’s salary,” whether that kind of motion would have been in order?

Mr. Shulman: The incumbent members obviously cannot support that.

Mr. Chairman: And in any event that deals with a future activity and has nothing to do with our deliberations here. The member for Eglinton.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): On the same point of order, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Order. The member for Eglinton is speaking to the same point of order, and I have the member for High Park also wishing to speak to the same point of order.

Mr. Singer: I did not hear the Chairman’s answer to that. Why did you suggest that form of motion would be out of order? Or did you? The form I just talked about. Did you say that would be out of order?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Singer: Why?

Mr. Chairman: I would consider it out of order.

Mr. Singer: Why?

Mr. Chairman: Because again this matter can be brought before the whole House. And secondly it deals with a future action to be taken by the government if the minister persists in failing to call a public hearing and so on, so we cannot at this stage entertain any such motion which deals with an action to be taken in the future. And that is why I said I would consider it out of order.

The member for Eglinton.

Mr. Reilly: I would judge that that statutory amount of some \$12,000 which the hon. member for Downsview has mentioned has been something that has been voted by statute, and we have no reason, nor would we be allowed to reduce it here in committee.

Mr. Chairman: In any event, it has already been dealt with.

Mr. Singer: No, and on the same point of order, you obviously did not understand what I said. I did not say that we reduce the statutory amount—I said if we reduced 912 by the amount of \$12,000.

An hon. member: Not the statutory amount.

Mr. Singer: Not the statutory amount.

Mr. Chairman: The member for High Park.

Mr. Reilly: On that same point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, all right, the member for Eglinton.

Mr. Reilly: I would like at this time to point out, if I may, that I think that all our proceedings so far in connection with this have been out of order in my view. They

have been very interesting, and I have enjoyed listening to them, and I share some of the opinions that have been expressed. But from the standpoint of a committee of estimates that has been sitting to deal with the estimates, I think our procedure has been wrong. And the reason why I bring it to the attention of the chair right now is that I would not want to see a duplication of this every time we have an estimate of a committee. And that is the only reason why.

I agree with many of the things that have been brought up and have been glad to hear them. I was glad to hear the hon. member for Riverdale carry on his legal practice in here and we were part of it. It was well done. I enjoyed hearing the questions and the answers, and I think that under the circumstances there should perhaps be further investigation. I do not want at this time to suggest what the decision should be, but I say to you, Mr. Chairman, our procedure as far as the estimates is concerned has been out of order.

Mr. Chairman: The difficulty I might say in that regard, in addressing my comments to the hon. member for Eglinton, is that I too recognize that there has been wide discussion on this subject, and that basically it may well have been out of order. The difficulty was, though, that at the request of this committee in an earlier vote, the Attorney General has brought in a report, and once that report was before this committee I felt it was appropriate and not out of order for the members to discuss it in detail. And there has been, you might almost say, *ad nauseam*, some eight-and-a-half to nine hours of debate on this report without ever getting into the very first subheading of vote 912.

Nevertheless a lot of the items discussed do fall in one fashion or another under the various subheadings, such as, for example, administration, staff inspection and the like, and consequently I felt that had it been ruled out of order earlier the same matters could have been raised again when we got to these various subheadings. It was therefore of some question to me whether there was any merit in ruling the whole matter out of order, and I felt it better if we could continue the discussion along the lines of the report, and in the end result abbreviate the discussion under some of these other subheadings.

Nevertheless I have ruled, and the committee has accepted my ruling, that the motion by the hon. member for Riverdale was out of order. Now the member for High Park and

the member for Lakeshore have both indicated to me that they wanted to speak to the point of order raised by the member for Sarnia, and if that is the case, then they may speak—otherwise I think we should get on with the discussion of vote 912.

Mr. Shulman: In relation to the point of order—

Mr. Chairman: The member for High Park.

Mr. Shulman: In relation to the point of order raised by the hon. member for Sarnia as to the difficulty we have in what to do at this point, I have a suggestion to make which came to mind—

Mr. Chairman: Are you speaking to a point of order?

Mr. Shulman: Yes, I am speaking to this point of order if I may. The suggestion came to the minds of the hon. member for Parkdale and myself, simultaneously by chance, which is that obviously we are in difficulty here, and obviously a part of the difficulty is that a great deal of the material is confidential and cannot be released in front of this committee; and it is a suggestion that a subcommittee of one member from each of the three parties be set up to look at this matter in further detail and then report back to the committee and determine what our future progress should be.

Mr. Chairman: Again, we are dealing with estimates in this committee. We are not dealing with much more than that—indeed we are not clothed with any authority beyond that. I think I would likewise have to rule any such suggestion as that out of order as well.

The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: Since we are being foreclosed—I cannot agree that any of the discussion is out of order by the way—surely a matter of this utmost seriousness arising during the course of the Attorney General's estimates, particularly as adumbrated by the Attorney General himself in meeting the remarks which were made on earlier occasions by way of a statement (and I do not think anybody should flinch under the impact of saying, "This is taking a considerable amount of time") if there is any merit in this matter then it is an extremely serious matter that should take time.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to move a motion. I move that all of the matters—

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid the hon. member for Lakeshore has foreclosed on that one.

Mr. Lawlor: I want to make a motion. Do you want to dispose of the point of order before I make the motion then?

Mr. Chairman: The member for Parkdale also wishes to speak to this point of order.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, first of all, I do not think any of the discussions that we have had are out of order.

But the member for High Park, in speaking to the point of order, suggested that a subcommittee could be set up. My own feeling is that it would be in order for us to do this, and if there was any doubt, we could recommend to the House that a subcommittee be set up to look into the matter during the recess of the House.

Because of the shortness of time it is obvious that we cannot investigate this matter while the House is sitting, but I think it would be wrong just to adjourn and leave the matter hanging fire until next September or October.

I feel that it is very important that we do look further into the matter, because there is no doubt in my mind that not enough has been done insofar as the Mafia is concerned. I think it is a real problem, and I am not at all satisfied with the answers that have been given to the committee.

At the same time, I realize that most of the police officers and the police have no doubt been trying to do their best. There may be many instances where they cannot reveal information that they have, or they do not want to do it publicly.

Therefore, if a royal commission is not set up and they want to keep it within the members of the House, I would suggest that we do set up a small committee of approximately three members to look further into this matter in the immediate future and not wait until next September or October.

Mr. Chairman: As I said, I cannot accept any such motion because it is not within the four corners of the authority of this committee. This committee is set up for purposes of estimates.

If some other kind of committee such as a standing committee is to be set up, it must be set up by an order of a resolution of the House and not by this committee. We cannot subdivide ourselves down into subcommittees for any such purpose and I, therefore, rule any such motion out of order.

Mr. MacDonald: May I just draw to your attention that some years ago we had a comparable kind of situation, not in the standing

committee, but in a select committee of this Legislature which I believe was the select committee looking into consumer credit. It became deeply involved in credit in connection with used cars, and came to the conclusion that this whole issue was really beyond its original terms of reference. Therefore, its Chairman wrote to the Attorney General of the day and said that here was a matter that they became persuaded should be looked into, and the Attorney General of the day saw fit to establish the necessary investigations and to resolve that matter under new terms of reference and in another context.

Mr. Chairman: Well, that may well be, but firstly it was a standing committee, and secondly it was a further authority granted to the committee on advice by the House, by the Legislature.

Mr. Singer: No—

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, it was not a standing committee, it was a select committee—

Mr. MacDonald: You missed the point. It was a select committee that drew to the attention of the government—

Mr. Chairman: And they were granted that authority. They could not get it—

Mr. MacDonald: I am sorry. You are missing my point altogether. They said that the issue that they were moving into obviously was beyond their terms of reference, but they were persuaded that it required further investigation. So they drew it to the attention of the government in that instance—the Attorney General—and he saw fit to establish another body to pursue and complete the investigation.

Mr. Chairman: Well, that may very well be. However, as far as we are concerned I do not think that that example is close enough to the situation here to change my view on the capacity that we have or do not have, and I rule that motion out of order.

Mr. J. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. A standing committee of this Legislature, if one has to dispute its status, is superior to a select committee of the Legislature. It is a permanent continuing committee engaged in the historic enterprise of voting supply, and all the presuppositions of parliamentary history are involved in the work which we are doing here, and not just some special matter which is referred to a select committee.

I simply make that point because I think that there must be some method by which a committee constituted to vote supply in the historic tradition should have some way of dealing with a matter of urgent public importance. It has certainly, in my view, been entirely without the jurisdiction of this committee to deal with it to this point.

Would the Chairman, realizing that the difficulty which this problem poses for him as Chairman, consider taking advice of the legislative counsel and of the Clerk of the Assembly about how this matter might possibly be dealt with?

Mr. Chairman: I do not propose formally to discuss it. I may look into it later on, but at this time I rule this matter out of order.

Mr. J. Renwick: I made it simply as a suggestion and an endeavour to be helpful, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I appreciate the hon. member's trying to be helpful and it might be worthwhile to check and see if any ways are open but I do not anticipate that there are.

Mr. Reilly: It may be just as well for me to point out that some of us may share the same viewpoint as Mr. Renwick. We just do not think this is the vehicle.

Mr. Chairman: As I mentioned at the beginning, and addressing my comment to the hon. member for Eglinton, I am not trying to pass on the merit and justification or otherwise of such an investigation. There may well be considerable merit, but all I am saying is, in my opinion, and it is my ruling, we do not have the authority to take any such action in this committee.

Where did we get to when we left off on that one? I guess the hon. member for Lakeshore had the floor.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, and rather than end up my speech with a motion I could tell you the motion with which I am going to end up my speech.

Mr. Shulman: You may be ruled out of order.

Mr. Lawlor: I will make the speech anyway.

Mr. Chairman: I presume the hon. member is merely going to tell us what it is and is not going to introduce it until the end of his speech.

Mr. Lawlor: I will tell you what it is. It has to do with what precisely was in our

jurisdiction and demesne and that is to go to the House, and to go to the House forthwith, and to ask for the advice and deliberations of the House as to what disposition ought to be made of the matters that have been discussed here and the circumstances touching the Duke incident. That is precisely what I will be moving and I think we should do it forthwith without fooling around.

The reasons for that motion have to do with the evidence and the conversations we have had with this committee for the past few days—

Mr. Reilly: Is this not the same motion—

Mr. Lawlor: No. The Attorney General's statement—brought in in connection with the Duke matter—it seems to me, on reviewing it many times, is as important for what it does not say as for what it does say. The statement was taken from a focal point and with a white light directed upon Commissioner Silk. The whole tenor and direction of that statement is that way.

Personally, and this is my personal opinion, I think that was a mistake. As far as I can gather from listening to the testimony and hearing the commissioner speak and in the review that has thus far been made, he appears to be a fairly innocent factor in the whole picture, who carried out his duties, by and large, with responsibility. They may have sought to inveigle the commissioner into some kind of relationship with these questionable people that we are very much concerned with. But it did not work, that is all. It did not come to pass. But where the gravamen of this whole incident falls is, as I see it, with certain senior officers of the Burlington detachment.

I would direct your attention for a few moments on a kind of itinerary having to do with the role and position of Superintendent Wilson throughout this whole space of time and episode. The superintendent first came to the Oakville detachment in 1953. In 1961 the headquarters was moved to Burlington and he went with it from Oakville. The statement made by Superintendent Wilson was that he first came into contact with Duke in the fall of 1966, although there seems to be, within the statement as made, some talk of it being that he first met Duke in any direct way in September of 1967 at a lawnorama where he was shown some guns in the house.

Following upon that, he came to know of the record the following spring and despite this fact, and in face of this knowledge, he invited Duke to his daughter's wedding. That

gives one pause. Here is an invitation being extended and the reason given is because of his wife's relation to Mrs. Duke. At the same time, it must be remembered that Duke felt it was a sufficiently important invitation to fly in from the Bahamas to attend that wedding.

I think we are going to have to explore with greater depth, some intensity, precisely what the relationships were that would bring about such an eventuality as between Superintendent Wilson on one side and Mr. Duke on the other. Was the relationship so nebulous, involving so little contact that it would bring this man flying in from a distant part for a wedding within the family? That bothers me. A gift was given in the process, of course.

Then, a few days later, he met him at Superintendent Robbie's funeral and afterwards they went to Duke's home. Within the 10-day interval, he was also present for a further get-together at a luncheon. So here is a series of relationships, fairly intimate relationships, that were carried out over a period of 10 days. I can hardly think that kind of relationship should have been built on so slight a foundation as has been indicated by Superintendent Wilson in his testimony thus far.

Then there is another incident which seems to be lost in the shuffle somehow. When Superintendent Clark retired—I will stick to Superintendent Wilson only for the moment—Superintendent Wilson drove from Barrie and visited the Dukes that particular night. That time was some time in 1968 also. Whether or not it was after March 19, 1968, when Superintendent Wilson knew of Duke's record, is not clear and it has not been brought to light or disclosed. There is nothing before us which gives any indication.

Then came the commissioner's order not to consort, not to have relations with Duke. And in the fall, after that order was given, in September, 1968, he went to the barbecue. Then the justification has been given it was with the permission of Assistant Commissioner Whitty, but Superintendent Whitely is unable to verify that one way or the other, so that matter remains up in the air and in the limbo of our discontent. On a further occasion, in June, 1969, at the promotion of Superintendent Rodger, again Superintendent Wilson was present and so was Duke.

That is the history of the interrelationship between these two men. I do not think we can let it stand as it has presently been disclosed to us. I would say most certainly that as soon as this matter of the disobedi-

ence of orders had come to the attention of the commissioner, the commissioner ought to have moved; the commissioner should have suspended Superintendent Wilson, not abiding upon any other body. It was within his demesne, it was his job, and that superintendent ought to be under suspicion at present in view of the kind of allegations made here and the depth of those allegations.

A similar history applies to Superintendent Rodger. Rodger might have met Duke even earlier, but in any case it was in the fall of 1966, according to page S-482-2 of the uncorrected draft of *Hansard*, that he first became acquainted with Duke, although he says in the statement that was read to us today that the first time he was introduced to Duke was on March 29, 1968—two years later.

What was the nature of the first interrelationship with Duke? In 1966, some of the testimony indicates that Superintendent Wilson went with Rodger to Duke's home in the fall and was in attendance there. Nothing that is before us discloses whether he formally met, or informally met for that matter, Duke on that particular occasion a full two years previously. And if you trace it through the major incidents that are set out in the Attorney General's statement—the wedding, the funeral, the attendance at Duke's home, the luncheon and all occasions—again Superintendent Rodger was present.

In view of the implications of Duke's relationships to the Mafia, which was mooted to say the least, which was widespread, I would think, and certainly known among the police forces I suggest for a considerable period of time, we are never quite certain just how long a time this was really known. As far as Commissioner Silk is concerned, the date is determined by when the record was brought to his attention and the orders flowed as a result of that. But with respect to the Hamilton police, with respect to the Burlington police, the knowledge that they may or may not have possessed with respect to Duke's background and to his liaison with the Mafia—if it were known to them, then it should have been more vigorously pursued, to say the least.

As I envisage the situation, it could very well be this—and this is a good deal of a hypothetical situation: It would certainly be in Duke's interest, if he were connected with the Mafia, to act as an interlink or an intermediary. There would be no necessity for Papalia or anybody else in the Mafia to

consort with or have any direct relationship with any police force at all, if they could set up a kingpin in between to carry out. I am of the disposition to believe that this is precisely the sort of thing, if you catalyse some of the Mafia, that he would carry out. He was the man to attend upon police functions, to be present and to be seen to hobnob and to be there, to wear pins in his tie, to appear as a friend to the police and to cultivate that relationship. Whatever we may think of the reciprocation of the police of that invitation, nevertheless there is little question on even the flimsy evidence we have before us that that was Duke's intent.

There are many other things that demand and require further exploration. We cannot let the matter go. There are, in the terms of the Citron incident itself, conflicting statements as to who said what about whom, as to that whole court procedure which I will not review. We have been over it ad nauseam, as to the role of Leo Slattery, as to precisely what was said by Superintendent Rodger to Slattery and vice versa, and the role of Mrs. Citron, touching the Slatterys. This area must be more deeply explored.

That is one side of the coin, the business of Duke's relationships to the police. On the other side—and we are having great difficulty in establishing this—is the possibility, and I suggest to you the likelihood of the second relationship, the second link in the chain, between Duke and the Mafia. When this matter first blew up and Duke was interrogated by the newspapers, he denied carte blanche knowledge of a relationship to any, particularly to Papalia. In the House, the situation developed and some pressure came to be placed on him, through the interrogation of the Ontario Provincial Police. He conceded a bit. He gave a few inches.

He said, yes, he knew these people but that his relationship was of the most casual kind.

Really, can we place much credence in that? I do not think you can believe a word Duke says. I think that you have no grounds for doing that, because of a number of circumstances. It is, I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, more than a mere coincidence that Duke should be attending precisely upon the same apartment building, owned through a company held by Gasbarrini, and in which Papalia is actually ensconced, on the pretext that he is visiting some lady.

No doubt he may be visiting ladies, but he may be visiting this gentleman, too. The fact that you have not been able to establish

it does not in the least mitigate against the fact that it is not establishable. You just have not succeeded in the task, that is all.

But there in the same building, and through the remarks made by the member for High Park about the role of the superintendent in that apartment building, that access was obtained on some pretext of a friendship with Papalia, and representing himself ostensibly in some relationship with Duke, too, he gained access to that building and to that apartment.

Mr. Singer: Not by reason of friendship with Papalia, it was by reason of friendship with Jones. The member for High Park did not mention Papalia in that—

Mr. Shulman: No, but acknowledging Papalia is all—

Mr. Singer: No, but you did mention Papalia in that context. The member is summarizing, as you summarized correctly.

Mr. Lawlor: All right, I will concede. All right, under the name of Clinton Jones.

But everything comes to a focal point there as far as the geography is concerned, and we cannot let that sort of thing hang in the air. That would be, at least as to terms of proximity, a clear indication that the relationship was not all that casual.

The LeBarre thing is equally as nebulous. He met him at the Leander Boat Club. I do not think that sufficient investigation has been carried out in this particular regard, that enough surveillance has been made.

You certainly will not learn from interested people in these matters, who are protecting their own interests, as to what their interrelationships were. The only way in which this can be brought to the fore and into a clear light is through the auspices of a further inquiry, albeit part of it done in camera in order to protect the interests of the police of the province, but a public inquiry nevertheless.

Now, I would like to ask Commissioner Silk, on page 10 of the Attorney General's report—because I want complete clarity in my own mind—that the first intimation the commissioner had of this record was in August, 1968, when the question arose by pure chance from the recollection of one officer. That officer was not Superintendent Wilson.

Mr. Silk: No, it was somebody at general headquarters. I cannot recall who it was.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, their basic background and the historical and factual situation surrounding this is suspicious—and more than suspicious. When we are dealing with organized crime, when we are dealing with a concentrated body like this in our society, something which we had royal commissions about previously and which brought the Ontario Police Commission into being, we cannot sweep it under the carpet. We cannot play it down if the situation does exist and if you have some grounds on which to believe so.

I think that from what has been said by the hon. member for High Park touching the statements, hysterical or what not, of Mrs. Duke as to her three years' surveillance over her husband's activities, that she either clammed up or sufficient investigation was not pursued in the course of bringing this statement before us. But Mrs. Duke apparently had a deep-felt fear of Mr. Papalia. It indicated at some time that Papalia was a visitor and a frequent visitor at their home.

I do not know quite what Mrs. Duke's motivations were. She may have been seeking to protect her husband; she may have been in fear of her own life; she may be seeking a divorce. I do not know. But certainly this man Papalia seems to play, on the basis of earlier statements made before this committee, a considerable role in her life, which of course Duke would deny and of course Papalia would not comply with either.

So there is another area festooned with doubts, interrogations—all sorts of darkness—which simply must be brought to light. Did or did not Papalia consort with Duke? What is the relationship? If it can be more deeply established than simply the fact of occupying an apartment which the allegation is they both shared from time to time, then the whole plot thickens and it becomes a matter of the most urgent public importance that this be thoroughly fumigated and brought to light.

Those are my basic contentions in this matter, Mr. Chairman, and, therefore, I move that the matters which have arisen during the deliberations of the legal bills committee acting as a committee on the estimates of the Attorney General be forthwith referred by this committee to the House, to receive direction as to the disposition of this matter by way of a public inquiry or otherwise.

Mr. Chairman: I may have some difficulty in reading this.

Mr. Lawlor: I wanted to read it again.

Mr. Chairman: With the indulgence of the committee, let me see if I can read this handwriting.

I move that the—well now maybe I had better give up right now. The hon. member for Lakeshore can read this to us again.

Mr. Lawlor: I move that the matters which have arisen—

Mr. Chairman: Just hold on a second, would you please? We will get the secretary so that he can write this down. Maybe you can start again a little more slowly and we can get it entered.

Mr. Lawlor: I move that the matters which have arisen during the estimates—I could cut that legal bills committee stuff out of there, I think—of the Attorney General re Clinton Duke be forthwith referred by this committee to the House to receive direction as to the disposition of this matter by way of a public inquiry or otherwise.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion and I must rule on it as to whether it is in order or not. Unfortunately, again, although I have some sympathy with the intent of the motion, I am afraid I have to rule it out of order.

As I understand our terms of reference here we are empowered to report only on the estimates as we see them. The Duke affair was not referred to this committee. I therefore consider that we have no right to report on the Duke affair, nor even to seek instructions on it.

The matter can, I would suppose, be raised in the House by any member. If a member considers it a point of urgent public importance he can do so at any time, and I would say that that may be the remedy available if it is sought to be brought before the House. But I have to rule this motion out of order as well. And I do so rule.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Chairman, I will not debate because I cannot debate it; I simply challenge, with regret, your ruling.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, then we go on to the next speaker—

Mr. Lawlor: I am challenging your ruling.

Mr. Chairman: You are challenging the ruling? I think we can—

Mr. Shulman: You can appeal the point, if you lose it you can stand up and appeal it. Then you can call your members, if that is the rule.

Mr. Chairman: As far as I am concerned I am to take a vote of the members right now on my ruling. All those supporting the Chairman's ruling will please say "aye".

Those opposing will please say "nay".

In my opinion the "ayes" have it.

Mr. J. Renwick: The "ayes" have it? Mr. Chairman, I call for a show of hands.

Mr. Chairman: All right. Those supporting the Chairman's ruling will please raise their right hands.

Six.

Those contrary minded?

Six.

I have the casting vote, and I cast it in favour of my ruling.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Chairman, may I ask if those voting are all members of the committee?

Mr. Chairman: They are all accredited.

Gentlemen, we will proceed then to the member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: All right, Mr. Chairman, when I conclude my remarks I propose to move this motion which I suggest is in order, and it will be that in view of the fact that sufficient explanation of the conduct of its affairs by the OPP has not been given, that vote 912 be reduced by the sum of \$15,000, which is an amount equal to the minister's statutory allocation. That is a traditional vote and that is in order. I would ask that all members support it for the reasons some of which have already been given, and some of which I am now going to outline.

Mr. Chairman: I do accept that as a—

Mr. Singer: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: —valid motion before this committee.

Mr. Singer: Now, Mr. Chairman, we have over a long period—not ad nauseam—discussed one of the very important matters that has to be considered by this session of the Legislature. And those matters arise out of the allegations made by the hon. member for Lakeshore on June 4.

Mr. J. Renwick: High Park.

Mr. Singer: I am sorry, High Park. On June 4. The Attorney General did, a few days ago produce a long statement in answer, and the debate has carried on on the basis of that

answer, and additional suggestions that have been made.

Now, we in the Liberal Party are not anxious—let me say this at the beginning—we are not anxious to have public inquiries, royal commission, held in the air, to indulge in fishing expeditions on the basis of gossip or rumours or unsubstantiated suggestions.

An hon. member: I could not agree with you more.

Mr. J. Renwick: I agree with that.

Mr. Singer: On the other hand, one has to listen very carefully to what the charges were, and what the answers have been and then come to certain conclusions.

I was very interested in the remarks of the member for Riverdale as to the degree of proof. I would agree with him that certainly we do not have to establish a degree of proof that is sufficient to sustain a criminal conviction, or even to allow for a successful verdict in a civil court. I have forgotten his exact phrase, but it seems to me—

Mr. J. Renwick: The balance of probabilities.

Mr. Singer: The balance of probabilities. Well, I do not think we even have to go as far as the balance of probabilities.

Mr. J. Renwick: I agree.

Mr. Singer: But I think we have to have something more, before we take this final step, than just a charge that is made, that is unsubstantiated by any sworn evidence or written evidence produced here, but that is answered by apparently an investigation by the law officers of the Crown and as expressed by the Attorney General.

So where exactly does that take us? That takes us down to this whole issue, and what has really emerged up to date. I do not think, Mr. Chairman, there can be any doubt that Wilson and Rodger have acted in a way that just cannot be tolerated by the people of the province of Ontario. I do not share the criticism that the member for Riverdale made, I think yesterday, that they should have been disciplined immediately. I think the commissioner made a good point that the discipline had to wait, pending the final deliberations of this committee.

Had that been done in advance, whether we liked the disciplinary action or not, the suggestion would have been made, and perhaps quite validly, that someone was trying to sweep it all under the rug, and to emerge

with two scapegoats who were successfully being dealt with and that was a sufficient answer.

Wilson and Rodger are a substantial part of the problem, but not the only part, and I think the commissioner's reaction in this regard was correct.

Mr. J. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, just on a point of order.

I did not ask that the commissioner exercise disciplinary action against the two men. I asked why the commissioner had not suspended the two men, pending an outcome of whatever hearing was required. I just simply make the point.

Mr. Singer: Well, in fairness to the member for Riverdale, he did use the word "suspended". I have some notes about it, and the implication I got from his remarks—

Mr. J. Renwick: I do not think we need pause on it, other than I just wanted to make the point.

Mr. Singer: All right, you did use the word "suspended", I accept that. In any event, it is my opinion that because of the neglect of Wilson and Rodger to communicate to their commissioner information important to his being able to carry on his business—information relating to the criminal record of Duke—that they were negligent, they were seriously negligent, and they let down their senior officers, they let down the whole force of the administration of justice. No explanation has been forthcoming for the month's delay in the transmission of that information.

The second thing that I do not understand, and there has been no attempt at explanation, is why the orders of the commissioner, which were recorded in the minutes of the meeting, were never transmitted to all of the police in the Burlington detachment as the commissioner had instructed. I just do not understand that at all.

That being so, and starting off with the premise that the police, like Caesar's wife, must be above suspicion, then suspicion has to focus on Wilson and Rodger and they have to be disciplined. And I say, without anticipating what the discipline is going to be, that it must be something substantially more than a reprimand, substantially more.

I would suggest that whoever is going to administer the discipline have a close look at some of the discipline that was administered following the royal commission into organized crime held in 1961, where there

was substantial discipline meted out to certain senior officials of the OPP.

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, the system of transmission of orders and instructions seems to leave a lot to be desired. I would think that we should hear, at the earliest possible opportunity, of a method whereby orders and instructions as given by the commissioner or by his senior officers are transmitted in a way that can leave no possible doubt that the people who are subject to those orders have knowledge of them, and that there is a follow-up to see that the orders are, in fact, carried out. That is the second thing that I think is just not clear.

Thirdly, I just do not understand at all the system of purchasing that goes on in the Ontario Provincial Police. To suggest that 10 or 11 different members of the Ontario Provincial Police, mostly senior officers, have to go and look at lawnmowers for one detachment which results in the purchase by that detachment of only 25 machines over a period of five years at a total cost of \$11,000, is, in fact, ludicrous. There is just no other explanation for it.

For no other reason than these events that happened, surely, Mr. Chairman, the Attorney General must order, in his capacity as the chief law officer of the Crown, that the Ontario Provincial Police participate in the central purchasing system that apparently the ministers of public works have been trying in vain to set up for a long period of time.

How many more instances of this kind do we have to have, with all the possible ramifications, before the government says, "There will be central purchasing and it will work in the way that we apparently set it up"? Had there been central purchasing, one would find it difficult to understand why all this lawnorama and barbecue and socializing business, in fact, had to go on. It apparently has been given some cloak of respectability, because everyone was going to look at particular lawnmowing machines.

Well, Mr. Chairman, I have been listening to some of what I think are the inconsistencies in the statements and the evidence. It has been very difficult, because we have embarked on, perhaps, an unusual kind of inquiry for an estimates committee. We have been trying to analyse a series of charges, and a series of answers, without having in our possession for a reasonable length of time the statements from which the answers were issued.

I made notes, mainly to keep some of these ideas fresh in my mind. But without having

the full statements in my possession, and without having the ability to refer from time to time to the various details, I must admit that my ability to analyse all of the ramifications is very limited.

The atmosphere is not as in a court where at least the questioning and the cross-examination is restricted to one or two people who can focus on an idea. It is very difficult to maintain any substantial continuity. I feel that we have been hemmed in and confined, by reason of the fact that we have not got all of the statements that were available to the draftsman—I suspect substantially the deputy minister—of the reply that the minister read in answer to these various charges, not only the ones that were read, but also the ones that were made available.

We are facing an almost impossible task in our ability to analyze security reports which we are unable to look at. I share the concern, I think, of all members of this committee and all members of the House, that we cannot do anything in this committee that will destroy a system of intelligence that exists among police forces. Nor can we give comfort and aid to those persons who are necessarily under surveillance, by disclosing the full hand of the law enforcement arm of the Crown. And so, we are faced with a very difficult problem.

On the other hand, Mr. Chairman, as we try to elicit information, recognizing that we have got this barrier, how far do we go to inquire into intelligence reports? Certain things again emerge. There was the statement made by the hon. member for High Park that Chief Lawrence received information from Mrs. Duke that Papalia had been in her home and she was frightened of him.

I caused inquiries of my own to be made because I was, to say the least, suspicious of the answers that came forward from the Attorney General in relation to that specific question. They were a long time in coming. There were many conferences among the gentlemen who sit here advising the minister. The information came only after about 10 evasive statements—I say this consciously and deliberately—there were evasive statements made by the Attorney General.

Either the Attorney General did not understand the thrust of the questions from the hon. member for High Park, or he was deliberately avoiding them. The question from the hon. member for High Park was not, "Who was the informant?" The question was, "Did Mrs. Duke complain to Chief Lawrence?" And finally, after quite a series of

questions and answers, the Attorney General, in the quietest voice he has used in these estimates, said "No."

I was very suspicious about that and I asked that some inquiries be made on my behalf from Chief Lawrence. The message came back—I have never seen Chief Lawrence, I have never spoken to him—the message came back that Chief Lawrence said he does not know anything about it, or something to that effect.

Now, perhaps we accept that, but then what adds to my doubt is the information this afternoon about Mrs. Duke. You see, first of all the statement was made, "We did not talk to Mrs. Duke." And then in due course it came out—and I could not quite get into the cross-examination that was being conducted by my friend from Riverdale—eventually it came out that, well, somebody talked to Mrs. Duke. Who was it? "We do not want to say. It was a member of another police force." Well, what did Mrs. Duke say? "Well, she said at one time, two of the three"—and I still am not sure who the two of the three were; out of Papalia, LeBarre and Gasbarrini—"were at her house. Another time she said none of them were there."

Now, this is a very key question and the answer is most important, but the difficulty that we had in getting just that far raises grave suspicion in my mind. It just is not that clear, because surely the investigators had to recognize that if Mrs. Duke, who is a resident of the Duke household—I presume she is, nobody said different—has at some time said to somebody, and she said to a police officer, "The two of the three were in my house," the matter is just not dismissed by reason of the fact that another time she said that nobody was there.

Mr. Bullbrook: Hear, hear!

Mr. J. Renwick: Nor do we know the order in which she made the two statements.

Mr. Singer: No, we did not get the dates. I wanted to ask about the dates of those statements.

When was she questioned? Was she questioned since June 4 or does this relate to something before June 4?

I think we should have had something from Chief Lawrence. It is no secret that Chief Lawrence is a police officer and I think it would have been very helpful if Chief Lawrence could have said, without disclosing any of his informers, what Mrs. Duke had

said to him and what he had said to her. But that evidence was not forthcoming.

A very important part of this whole discussion has been not only the associations of the police with Duke, but whether Duke is, in fact, associating with people like Papalia, Gasbarrini, and LeBarre. We seem to run into a dead end.

If the investigation was being conducted with this particular thought in mind—and it would have to be foremost in the minds of the investigators—how then can we justify the fact that there is no positive interview or positive statement of an interview with Mrs. Duke and there is nothing before us as to what Chief Lawrence has said? I think that could have been made available to us, and should have been made available to us, by reason of the fact that you are not disclosing any intelligence secrets nor the names of any informants. Mrs. Duke is known to us; Chief Lawrence is known to us. Certainly Mrs. Duke and Chief Lawrence either should have given direct statements or Staff Superintendent Grice should have gone to see both of them and reported, as he did, about what they said. That did not happen.

Mr. Chairman, we are faced with another very difficult facet of this. We are concerned about the activities of the Ontario Provincial Police, and in light of the charges made by the member for High Park an investigation is carried on by other members of the Ontario Provincial Police. Now, I do not know who else could have carried on the investigation. An editorial today in one of the papers suggested that the Attorney General should have carried it on with his staff.

I have a high regard for his deputy minister, but I do not think his deputy minister is trained in that kind of an investigation, nor should the deputy minister be running around taking statements. So the Attorney General is faced with a very serious problem when he is called upon to do this kind of investigation.

Perhaps the RCMP could have been called in and asked to do this kind of investigation. Perhaps a series of special investigations could have been carried on.

Somewhere along the line—and I am not saying there is anything wrong with it because I prefaced my remarks by saying I have the highest respect for the Ontario Provincial Police and for the integrity of most of its people, and for the commissioner—but I say it is very difficult to bring in an objective conclusion in regard to all these matters when one recognizes the fact that the evidence we

have had here seems something substantially less than being complete.

It may be, Mr. Chairman, that the evidence that we are not allowed to see, nor perhaps should we be allowed to see it, or the public at large be allowed to see it, fills in all the missing chinks. The two instances or the three instances that I mentioned indicate at least there are some facets that we should have known about, but we did not.

The suggestion that three members of this committee representing the three parties be given full access—swear them, if you want; I do not think that you need to swear them, we have already taken our oaths, but take whatever security precautions you want—to the intelligence files and copies of all of the statements that have been referred to here in the past two or three days and allowed a reasonable time to deliberate in this connection makes substantial sense.

Mr. Chairman: Order! We have already debated that.

Mr. Singer: No, I am not debating. I am talking about the suggestion, Mr. Chairman, and I am going to talk about the suggestion. There is no way which I know of that a motion to that effect can be moved. The answer to this lies with the Attorney General. It is up to the Attorney General to recommend either this kind of an inquiry, which I think has substantial merit, or another kind of an inquiry.

I do not think that what we have had is a sufficient answer to the charges that have been made. I am not going over the charges in detail. Some have been answered; some have not. The fact is that people pick up gossip and I have several sheets of additional gossip; I have them here. There is no point in that. On the points that have become apparent there—

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, I wonder if I could interrupt the member for a moment. Does he have a copy of the motion which he has introduced, or proposes to introduce?

Mr. Singer: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Did he introduce it?

Mr. Singer: Yes, I will move it formally at the end of my remarks. I have only one copy of it; let me read it at the end.

Hon. A. A. Wishart (Minister of Justice): Is the end coming soon?

Mr. Singer: Maybe.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Downsview has the floor.

Mr. Singer: The answer, Mr. Chairman, lies, to my mind, not in a vote. There is no question, if we must reduce this to a vote, that the government can by weight of its numbers defeat any vote that the opposition parties are united upon. But I say that the Attorney General has the very serious responsibility of satisfying what I believe are the honest doubts of the members of this committee. I do not join immediately in the demand for public inquiry because I have grave concern about the fact that many public inquiries I have witnessed and attended have been something far less than satisfactory in solving the problem it has been referred to.

I would think, before a public inquiry be ordered, that the Attorney General recommend and make available some steps whereby at least one member of each party can get more knowledge than he presently has. In light of that knowledge, we can convey that information to our respective parties and perhaps come to some better answer than we have come to today. Mr. Chairman, I am going to conclude my remarks by moving this motion that says that:

In view of the fact that sufficient explanation of the conduct of the affairs by the OPP has not been given, vote 912 be reduced by the sum of \$15,000, an amount equal to the minister's statutory allocation.

I will be happy to withdraw that motion, Mr. Chairman, if the Attorney General will provide some vehicle whereby we can get the further information that I think we, and the people of Ontario, are entitled to.

Mr. Chairman: May I have the motion which the member read at the beginning which I had ruled would be in order as a motion?

Does the minister care to—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, order, please!

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I should like to speak to the motion. I am not, of course, speaking to it because I am concerned about the removal of the monetary allocation for my services as a minister.

Mr. Singer: That was not the motion.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I thought it was related to the minister's statutory—

Mr. Singer: No, it is an amount equivalent, it cannot come out of your salary.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I am not speaking on that point of view in any event. I realize that it is put forward for the reasons which the hon. member for Downsview has expressed. As he says, perhaps—definitely—his feeling is that the investigation has not gone far enough to clear up all the points about which information should be available. I will agree with him to that extent.

I will agree with him that there are some honest doubts left. I would point out that we have made the investigation that has so far been carried on, and which I point out is continuing under the pressure of the time during which the session is continuing, and during which we have been continuously occupied in these estimates. I think it is apparent to the members—and I stress this point—that the officers and the intelligence branch of the Ontario Provincial Police with the commissioner and others—other police forces—have been continuing this investigation. The statement I made a day or so ago was the information that was at the time available and I felt the estimates were drawing to their close. That investigation I stress is continuing.

I set forth in my statement originally that disciplinary action was directed and would be taken with respect to those persons involved. That has been mentioned by the hon. member, and I think he agrees that that should not have been taken in a hasty way so as to indicate that something was being done to gloss the matter over or to say, "Well we have done what is necessary." If you look at the words of my statement you will see that the commissioner will be following this matter up. I am sure he will be continuing this investigation, and under my direction further information will be obtained.

I want to deal briefly with the comment which the hon. member made that the Attorney General made evasive statements. That I reject. My statement, I thought, was full and complete insofar as the information then at my disposal was concerned. In answer to any questions I was asked subsequent to that, or prior to that, in these estimates, I gave the information I had.

He referred to one particular incident about whether Mrs. Duke had spoken to Chief Lawrence. The only reason I took some time to get the answer was because it was naturally referred to the commissioner and through him to members of his staff.

And one further reason—I think I did indicate that Chief Lawrence, while he gave certain information, would not reveal the sources of his information. I think surely the hon. member and other members of this committee understand that if police are required to give the sources of their information it has the effect of drying up any information which they may get.

Mr. J. Renwick: We agree.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I know, but I was criticized because I took some time to try to protect that situation in my reply. In fact I went beyond what I felt I should do in revealing certain intelligence work that was being done and who was doing it. So I do not accept for one moment any suggestion that I have been evasive in any instance.

There are honest doubts. The investigation will continue, and I think we will be able to satisfy those honest doubts, either in this committee if it continues, or in the House where the minister for The Department of Justice is responsible to the Legislature and is subject to questions as to all matters. I have no doubt they will be asked and I have no doubt that so far as those answers can be found and given, they will be furnished.

There is one thing—one element, I think, which has been somewhat glossed over. The charges were that certain members of the OPP were associated with Clinton Duke. That is admitted, that comes forth, that is known; the knowledge of the extent of their association, I think, is fairly complete, perhaps fully complete.

I did review Duke's conduct in this country in my statement; and his contacts, insofar as we have been able to ascertain them, with Papalia, Gasbarrini and LeBarre—it has to be admitted that not every moment of his waking life or theirs could be followed, and that there might have been things we were not aware of. But there is one element that has never been indicated in the committee, and that is that in the constant surveillance, particularly of those three other men, there has never been any suggestion that they are carrying on with Duke, or without him, a criminal activity, or that the police have been associated with, or condoning or overlooking or having knowledge of any criminal activity. I think that is a major element which we should not forget.

Mr. J. Renwick: I do not think—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: No, but that was not mentioned in the summaries made here to-

day. Everything on the other side of the coin I think was expressed, but nothing said on that score, and I would like to say it.

Mr. J. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, I specifically pointed out when I referred to the evidence which I consider sufficient for the public inquiry of intrusion into the Ontario Provincial Police, I very carefully made the point that I did not believe—I did not say I did not believe—but that we had no basis for saying that there had been any suborning in an illegal sense of the members of the force. That is something which I said had to be left for another time.

Mr. Singer: On another point of order, Mr. Chairman, I did not say that there had been any suborning. Nor did I charge that, nor even suggest it. I said that I had listened to the evidence here and that there were several questions that remained unanswered and, in order to allow me to go further on any charges I would want to make, or any demands for an inquiry, I wanted those answers—which I have not got.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I will accept that, Mr. Chairman, from both hon. members—for Riverdale and Downsview. I do say briefly there will be disciplinary action taken by the commissioner. There will be further investigation conducted by him, and under my direction.

I noted the suggestion that something be done by my staff. I do not know how that could be done, but certainly it would be done under my direction. And with those two statements, Mr. Chairman, I would ask the members of this committee not to remove from my estimates an amount equal to my statutory allocation.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. member for Downsview wish to withdraw his motion in the circumstances?

Mr. Singer: No, I do not.

Mr. Reilly: Speaking on the motion, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Eglinton.

Mr. Reilly: I would have liked to have supported some of the views expressed by the hon. member for Downsview because I am of the opinion that further information of some kind is definitely necessary, and a further investigation of some kind is necessary. I would have been prepared to have supported a motion by him if he left it in

the hands of the Attorney General to come up with the answers for whatever was necessary. I would have supported that motion, but certainly will vote against the motion in which he has now said that we reduce the estimates of the minister.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Riverdale.

Mr. J. Renwick: It is past 6 of the clock.

Mr. Chairman: I put the question for the vote, and we will take the vote and then we will adjourn for the dinner hour.

Mr. J. Renwick: I would want to comment before the vote is taken and it is past 6 of the clock and the rule is arbitrary.

Mr. Chairman: I have put the question, gentlemen.

Mr. J. Renwick: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Bullbrook: He is entitled to speak to the motion, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. member for Riverdale wishes to speak to the motion, that is in order, and I will defer the taking of the vote until after the hon. member for Riverdale has spoken.

Mr. J. Renwick: It is past 6 of the clock, and the rule of the House is arbitrary that the House rises at 6 o'clock. It is not at the discretion of the Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: It is at the discretion of the committee to extend the time beyond the time of 6 o'clock.

Mr. J. Renwick: There is no discretion permitted in the rule of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, is it the wish of the committee that we extend the time of this sitting a sufficient length of time to take this vote?

Mr. Reilly: I see no reason why we should not complete it here.

Mr. Bullbrook: The member for Riverdale wants to speak to the motion. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, he is entitled to do so.

Mr. Chairman: I invited him to speak to the motion and he suggested that we should adjourn.

Mr. J. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, may I make this point? It is past 6 of the clock. We rise at 6; it is 8 o'clock when we reconvene. As

everyone knows we have a very long night and tomorrow—

Mr. Reilly: All the more reason why we should clear it up now if we can.

Mr. J. Renwick: I do not think it can be cleared up right now.

An hon. member: The best way to clear it up is not to listen to any suggestions.

Mr. J. Renwick: I am not one for protracting the House affairs. All I am saying is that the rule of the House is that the committee rises at 6 o'clock. It is now past 6 o'clock, and under no circumstances in my experience have I ever seen the House alter that.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, I have made my ruling. I gave the member for Riverdale an opportunity to speak to the motion. He has persisted in speaking only to the matter of adjournment.

Mr. Bullbrook: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. This is extremely significant, what is being done here now. Surely to goodness the member has the right to speak to the motion. I am not as experienced as he, but it is 6 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: Indeed he has the right. Is it the wish of the committee that we continue this matter before we go to dinner?

Mr. J. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I want to point out to you that this kind of change of the rules requires the unanimous consent of the committee. It is not something that can be done by a majority vote.

Mr. Reilly: Is it possible, Mr. Chairman, that we can set a time limit on it now that would accommodate Mr. Renwick?

Mr. Bullbrook: Why the issue anyway? Why not let us all be back at 8 o'clock?

Mr. Reilly: I was asking, Mr. Chairman, if we could set a time limit to continue? Would this accommodate Mr. Renwick and others who would like to speak?

Mr. J. Renwick: No. I would prefer to have an opportunity to ruminate on the events of the afternoon, the statements that have been made. It is past 6 o'clock and I just do not think that the committee—

Mr. Reilly: The last thing I want to do, Mr. Chairman, is cut off any member of the committee; if it is the wish of the members to come back and talk, all right.

Mr. Chairman: There is a motion to adjourn which is not debatable. I must put that motion. If it is lost, then I will put the vote on the motion made by the member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. A motion to adjourn is not in order after 6 of the clock. The committee automatically rises.

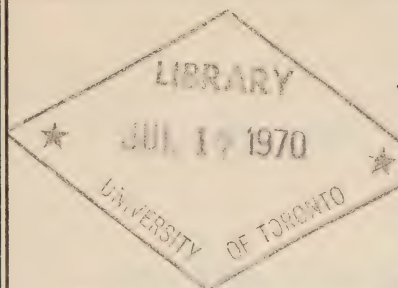
An hon. member: There is no question about it.

Mr. Chairman: There is indeed a very serious question on that score. If some of the members wish to leave, they are entitled to leave.

Gentlemen, it would appear that we must adjourn now; we will reconvene at 8 o'clock.

It being 6.05 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

S-36



Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Justice and Attorney General

Chairman: Mr. A. K. Meen, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Thursday, June 25, 1970

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



Price per session, \$5.00. Address, Clerk of the House, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

CONTENTS

Thursday, June 25, 1970

Ontario Provincial Police, departmental administration, general expenditure	S-1105
Traffic law enforcement, general expenditure	S-1124
Criminal and general law enforcement, general expenditure	S-1125
Adjournment	S-1143

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1970

The committee resumed at 8.15 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY GENERAL

(concluded)

Mr. Chairman: Now, gentlemen, for the purpose of the record, I will read into the record the substitutions that have been filed with me for this evening's session: Mr. Shulman for Mr. Deans; Mr. Kennedy for Mr. Dunlop; Mr. Worton for Mr. Good; Mr. Carruthers for Mr. Hamilton; Mr. W. E. Johnston for Mr. R. M. Johnston; Mr. Jessiman for Mr. Morin; Mr. MacDonald for Mr. J. Renwick; Mr. Breithaupt for Mr. Sopha, and Mr. Gilbertson for Mr. Winkler.

On vote 912:

Gentlemen, when we rose at 6 o'clock pursuant to the rules of the House, the vote which I had called a minute or two after 6 was, I hesitate to say, improper. I suppose that is as accurate as anything else inasmuch as the rules do call for the meeting to adjourn automatically at 6 o'clock, and so I consider the vote called to have been a nullity. We will proceed from there.

I have on my list the member for High Park. I do not know whether he wants to speak to the motion which we have before the committee made by the member for Downsview (Mr. Singer).

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): No, I do not wish to speak to that but I believe my colleague, the member for Riverdale, does.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Riverdale will have the floor—

Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale): Very briefly.

Mr. Chairman: —and I will call on the member for High Park when we have dispensed with this motion.

Mr. J. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief. I simply want to speak to the motion which is before us. The member for Downsview has moved the traditional motion of the disapproval of the estimate to be

voted for the Ontario Provincial Police in the estimates of the Minister of Justice and Attorney General (Mr. Wishart). He has based his motion on the proposition that he is not, at this time, prepared to support our wish in this party to have a public inquiry—a public inquiry, of course, which would have the safeguards for the police intelligence system which I outlined in the motion which I proposed and which was ruled out of order by the Chairman earlier today.

But he asks in the interval that a subcommittee of this committee be appointed to consist of three members—one from each of the parties represented in the Legislature—and that committee, under whatever safeguards are suitable for security purposes, be given an opportunity to examine the totality of the evidence which is available and the statements which are available to the Ontario Provincial Police and to the minister's department about this matter that has engaged our attention now for some days.

I simply want to say that we in this party did not accept that intermediary step. We do not think:

- (a) it is practical;
- (b) that it could be accomplished with the skill and attention which would be required;
- (c) it would not have the opportunity for us to have available the kind of staff and assistance and advice which we would require in order to make the kind of assessment which could usefully further the topic which we have been engaged in.

We therefore reassert our position, for the reasons which I stated earlier today, that a public inquiry is necessary.

The Minister of Justice, in speaking to the motion, has rejected the request for a public inquiry and has rejected the request of the member for Downsview with respect to the subcommittee of this committee. He has insisted that there will be a continuing investigation within the Ontario Provincial Police framework and within the framework of his department to complete the investigation and he calls in aid the shortness of the time which was available to the police to

answer and to himself to answer the allegations put forward by my colleague, the member for High Park.

It would be our view that in some respect that may have some minor justification in the fact that indeed the time has been short. But the nature of the gaps in the information that was available to this committee on investigation would indicate that it was not a question of the shortness of time which would have led to any different result because the basic omissions in the investigation which was carried out were omissions related to the difficulties always involved when a person—in this case the police—is investigating himself. I think it is always true that these kinds of investigation—in the utmost good faith—do not have that sense of detachment and objectivity which permit them to deal with this kind of a problem in the way in which it must be dealt with.

In reply to the remarks of the Minister of Justice and Attorney General, I believe the minister's remarks would have had credibility had he, at the time when the statement was placed before this committee yesterday, indicated that in some way or other this was a preliminary matter—in other words, if he himself had made some reservation about the time involved in the preparation of the case. I therefore say that we do not accept the reasons put forward by the Minister of Justice and Attorney General but I do want him to clearly understand, unmistakably understand, that we respect totally, the problem of the protection of the police intelligence system.

It is not beyond the wit or other bodies in this assembly or of the government if it accedes to our request, to provide the kind of safeguards in an inquiry which will protect that intelligence. It is necessary that within the confines of the government department, this investigation continue to achieve the end that a public inquiry properly authorized could very well accomplish.

We do not think that the public interest is always served by a government department deciding that it is not in the public interest. I know that there is always a question, and we know and we are aware that there is always a question, in people's minds as to whether or not—in the accounting jargon of the day—the “cost-benefit” of a public inquiry makes it worthwhile to have one.

In other words, would the damage to the morale of the police, the damage to the police in the eyes of the public, as a result of such investigation, outweigh the benefit

which the public would derive from an impartial, objective and complete assessment of all the matters which we have been trying to deal with in these last few days. It is my view that in our kind of a society the public benefit is always best served with appropriate protection of the public interest in those areas to which I have referred, by a public inquiry. I know of no commission of inquiry that has been held in the time that I have been aware of them in the last few years in the province of Ontario, which has not been salutary from the viewpoint of the public and from the viewpoint of the authorities that have been involved in any such question.

I therefore think that the Minister of Justice has not made a case for not having a public inquiry, and I urge him in the difficulties and the problems which we have faced, and in the concern which we all have in this committee for the public interest, to recognize that on balance and in retrospect and in the course of a few short days of reconsideration of his position, that he will come to the conclusion that a public inquiry is merited, is warranted, and is indeed demanded.

Therefore, our position in this party is that we reject the proposition put forward by the member for Downsview as an intermediary step. We reject the position taken by the Minister of Justice and Attorney General and we ask for a public inquiry with the safeguards which I have indicated as being necessary for the protection of the police intelligence system.

We will, however, in order to affirm our position, support the motion put forward by the member for Downsview because of these reasons which I have given on behalf of our party.

Mr. Chairman: The member for High Park.

Mr. Shulman: One line. I largely agree with my colleague from Riverdale, but I do want to say that I for one am going to vote for the motion put forward, for a slightly different reason. I think primarily, of course, I want a public inquiry. If the government will not allow this, I think his second suggestion, although not a superior one, is a reasonable intermediary and alternate step, and I will support this. I also believe that by withdrawing the \$12,000 we are showing our disapproval of the way this entire matter—

Mr. V. M. Singer (Downsview): \$15,000.

Mr. Shulman: —\$15,000, sorry—has been handled by the Attorney General's depart-

ment, and for that reason I shall support the motion.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: Just one brief word, Mr. Chairman. In enunciating the reasons there was one fact I meant to bring forward which I forgot about. In the reply of the Attorney General he stated that LeBarre and Duke met at the Leander Boat Club, of which they were both members. In last evening's *Toronto Telegram* there was a statement attributed to the secretary of the Leander Boat Club, whose name I have forgotten, who said, as reported, that neither LeBarre nor Duke are, or ever have been, members of the Leander Boat Club.

I would have thought that before that statement appeared in the Attorney General's formal statement that someone would have taken the time and the trouble to have asked that very simple and obvious question of the secretary of the Leander club. Obviously there is a serious conflict there about a fact that can be very important.

I wanted to say just two brief words about the remarks of the hon. member for Riverdale.

No. 1: In putting the motion forward and enunciating the reasons for it, we are anxious if we can avoid, in justification of all of the facts that are before us, a public inquiry for the reasons I have enunciated. We have not foreclosed a public inquiry. I make this abundantly clear. Hopefully, there is an intermediate step that might avoid it.

No. 2. I cannot subscribe to the general statement made by the hon. member for Riverdale that—well, he qualified it—no public inquiry with which he is familiar has not had a salutary effect. I do not need to list the number of ones that I believe not only have not had salutary effects, but have been positive disasters—I see there is a smile on the face of the member for York South (Mr. MacDonald); he and I could agree on a number of them—they have had a deleterious effect. I just do not think that the magic phrase "public inquiry" is the panacea to the ills that beset this government.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Parkdale.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, I will be very short, because this subject has been discussed so thoroughly and secondly my laryngitis will not carry me too far. But I did want to say that I have every confidence

in Mr. Silk who heads the OPP. I think there are many good things that can be said about our forces. For example, Inspector Erskine is here tonight who heads the anti-fraud squad. I have heard from various sources that we in Ontario have the best anti-fraud force in the country.

But there is no question that with what has happened over the Duke affair and what has gone on with the force in Burlington that the confidence in the OPP has been shaken. We are at war with organized crime, and there is no question in my mind that the Mafia is a very serious force in the province of Ontario and is a very serious force in the country as a whole. Therefore, we as public servants have to be on guard. There is no question in my mind, and I think probably in most people's minds who have listened to the proceedings that have gone on, that we have reason to be very concerned about the different individuals that infiltrate our society—not just the police, but our society as a whole.

I have my doubts about a public inquiry, because I do not want to see the whole thing blasted in the public and in some cases harm the force, which has been doing a good service in many respects. But this hearing has obviously brought forth weaknesses which are pretty obvious. I would hope that the Attorney General would use his influence and appoint a subcommittee of three members, someone from each party, so that we as public servants could be taken into the confidence of the police department. What I think we lack in our Ontario society today is some type of closeness with the police force.

I think in Gilbert and Sullivan they say that a policeman's lot is not a happy one. This is very true. The police need the confidence of the public. Those of us who are representatives of the public, who are elected by the people as a whole, are certainly an outlet, where the police department can have some liaison as a whole. I would urge the Minister of Justice to take up the suggestion that the member for Downsview has made that a small committee be set up—we have used the figure of three, one from each party—so that we could have some idea of what the police are trying to do.

I believe, and this is my own personal belief, but I think it is held generally by the public, that the police are an in-group and there is no question that many people, particularly new Canadians, fear police just because they are policemen. Actually, you know, this is not a true picture of Canadian society as a whole. We are probably the

only free society in the world that has a policeman as an emblem. The RCMP are known throughout the world and we hold them up as an emblem.

In most societies policemen are feared. In Canada they are not. But because society has become so urbanized the policemen are in some respects becoming alienated from the population as a whole. This is something that we as public servants should see to—we should emphasize to the public that the policemen are servants. It is well for police departments, whether they be the OPP or the city police or the RCMP, that the policemen are servants of the public, and I do think it is most important for the Attorney General to make every effort to emphasize that this is the policy of government, not just of a political party, but of government as a whole and that they are anxious to encourage public participation in helping the police departments.

It is quite true that the police cannot tell the public who their tipoff men are or where they get their information. This is quite true and I, for one, realize the danger of a public inquiry. But I do emphasize the importance to the Attorney General that if he would take the unusual step of appointing a small committee and have the OPP take that committee of members of the Legislature into its confidence and say "This is our problem, this is what we are trying to do," I am sure that he would go a long way in serving the cause of law and order.

We have not reached the extreme state as they have in the United States where law and order has become a major issue, but it is certainly going to become a major issue in this province as the years go by simply because of the growth of organized crime. I would hope that the suggestion of the member for Downsview would be taken very seriously by the Attorney General, and that a small committee will be appointed.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any other members who wish to address themselves to this motion before I ask the minister for any final words in reply, following which I will put the question?

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): Mr. Chairman, I think that I have indicated how I feel as far as the committee is concerned, and perhaps the need for some further inquiries, further investigation, some more answers in connection with it. I have suggested under the circumstances that where I agree with many of the things that my good friend from Parkdale has suggested, I disagree with one

from the standpoint of the lack of confidence in the OPP. I have less confidence in two men who have been mentioned over and over again—Wilson and Rodger—but I do not have less confidence in the OPP. I think this is one thing that should be established very firmly here, Mr. Chairman, and I think that as far as—

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): Let us hope that is true.

Mr. Reilly:—a suggestion from the standpoint of a public inquiry is concerned, as Mr. Renwick pointed out earlier tonight, there are several reasons why we should not have one—from the standpoint of time, from the standpoint of expense and from the standpoint of bandying around names that are innocent. These are some of the reasons why we should not. People are hurt unnecessarily.

I have the utmost faith and confidence from the standpoint of the Ontario Provincial Police and many of the people who are operating the police force and those who are in charge. I agree that from the evidence we have heard that there may have been some indiscretions by two of the men who have been mentioned here over and over again. But this is no case for a public inquiry because every person in this room could be categorized on the same basis if you want to associate them with somebody, somewhere, who had seen them with somebody, or talking with somebody, or having coffee with somebody.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Guilt by association.

Mr. Reilly: Yes, everybody in this room could be in that same position, including the recently retired leader of the New Democratic Party.

Mr. P. J. Yakabuski (Renfrew South): Maybe that is why he retired.

Mr. Singer: He has to associate with the members of his caucus every day.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, could I make one answer to the member for Eglinton through you? There is no question in my mind that the Attorney General has not satisfied the implications of the infiltration of the Mafia in this province. This is what concerns me. I think that unless we take a very strong stand against organized crime, more particularly known as the Mafia, we are going to be in very serious trouble. I think it is most important that the Attorney General

seek the co-operation of all parties in this Legislature. The only way it can be done—

Mr. Chairman: Order! I just want to mention to the member that I was in error in allowing him to speak a second time on this motion.

Mr. Singer: Why?

Mr. Chairman: As I understand it, on a motion a member may speak only once.

Mr. Singer: I think you are wrong, but we will not question it at this time.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a few words.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, the member for Sarnia might be permitted.

Mr. Bullbrook: Basically, what I wanted to convey was this, the residual thought in my mind that I had expressed previously. I think I said two days ago that I hoped the allegations of the member for High Park were unfounded. I said that from a point of view of expressing a public hope that there is no merit in allegations of any sinister connection between our police force and organized crime in the province.

Now, there are two things I want to say. The Attorney General twice in the course of his reply to my colleague from Downsview said that there are honest doubts left. I think, in fairness to the public of Ontario, we should clarify this. I hope the Minister of Justice meant that there are honest doubts as to any possible liaison between the provincial police and organized crime in Ontario, and very extreme honest doubts in the mind of the Attorney General and this committee as to the adequacy of the OPP in their investigation of organized crime in the province of Ontario.

I want to say to you, Mr. Chairman, that what staggers me, as a member of this committee, is that if this is the quality of investigation that this force brings in support of the Minister of Justice to allegations made in this chamber, if this is the quality of investigation that you are able to bring forward, then I am worried about what investigation you are bringing forward in connection with organized crime.

I am not going to litanize again tonight what has been so amply well done by the members for Riverdale and Downsview in connection with the frailties, the very obvious frailties in this investigation. It beggars imagination as far as I am concerned to have

it brought to our attention that the chief of police of a community of the size and known propensities of the city of Hamilton might have made the comment that there might be a connection between Duke and Papalia and that it not be further investigated. I just cannot understand that because they pointed out so clearly and amply, Mr. Chairman, that there are two considerations—the connection between Duke and Papalia and these other men, and the connection between Duke and the officers of the force.

I would like to say, sir, that I hope that this has been a question of indiscretion on the part of those officers, but I want to record for myself, in support of the motion, my very deep concern as to whether we are properly equipped to investigate organized crime if this is the quality of investigation that is brought to bear in connection with this matter.

Mr. Chairman: Any further members?

The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Just one comment here in answer largely to the member for Eglinton.

I would remind him that, as I see the situation, we are confined, and have been by and large, within the four contour lines set down by the Attorney General in his statement, and that we have not perused nor been given an opportunity to peruse, nor do we wish to peruse at this time, the role of numerous other senior officers—nine in all—who attended on these premises on various occasions, nor the role of the other 19 policemen and officers, some of them connected with the Burlington detachment, some not. And the nine already mentioned fall within the 19.

I mean this would have to be a far deeper and more searching investigation than just the two men you mention who because of the Attorney General's statement have come to the fore in the course of these discussions. Therefore, for that very reason either one thing or the other should be done, and I think that the only way that you can really have the breadth and depth of investigation that would be requisite to bring the whole thing to the surface would be through a public inquiry.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Kitchener.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, the comments this evening, sitting back on this committee, remind me of the initial points that were raised in the first day of the estimates before this committee. Then the member for

High Park first coalesced and crystallized the various problems and placed them before this committee.

They reminded me, of course, of the conversations both of us had had with Mrs. Citron. At that time I spent, I suppose, half to three-quarters of an hour reviewing with her the allegations—and the comments, admittedly, in some cases, heresay. But as a lawyer, and in that way as an officer of the court, as of course many of my legal colleagues here are too, and as a member of the Legislature, I think I was more disturbed by what she said to me that afternoon than I have been by anything in the two and one-half years that I have been a member of this Legislature.

The allegations, the comments—whether well founded or not—were exceptionally disquieting to me. I have had absolutely no occasion in the past, as a lawyer or otherwise, to think anything but most highly of the operation of law and order within this province. And I still think highly of that. I have great faith in the operation of the Ontario Provincial Police in many of its areas. But it would unfortunately appear that, hinging upon those allegations and developing those into what the committee has looked into these past several weeks, there are areas that simply have not been resolved.

I entirely agree with the comments of my colleague from Sarnia. I find it exceptionally upsetting that the good name of this force should be compromised by several of its members. And on that point, the member for Eglinton is correct when he says that only a few are involved. This unfortunately is not the right side of the coin at which to look. We have to say, is it not tragic that a few were involved, because we presume of course that there must be complete independence from any connection—we are back to Caesar's wife—that the force must be beyond reproach.

Naturally because of the public interest in this area and naturally because of the press involvement, there have been many newspaper articles, many reports which must unfortunately leave in the minds of many of our citizens some doubts. These doubts, once planted, if they grow and develop further, can do nothing but harm the image of the Ontario Provincial Police.

Even though there may only be a few involved, I think it is going to take some years—whether an investigation is held publicly or whether the motion by my colleague from Downsview is upheld, or indeed whether the Attorney General refuses to do anything

openly in response to these two items—it is going to take some years to repair the damage that has been done. And while he may choose to minimize that damage, while disciplinary procedures may take some of the sting out of it, so far as the internal operation of the force is concerned these doubts still remain.

The damages unfortunately have been done. The die has been cast that calls into question, unfortunately—and I say it very seriously, “unfortunately”—the operations of many law enforcement agencies within this province I do hope that the Attorney General will consider the motion by the member for Downsview which has the ultimate effect, of course, of encouraging some sort of a subcommittee type of investigation. It must be done discreetly. It must be done, though, honestly and I think that a development in this form will go a long way to repair the difficulties which the Attorney General faces not only in the operation of his department, but also in the operation of the Ontario Provincial Police. I would hope that he would consider seriously accepting this motion and that we might—

Mr. Lawlor: Not this motion.

Mr. Breithaupt: Not this motion—I do not think that he would accept this motion seriously, although this is given naturally to indicate opposition.

Mr. Chairman: I presume that the proposal by the member for Downsview still follows.

Mr. Breithaupt: Oh yes; of course.

This motion naturally is the historic way by which we can show our displeasure in the administrative approach which the minister has taken to the operation of this department.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Renfrew South.

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Chairman, I sat through many hours of discussion here over the past few days, and although I am not of a legal background I have listened with great interest to the mostly legal people partaking in this discussion. I have been amused to see the hopping on and off the bandwagon that has taken place in the last two or three days. There were people participating in this yesterday who seemed to be quite satisfied. Today, they have changed their minds. They have been hopping on and off the milk wagon like a milk delivery man and when we are reaching the finale here, they feel, “Well, now then, maybe it is best to hop back on again”, and that is just what they are doing.

I have seen the member for Riverdale—

Mr. Bullbrook: A point of order.

Mr. Yakabuski: I have seen the member for Riverdale—

Mr. Chairman: State your point of order. The member for Sarnia.

Mr. Bullbrook: The member for Renfrew South is conveying some motivation to some members of this House without any substantiation. That is clearly out of order.

Mr. Chairman: Well—

Mr. Yakabuski: You could go back in *Hansard* and substantiate it there from the words they delivered.

Mr. Bullbrook: If he wants to make some charges—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: I would ask the member for Renfrew South to limit his remarks to the motion before the committee.

Mr. Reilly: Why limit him? You did not limit anyone else.

Mr. Yakabuski: Certainly, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I watched and listened with interest to the member for Riverdale doing his legal stickhandling here all yesterday afternoon and a good part of today. And finally, he ended up by proposing a motion. While I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I can support neither of those suggestions—I speak for myself only—I say this. I say that if members of the Ontario Provincial Police have in any way acted in an indiscreet manner, I feel that the Attorney General, the Minister of Justice, and his staff can deal with that situation in an adequate manner. I do not feel that a public inquiry would serve the public interest in the best way.

I feel that if the member for High Park who originally made these allegations is sincere, and has the public interest in mind, he would go to the Ontario Provincial Police, the Attorney General's department—

Mr. Shulman: I tried that once.

Mr. Yakabuski: —divulge all that he knows and divulge every source of his information.

Mr. Shulman: I would be facing 85 lawsuits.

Mr. Chairman: The member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I have sat through about three or four days of hearings here in uncharacteristic silence. I have done so deliberately because quite frankly this is the kind of committee where the lawyers have their field day and the kind of subject that they are best equipped to deal with.

But I want to say to the Attorney General that if the Attorney General refuses to conduct some sort of investigation to allay the very widespread doubts and concerns that are held by people all across this province now, then he is going to be doing a grave disservice to the OPP. Indeed, he is going to be doing a great disservice to himself. It may be the easy way out politically, and there is no doubt about it that the situation is an embarrassing one, but just let me list three areas, and I am not going to go into the detail.

First, the report that the Attorney General brought here presumably was a report prepared with care and with all of the inside information and assistance and resources, yet it was one of the sloppiest reports I have ever seen presented to a committee. It had about six or eight factual errors. It started out in presenting Duke as a rehabilitated man when the facts came out that the man, at least under liquor, is little short of a demented person and if somebody has not been shot by him up until now, we are just plain lucky.

Before it was all over we had evidence from files that the Attorney General has as to what kind of a man Duke is. So not only was the report a very sloppily prepared report—inaccurate in facts, transcribing wrongly the information from the reports obtained from the policemen, transcribing wrongly the reports from the original allegations—but it was not complete in many areas and it was inaccurate in other areas. That is the first point.

Second—here I will just allude to the comments because I will accept all the remarks the hon. member for Sarnia made. If this is the quality, the calibre of the investigation of the OPP, the people of Ontario have every reason to be worried, the hon. member for Eglinton notwithstanding. It is not just a case of top officers who have been singled out. The reputation of the OPP has been seriously hurt and damaged. I would think now that you have got into this kind of a situation, that it is in your interest, Mr. Attorney General, to clarify it and rebuild public confidence because it is sadly hurt.

People whom you thought were going to dismiss the allegations that the hon. member for High Park originally made are saying he has come up smelling like roses. And, quite frankly, generally speaking, he has. He worked from outside with all of the difficulties, you worked inside with all of the advantages, and there are far more inaccuracies in your report and conflicts in the report of yourself and the OPP than there were in his original allegations.

Finally—and I say this with a degree of pain—it extends to the commissioner himself. I am the first one to concede that the commissioner got drawn into what may well be a carefully calculated web. This is the way the Mafia works in the first instance, on a sort of a social basis. But when the commissioner discovered what the record of this man was and gave instructions, the instructions were not carried out, and 15 months later the commissioner saw fit to remind the officer once again, and to use his own phraseology, said, "For God's sakes, don't have any more association with that man."

When the hon. member for Downsview said, "What would prompt you, 15 months after you issued orders, to remind one of your top officers not to be doing something which would have been in violation of the order?" the commissioner could give no answer. Obviously there was something in his mind that led him to believe the order had not been carried out.

Whether he likes it or not, the commissioner is now involved and therefore the whole public concern with regard to the OPP is not with regard to two officers. It is with regard to the OPP and right up to the commissioner—in varying degrees, but right up to the commissioner. For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I think the Attorney General is going to be serving the interests of the OPP, and indeed, his own department now that the report he has brought back has been discredited so significantly, by seeing that there is some sort of inquiry.

If you want to exercise your rights and use the majority vote you have in the House to refuse it, that is your privilege. But I suggest to you that in the first instance the OPP is going to suffer and in the ultimate instance you will, even politically.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any other members who have not spoken and who would like to direct a comment to this motion? Mr. Minister, would you care to reply?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Chairman, I spoke, I think, after the member for Downsview had made his motion. I do not intend to review the remarks I made then, certainly not in their entirety, but I would like to summarize two or three things. Some points have been made, perhaps, in remarks of speakers since then.

I think the member for Sarnia attributed to me the expression "honest doubts." I used that expression quoting the member for Downsview in his remarks. He said that honest doubts remained in the minds of some members of the committee and I said I could recognize that and it would be my objective and my concern to see that they are resolved by further investigation. I reiterate that "further investigation" by the commissioner and by my own direction, and I have something to suggest to the members of the committee as to how that might be carried out. I shall come to that in a moment.

I mentioned that disciplinary measures would be taken in the force. That was in my original statement; I reiterate that. I mentioned the fact that there was a further feature, a third thing—that the minister has a responsibility and that the minister must report and must satisfy and take this responsibility before this committee or the Legislature—both places—and he is subject to further questioning and to giving answers at all times.

There are one or two minor points I should like to refer to. The member for Sarnia spoke of what I think was not quite accurate, when he said that in spite of the information received by Chief Lawrence no further investigation was carried on with respect to his statement that there might be a connection between Duke and Papalia. There was further investigation.

I point out that Chief Lawrence would not reveal his sources of information. I say that not critically, because he got his information apparently in confidence and gave his word he would not reveal his source of information. That is often, in fact very often, the way police information is obtained. So I am not being critical of him. But the statement which he made was a probability conveyed to him by someone whose name he could not reveal.

There was investigation further. There were the interviews with Mrs. Duke. But beyond that, much more important, was the knowledge the police had through their surveillance of these persons, Papalia particularly, and their own intelligence, their own people,

whose names, of course, cannot be revealed. I wanted to make it clear that the matter just did not stop with the suggestion of Chief Lawrence.

I think I would like to say that I recognize and appreciate and believe that the members who have spoken on this motion, with perhaps one exception, have spoken out of sincerity and with no political aspirations or no political interest. I think they have spoken sincerely and I recognize that.

I think the member for York South spoke in an exaggerated manner. He said the report was not complete. I admitted that in my earlier remarks today. It was prepared under the pressure of time, and not too much time, and as far as my own time is concerned, I have been before this committee, afternoon—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. You yourself stipulated in the first instance that you would bring in your report, either now or when the estimates came before the Committee of the Whole House. Therefore, you were persuaded that this was a complete, final and accurate report, or you would not have brought it in now, or you should not have brought it in now. You could have brought it in when the estimates got back to the House.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: For the hon. member to say that I was persuaded it was complete, final, I think I have to reject that. It was as complete as I could produce it before this committee at the time I did. I have indicated that further investigation is being and will be carried on. The report did contain some, what I would say were minor inaccuracies—nothing that was of serious import.

Mr. MacDonald: If there was a mix up in the Mafia figures named. That is serious.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: But to make a great case of that, I think, is not justified in any way.

I come, Mr. Chairman, to this. It is, I think I can assure this committee, the interest, the concern and perhaps the first concern of the Attorney General to see this matter cleared so that there shall remain no doubt in the mind of any member of this committee, or in the minds of any members of the public, as to the administration of justice, or as to the enforcement of law by the Ontario Provincial Police force or any other police force, which comes within my responsibility. It shall be my main concern, my chief concern. I am well aware of my responsibility, and I am well aware—I say it from no political point of

view—but I am well aware of the importance of achieving that, and I shall leave nothing undone to achieve that objective.

This I offer in assurance to the committee. I have turned over in my mind—I do not make this as a proposal at this moment, but I suggest the thought that has been going through my mind—I agree with those who have said that a public inquiry is not the thing here; certainly not as far as I am aware, at this time is there anything that would call for it. I do not think it would serve; I do not think it is justified on what we so far know. I hope we learn nothing that would justify it. But we shall leave nothing undone to pursue this investigation.

The suggestion was made for a subcommittee of this committee, with one member from each of the three parties. The thought that has gone through my mind is that possibly, as I pursue my investigation, I might find it possible to bring to my office members of this committee, representing all parties, and there discuss with them and reveal to them as fully as I could, facts which I think would help resolve any doubts which they might have, so that they might be satisfied. Now that is a suggestion which I put to you, a thought which I had been seriously considering—

Mr. Shulman: We would be able to see the reports?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I would hope that I would be able to do that in a way that would fully satisfy them that what we have said is complete; that our investigation has been complete and full. I see the hon. member for Downsview signalling that he wishes to speak. I am not going to ask him, I am not going to suggest to him that he withdraw his motion. He mentioned that he might, if he had some assurance. I will not ask him for that. If he wishes to do that he will have to volunteer it. If he does not, I would ask the members of this committee to vote against it.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: The member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: Just very briefly, in the light of what the Attorney General has put forward as a thought that has been going through his mind; I would be very happy if the thought became a commitment. The Attorney General chose his words very carefully, and indicated that at this moment he is not prepared to make that commitment.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Well, I think—

Mr. Singer: In view of the fact that he is not prepared to make that commitment, then my motion will stand.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I would like, of course, to interject if I might, or add, perhaps—

Mr. Singer: I am not particularly condemning you for that at this point, but—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: No, but I have—

Mr. Singer: —there is no such commitment.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: —my colleagues and I would like to take some counsel from them.

Mr. Singer: All right.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I think that they might agree with my recommendation.

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion, but to refresh your memories, and for the purpose of the record, it having been a long time since it was introduced, I will read it, as follows:

In view of the fact that sufficient explanation of the conduct of affairs by the OPP has not been given, that vote 912 be reduced by the sum of \$15,000—an amount equal to the minister's statutory allocation—pending the further investigation of this matter by a subcommittee of three of all aspects of the matter.

You have heard the motion. All those in favour of the motion please raise your right hands.

All those opposed please raise your right hands.

I declare the motion lost.

The member for High Park has the floor.

Mr. Singer: What vote are we on at this point?

Mr. Chairman: We are still on 912.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I would like to add at this moment, now that the vote has been taken and perhaps I can speak a little more freely, that my suggestion was not made to have any bearing on the vote. I still propose of course to consider the suggestion which I made with respect to further investigation.

Mr. Singer: I accept that, and I also accept the fact that at this point it might not be

reasonable to expect you to make that a positive commitment.

Mr. Chairman: I think the question arises at this juncture whether the committee wishes to continue with the general discussion of the report that was filed by the minister, or should we go on to the various subheadings of vote 912?

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Chairman, I believe I have the floor, and I have a contribution to make on this matter.

Mr. Chairman: The member for High Park.

Mr. Shulman: Thank you. There has been considerable discussion of this report the Attorney General has brought in. We have seen it falling apart in front of us. The attorney General seems to think they are only minor discrepancies, but I do not suppose that anyone else in the room would agree with him. But up to this point, two major points that he has made have stood up. One was the Slattery statement, and the other was that no direct proof has been presented, other than hearsay, that Mr. Duke was using the Papalia apartment.

Tonight, I would like to deal with the Slattery statement, because that is one of the key things which has not been looked at as yet. Slattery in his statement, and I am quoting here from the report that was given to us, says that Superintendent Rodger emphatically denied that he wished to see Mrs. Citron. Mrs. Citron states exactly the opposite, and it comes down to a very simple thing—either Mrs. Citron has lied, or else Slattery and Rodger have lied, and I think perhaps we should look at that and see exactly what did happen. The first thing I would like to ask, inasmuch as the Slattery statement was the only statement that was taken outside of the force that was signed, is: Can the deputy explain to me, or the commissioner, why that particular statement was taken with a signature?

Mr. E. H. Silk (OPP Commissioner): It has already been indicated that practically every statement was taken with a signature.

Mr. Shulman: If there were any other statements taken outside of the force with a signature, would the deputy inform me what they were, or will the commissioner? As I wrote down his comments, this was the only statement taken outside of the force which had a signature.

Mr. Silk: No, that was not the statement that was made at all.

Mr. Shulman: What other statements were taken outside the force with a signature?

Mr. Silk: Excuse me, the statement was made that practically all of the statements were taken from within the force, and that was suggested as the reason why only that statement had a signature. Then it was explained that while in my brief the various statements within the force did not have signatures, the originals of practically all of them had signatures.

Mr. Shulman: Did any member of the force discuss what Mr. Slattery should say in this statement before he made it? Did they discuss it with him?

Mr. Silk: Certainly not to my knowledge, and I would not anticipate so. The only person who is suggested as having contact with Slattery was Rodger.

Mr. Shulman: Did Rodger have any contact with Slattery after the allegations were made prior to the statement being taken?

Mr. Silk: It stated in the statement that Rodger and Slattery were friends of 35 years, and I have no other knowledge than that Rodger took the statement from Slattery. Was it not Rodger who took the statement from Slattery? No, it was Rodger who had the contact with Slattery. Yes, it was Welsh. Well then, Welsh is here. Do you know whether Rodger talked to him?

Mr. V. C. Welsh (OPP Staff Superintendent): Not to our knowledge.

Mr. Silk: Not to our knowledge.

Mr. Shulman: Rodger did not, to your knowledge, go to Slattery after the time the allegations were made and just prior to your taking the statement. Is that the answer?

Mr. Silk: That is my answer.

Mr. Shulman: All right, fine. I am glad to have that answer. It is not correct, but we will come to that in a moment. Let us go back—

Mr. Silk: I do not know whether this is proper or not, but I am most anxious to pursue all these matters—

Mr. Shulman: Oh, I am going to pursue them—

Mr. Silk: Would you—

Mr. Shulman: I will be pursuing them in a moment.

Mr. Silk: So that I may pursue it promptly, would you give me the basis for your statement that that is not correct?

Mr. Shulman: If you will be patient for five minutes you will have it all.

Mr. Silk: Very good.

Mr. Shulman: First of all, I want to go back to Mrs. Citron, just to get the matter of probabilities on record. Mrs. Citron states that she was telephoned by an intermediary. The interesting thing is that when I mentioned an intermediary here in this committee I did not give the name of the intermediary. Nobody asked Mrs. Citron the name of the intermediary, so obviously you received the name of the intermediary from Rodger.

Mrs. Citron, at the time this occurred some months ago called a person—a reporter at the *Hamilton Spectator* and said, "I have been called by a person on behalf of Superintendent Rodger. Superintendent Rodger wishes to meet with me to discuss this." This was done at the time. She said, "What should I do?" This gentleman, who is prepared to also come here as a witness, went back and said to her, "Fine, say you will meet him but it has to be in the house and we will wire it and we will get a taping." She relayed this back to the intermediary who then came back and said, "No, he will only meet you outside the house."

This is what happened. This is the incident as it occurred at that time between her and this reporter. In contrast to that we have the statement by Rodger and by Slattery made recently which emphatically denies that.

I made these allegations in early June—June 4, I believe. They appeared in the *Hamilton Spectator* the next day and it may be of interest to the commissioner and to this committee that immediately following the appearance of the *Hamilton Spectator* on the stands, Superintendent Rodger then drove to Mr. Slattery's office where they had a lengthy discussion. After leaving his office, Superintendent Rodger then drove to Buffalo on a matter which he said had something to do with Papalia. He was investigating something about Papalia.

Now, who is Slattery? Perhaps we should look a little closer at this. I do not think that there is any question if you look at the evidence dispassionately that Mrs. Citron had any reason to lie about this matter at that particular time, regardless of what you might think of Mrs. Citron or what she might say now. At that particular time, going back

before there was any implication made of these matters, she had no reason to lie to this particular reporter who was a friend in addition.

Mr. Slattery, as the commissioner said, is a friend of some 35 years of Superintendent Rodger. He has boasted, in front of witnesses, that he was responsible for getting Rodger onto the OPP. I ask, in the light of that, how much weight should be given to Slattery's evidence? How much weight should be given to this report which leans so heavily on the Slattery statement? Why was not Mrs. Citron questioned as to what occurred from her side of it?

I will leave that for the moment. I would like to ask a couple of questions. Did Superintendent Rodger go to Freeport and what was the address where he stayed when he went there?

Mr. Silk: This is part of the Rodger statement that I read in:

The only allegations Mrs. Citron made to Mrs. Slattery were, first, that I and Inspector Wilson had used the Duke apartment in Nassau. There is no truth in this allegation as far as I am concerned and to the best of my knowledge Inspector Wilson has never been in Nassau.

Mr. Shulman: Well, I am not quarrelling with that. Did you ask him if he had been to Freeport? Did you ask what address he stayed at in Freeport?

Mr. Silk: No, I did not ask him that.

Mr. Shulman: Did anybody ask him that?

Mr. Silk: This appeared to be an adequate answer to the charges and was not pursued.

Mr. Shulman: All right. Perhaps you and I have different ideas as to what is adequate. Were you not aware that the Duke apartment was not in Nassau but was in Freeport?

Mr. Silk: I am not familiar with the geography of the Bahamas.

Mr. Shulman: All right. Did anybody ask Wilson or Rodger if they had accepted any gifts—I am not referring to lawnmowers—from Duke?

Mr. Silk: Rodger, even since the last addendum to this report, has indicated he got a bottle of whisky one Christmas.

Mr. Shulman: Is that all?

Mr. Silk: That seems to be all.

Mr. Shulman: What about Wilson?

Mr. Silk: No, Wilson did not get anything.

Mr. Shulman: Wilson said he got nothing.

I would like to leave that for the moment and go back to Duke and perhaps I can direct this to the Deputy Attorney General. Is it correct that Mr. Duke has been involved in a series of car accidents, none of which have led to charges, and do you have a list of the number of those accidents and the number of speeding charges that have been laid against him. I am curious as to why his points did not accumulate?

Mr. A. R. Dick (Deputy Minister of Justice): I have no information at the moment as to the points accumulating. I have the records as far as the prosecutions for the offences of which he was convicted were concerned.

Mr. Shulman: Well, what about the number of speeding offences? Do you have that? How many speeding offences was he charged with over the last five years, let us say?

Mr. Dick: The record that was given to me does not disclose any speeding offences. It disclosed only the ones that I read into the record the other day.

Mr. Shulman: Should it not disclose the speeding offences? Are those not considered criminal charges? Why would it not show them?

Mr. Dick: I am not aware as to why it would not include them if we had asked for them. The record that I asked for was the criminal record of Clinton Duke. I would presume from that, as to the criminal record, that in the matter of the highway traffic offences other than those associated with those occasions when they were criminal offences, I was not provided with those, if indeed there were such offences. But the record I asked for was the criminal record of Clinton Duke and this was the record that was provided to me.

Mr. Shulman: Let me refresh your memory. In one of the reports—I have just forgotten which—one of the officers said that he became aware of Duke because of Duke's having been picked up for speeding a number of times. In the light of that refreshment and the other information which I have here, perhaps you would like to ask the officers here what they know about his highway traffic offences.

Mr. Dick: Well, we will ask them if they have knowledge of the highway traffic offences, and the careless driving charges I mentioned.

Mr. Welsh: I have no knowledge of the highway traffic offences.

Mr. Shulman: No knowledge?

Mr. Dick: Superintendent Welsh indicated that he has no knowledge of the highway traffic offences of speeding to which you referred.

Mr. Shulman: Was an inquiry made into that? Why would that not show up on his record?

Mr. Dick: It would not show up ordinarily in a man's criminal record.

Mr. Shulman: Well, for example, I believe the most recent accident was June 9 last; the Waterdown detachment of the OPP was involved. Why were no charges laid then?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Well, the usual—

Mr. Shulman: I am informed that he was involved in a lengthy series of car accidents and apparently no charges came of any of them and I am curious as to why not.

Mr. Dick: His criminal record again, sir, would not disclose automobile accidents in which he has been involved.

Mr. Shulman: I am informed further—and this comes back to something that we discussed yesterday, and I am seeking corroboration because this is just a matter of being informed—that in one car accident some 11 years ago charges were laid but were withdrawn by the OPP before the case came to court. Is that correct?

Mr. Dick: If criminal charges were laid and subsequently withdrawn, they would ordinarily be shown on the criminal record of the individual.

Mr. Shulman: Suppose The Highway Traffic Act charges were withdrawn; would they show?

Mr. Dick: The Highway Traffic Act charges would not be shown on a man's criminal record unless they were laid in conjunction with charges of a criminal nature that would have been laid at the same time arising ordinarily out of the same circumstances.

Mr. Shulman: Are records kept of such charges?

Mr. Dick: Records ordinarily are kept in the office of The Department of Transport of the driving offences under The Highway Traffic Act but they are not criminal offences of the nature that are distinguished in the profession or in the courts between a criminal record and a record of summary conviction statutes.

Mr. Shulman: Could you inquire about that at your convenience?

Mr. Dick: Yes, we can obtain information on the man's driving record for you.

Mr. Shulman: Now, I would like to turn to the machine guns. How many machine guns does Mr. Duke have at this present time?

Mr. Dick: I will have to ask one of the officers.

Mr. Shulman: Would you do that?

Mr. Dick: No, we have not got that here. We can get you a copy from the registrar.

Mr. Shulman: Approximately. Just approximately how many machine guns. You do not have to be exact.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Well, he is a collector of guns and has quite a collection of various kinds.

Mr. Shulman: All right. Do you think, Mr. Attorney General, since you interjected on this, that it is proper for a man with his record, with his connections, who has been refused a permit to carry guns, to be allowed to keep machine guns for God knows what purpose?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: He is a collector of all kinds of guns. He has had a permit to carry guns issued by the local chief of police.

Mr. Shulman: He does not have that now.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: That was removed on December 31, 1969, but the collection of guns is his property.

Mr. Shulman: Is it correct that those machine guns are all in working condition?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I do not think anybody tested them as far as I am aware.

Mr. Shulman: Would the Attorney General not agree with me that—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Most gun collectors keep their guns in first-rate condition.

Mr. Shulman: Most gun collectors do not collect machine guns.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: They collect all kinds.

Mr. Shulman: I understand that. Would the Attorney General not agree with me that this is not the correct type of person to be given a permit to be collecting machine guns? Perhaps he should be given a bazooka. The whole thing is just ludicrous.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Chairman, in all the circumstances I have let the hon. member express his opinion, but I think I shall reserve mine.

Mr. Shulman: Perhaps the Attorney General does not agree with me and he thinks it is quite proper for Duke to have machine guns. If so, I would be intrigued to hear his comments.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: No.

Mr. Shulman: All right, I do not think there is any point in going further with this.

We have now, really, to go through this report. There is only one thing left that has not been disproved—the only thing we have not got up to now is someone seeing Duke enter the Papalia apartment. I think that is the only thing you can really say is left out of these many points in this statement for which I feel sorry for the Attorney General and the deputy. The deputy says he is not a policeman. A policeman should have been sent to prepare this.

There is just one final comment I would like to make at this time. I will have some other comments later on about some other matters, but at this time there is just one comment I want to make and it is about the provincial police and this has nothing to do with the Duke case although it certainly comes out as a result of this.

The picture of the administration of the provincial police that comes out of this case and out of this investigation is a frightening one. I am well aware that there are aspects of the provincial police of which there are none better in the world. I am glad Inspector Erskine was here. I see he has left, but I know that he has an international reputation for his work in the fraud department. But the picture of your sloppiness in the purchasing department, the way you purchase, sending droves of senior officers out to look at lawnmowers—we have not gone into how they go out to look at all the other things they buy—how they have any time left to do

any detecting after spending their time doing the purchasing, is hard to realize.

There is a difficulty in communication. The commissioner issues orders and they go down so far and stop and then he has doubts about them himself and asks later on, "By the way, did you look after that order?" a year later.

There is sloppiness in social contacts with a man with a reputation that Duke has, when the intelligence of, at least, the Hamilton police was passed on. They were aware of information that this man was associated with Mafia characters. Most serious of all, are the deficiencies in the intelligence department. Now, whether the intelligence department did their work well and did not transmit the information, or whether they did not do their work well, it has come out that there were obviously serious deficiencies.

But most frightening of all is this report, prepared by the OPP to defend the Minister of Justice, and all it has done is got him into a web and a mess because there is nothing accurate in it. It is a series of errors, it is a series of misstatements of fact, and most important, it is a series of crucial omissions. I suggest to you, sir, that this responsibility has to lie at the highest level of the OPP and there has to be an investigation as to what is wrong at that level.

Mr. Chairman: Any further members wish to speak on the subject?

Mr. Minister:

Hon. Mr. Wishart: No, I think I have no comment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Well, then, gentlemen, I presume there is nothing further on this matter.

We will go on with vote 912, dealing with the subheadings, *seriatim*.

Dealing with administration.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: On the subject of administration? The member for High Park.

Mr. Shulman: There are two letters I would like to raise under administration. I think I will read a part of this letter into the record. It is from a Mr. Thomas Staph-ton, who lives at 354 Queen Street West, Toronto 3. He is complaining concerning the OPP. He says:

Since 1963 I have been a security officer, a corporal with one company and a sergeant with two others. I have a good record or I would not have been put in

charge of important jobs. I was issued a licence by the OPP three years ago when we were first required to have one. Before they gave me one, I was called to their headquarters and faced with an incident that happened 25 years ago, overseas. I spent six and half years over there in the last war. They were satisfied and gave me a licence, but if you change companies you have to get a new licence.

Another friend of mine who is an officer with a new company offered me a better job at more money, as he knows my record. I filled out the form for a new licence but when I went down to the OPP they turned me down as I neglected to put the incidents that occurred 25 years ago on the form. I did not put it on the form because I had already told them all about it. I knew they had all this information and did not think it necessary to tell them about it twice. They bawled me out and told me that they could lay a charge against me for signing the document so will not give me my licence.

I am 54 years old; it is the only work I can get. I am well trained at it and I like it, but no company can take me without a licence. Surely this is unfair and an injustice. What can you do for me?

I turn this over to the Attorney General.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Why did he not put it on the form?

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Attorney General! He had just been there; he had given them a complete explanation. They examined his licence—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Did you send that to the Attorney General?

Mr. Shulman: No, I have not sent it. There has been too much mail there recently; but I am drawing it to your attention now and asking that I hope you will look into it and do something about it.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Perhaps if you submit it to me.

Mr. Shulman: Have I not submitted it?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I can read *Hansard* I suppose, but it would be easier to make a copy of the letter.

Mr. Shulman: All right, I will do that.

Mr. Chairman: Any further discussion on it? Yes, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Speaking of copies of letters, does the hon. member have a copy of the Citron letter he produced the other day?

Mr. Shulman: I have it; it is not here though.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: The impression I gained was that copy came out of my office and I am satisfied it did not.

Mr. Shulman: I am glad the Attorney General is satisfied.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Is that not true?

Mr. Shulman: No, that is not true.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: The photostat which the hon. member produced was not a true photostat.

Mr. Shulman: That was his statement; I made it quite clear—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: No, the letter.

Mr. Shulman: I am sorry. I was informed it was a true photostat by the person who gave it to me.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: But the letter is not a copy of the original.

Mr. Shulman: If the Attorney General so says, I accept his word. I was told by the person who brought it to me that it was a photostat done in his office, but if he informs me this is not correct, I am happy to accept his word.

Mr. Chairman: Perhaps I can enter this for a moment. The hon. member for High Park and I and the minister compared them and they were not the same.

Mr. Shulman: No, that was the statement.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: No, the letter. The hon. member well knows there were two words left out of the letter—

Mr. Shulman: That was the statement. Well, darn, we are going to settle that right now so there will be no misunderstanding.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Is the letter here?

Mr. Shulman: I am going to see if I have got it here. If it is not I will get it very shortly.

Here is the statement which is not a photostat; here is the letter which is a photostat. Now if the Attorney General would care to—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Could I see it?

Mr. Shulman: I have never shown the letter to anyone. It has never been out of my hands.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: One thing that strikes me about the letter is that the moment a letter comes into the office it is stamped with a receipt stamp. If it is written January 5, it is stamped January 6, and that does not appear.

Mr. Shulman: If you examine it, too, you will see they are photostats.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: That does not appear on the copy.

Mr. Shulman: Quite true, the stamp does not appear on the photostat.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: It could not be properly photostated without that appearing. Otherwise the letter does appear to be—

Mr. Shulman: Let us record it does appear to be a photostat.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Otherwise it does appear—

Mr. Shulman: Thank you.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: May I keep it for—

Mr. Shulman: No.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: —the examiners?

Mr. Shulman: Well, you may keep it until the examiners, until—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I shall return it to you.

Mr. Bullbrook: Is that the document, Mr. Chairman, from which two words were missing?

Mr. Shulman: No, that was the statement.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: That was the statement, I think. I think the omission was in the statement.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, it was a larger sheet.

Mr. Shulman: I made it quite clear that was not a photostat.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: There is also the omission from the letter, the photostat of the office stamp.

Mr. Shulman: Yes, the date stamp is not on there.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: The moment it came to my office it was stamped.

Mr. Chairman: The member for High Park.

Mr. Shulman: I have a complaint here which really is very disturbing to me. It is from a Mr.—

Mr. Bullbrook: May I just—Mr. Chairman, would the member permit a question?

Mr. Chairman: If the member will permit a question?

Mr. Shulman: Sure.

Mr. Bullbrook: He makes the statement there that it is not disturbing, or whether that is important or not. If this information is received from the office of the Minister of Justice without his knowledge, I want to record that I regard it as very significant.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: It is quite plain, may I say, that that letter was not photostated from the original in my office. That is very plain from examination of it, and I wanted to clear that.

Mr. Bullbrook: I see. Well, I think it is important that the committee realizes this, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: It might have been photostated before it was received, but it was not photostated after it came to my office. If the hon. member were honest he would admit it.

Mr. H. J. Price (St. David): Then, sir, what you are telling us is that it was not taken from your files and photostated?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: No, it was photostated before it came to my office. If the hon. member would be honest he would admit that, but he gave the impression beyond all shadow of a doubt, as recorded in *Hansard*, that it was photostated in my office.

Mr. Bullbrook: I do not know whether *Hansard* will record it. Mr. Chairman, in fairness to the member for High Park and the Attorney General I do not think *Hansard* will record it. I want to record frankly that my feeling, from the response by gesture of the member for High Park, was that I thought he had got it from the minister's office.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: No, he did not. That is the impression that I had, too, when I examined the letter—

Mr. Shulman: Let us get it very straight. What I said here, and I will repeat it, was, I said that my informant, who has given me a great deal of material, said this was photo-

stated in the Attorney General's department. I repeat that.

Mr. Bullbrook: I see.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Before it was received by my office.

Mr. Bullbrook: Again, if we might record, too, the fact that his informant, it would appear, has misinformed him on this one point.

Mr. Shulman: Frankly, I do not much care where it was photostated.

Mr. Bullbrook: No, I realize you do not, but when one considers the many allegations made here, and I am trying to be fair in this, are based on information received by the member for High Park and I—

Mr. MacDonald: This is a very interesting technicality. The letter is an accurate letter. The only thing we are disputing—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: But apparently it was intercepted in the mail and photographed before it got into my office. Now, if that is not serious I do not know what is.

Mr. Breithaupt: Or at least before it was entered in your records.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: It is entered immediately it is opened.

Mr. Yakabuski: Mr. Chairman, is there a possibility then it was photostated before it was date-stamped as being received?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: It is stamped immediately my secretary opens it.

Mr. Yakabuski: Yes, I know, but in his office, is what I am trying to get clear.

Mr. Chairman: It is very clear that the two copies, the one the minister has and the one the member for High Park has, look very much alike, but the copy that the member for High Park has produced does not bear a receipt stamp. I think a number of conclusions or suggestions can be drawn from that. I do not think we are here to determine or try to draw those conclusions. I think the minister has accurately expressed the point that he found it very disconcerting and of a serious nature that material intended for him may very well have been intercepted at some stage—he does not know at what stage it was photostated, and then passed along to him at which time it received the receipt stamp.

Mr. Breithaupt: Well of course, that is only one of several alternatives.

Mr. Chairman: Exactly.

Mr. Breithaupt: Another is that a copy was made before it was even put in the mail.

Mr. Chairman: That was the first conclusion that I think one might have drawn.

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Chairman, I just want to reiterate if you will permit me, sir—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: That is not consistent with it being photostated in my office.

Mr. Bullbrook: The significant point is not whether the letter is a true copy of the original in the files. The significance to me is that we accept in good faith the word of the member for High Park that his informant told him it was photostated from the office of the Minister of Justice.

Now that is obviously wrong. The informant was wrong in telling that to the member for High Park. The point I make there is that many of the allegations made are based on information received by the member for High Park, so I think that should be recorded.

Mr. MacDonald: Do not build a mountain out of that molehill.

Mr. Shulman: Just to take care of that molehill in a hurry, most of the allegations came from the intelligence files of the OPP.

Mr. Bullbrook: That really is a staggering consequence also, just fantastic.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: This letter was mailed at Burlington on January 5; it was received in my office on January 6 and date-stamped.

Mr. Chairman: The member for High Park.

Mr. Shulman: The matter I wanted to discuss is, I have a letter here from a Mr. Ernie Spiteri. He lives at 20 Gamble Avenue, Apartment 1205, Toronto 355, Ontario, and this is something I hope the Attorney General will be able to assist me with. This is really a very upsetting situation.

Dear Sir:

I am a concerned citizen who is confronted with a law which I feel to be terribly unjust and a gross miscarriage of justice.

I own a motorcycle, at least I thought I owned a motorcycle. This vehicle was

stolen from me on February 2, 1970, and recovered by the police four days later, at which time upon being informed of the recovery I was overjoyed and felt I would be eternally grateful. If only I knew what was in store for me, the supposed innocent party. For five months the police have held that bike as evidence for a trial that is becoming more of a myth to me every day.

On four separate occasions, the setting of the trial date has been remanded—not the trial itself, mind you, but just the setting of the date. Thus I have been deprived of my only means of transportation, forced to suffer unwarranted expense with no source of recompense or for that matter benefits to be derived by me in the final conviction of the thief.

The police tell me I cannot have my bike until after the trial. My insurance company tells me they have done their job and I have my bike back, when they have done nothing.

Mr. Chairman: I just want to bring the member to order here. I think the discussion of this matter is completely out of order, as it would have been dealt with properly under the administration of justice.

Mr. Shulman: Is this not the administration of the OPP?

Mr. Chairman: The administration of justice, I believe, was a separate vote and covers all matters of this sort; the courts administration, vote 904; crown legal services, vote 903 or 902. Under either of those, I think that kind of discussion would be in order, but not under this. Even though it is OPP, we are dealing with administration of justice.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Chairman, with all respect, sir, I suggest to you that it is the OPP administration that has made the rule that for some reason motor bikes are to be held until after a trial takes place. If we follow the same rule with automobiles, it would be obvious nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Chairman, this is not so. If I may shorten this matter, I think your ruling is quite correct. If the hon. member will send me again a copy of the letter I will see what can be done. But surely he understands that if justice is to be administered properly, it is necessary to present the evidence and if one of the items—

Mr. Reilly: If you open up that vote, Mr. Chairman, I have something I would like to talk about.

Mr. Chairman: We are dealing here with the administration of the OPP. We are not dealing with administration of justice, which was under two other votes.

Mr. Shulman: May I ask then, Mr. Chairman, is the administration of the OPP not involved if they are deciding as to what policy is to be followed—

Mr. Chairman: I do not consider that is part of it at all.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: That is the crown attorney.

Mr. Chairman: Any further discussion on the administration of the OPP? That section carried?

Agreed.

Budget and accounting.

Does the member for High Park have anything on budget and accounting?

Mr. Shulman: No.

Mr. Chairman: Budget and accounting carried.

Staff inspection? Carried.

In-service training? Carried.

Public information and properties? Carried.

Personnel?

The member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, so that I will not get myself crossed up, I want to raise something with regard to police brutality and discrimination. Would that be raised under criminal and general law enforcement, 914?

Mr. Chairman: Is this OPP?

Mr. MacDonald: OPP, right.

Mr. Chairman: I expect it would be under vote 914. Would you not think so, Mr. Minister? Criminal and general law enforcement.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Personnel? Carried.

Ontario Provincial Police auxiliary?

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make several comments with respect to the auxiliary forces of the Ontario Provincial Police.

Several weeks ago I had the interesting opportunity of attending an inspection of the

auxiliary group in the Kitchener-Waterloo area. I must say that I was most impressed with the standard of training and the development that this auxiliary group had reached. I think the development of this kind of force, which is of course unpaid and voluntary, is a most useful way of connecting persons who have a part-time availability for police work with those who are fully occupied in the Ontario Provincial Police. By the evening's demonstrations and with my knowledge of the volunteer work which these people are doing, I think this is to be exceptionally well commended.

One matter did come up and I had spoken with the commissioner and the Attorney General of it before. That was with respect to the availability of some award to those who have served for a length of time in the auxiliary force. I am aware, of course, that the police long-service medal is available to the full-time members of the OPP for 20 years' service, and that there is a trillium motif available, worn on the cuff, for a five-year award.

I think that this kind of an award should be available to the auxiliary forces so that they, too, can share in the prestige of their fellow members, not only auxiliary, but on a fulltime basis in receiving a souvenir of their service. Just as those of us in the militia have the Canadian forces decoration available to us on the same terms as those in the regular forces. So I think it would be useful to consider a type of award that can recognize to some extent the exceptionally fine service which the auxiliary forces are giving to assist the regular personnel of the OPP.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member was good enough to make the suggestion, which I think is a very worthwhile one, to me, with the commissioner present and we took it under consideration immediately. I think it is well worth pursuing, and I am heartily in accord with the thought suggested. I do not know what can be worked out but I am sure the commissioner has it in his mind and we shall see what may be done.

Mr. Chairman: The member for High Park.

Mr. Shulman: We zoomed past personnel while I was getting my papers. I wonder if we would be allowed to go back to that?

Mr. Chairman: It has been carried; we carried that.

Mr. Shulman: I ask the indulgence of the committee.

Mr. Chairman: Does the committee wish to re-open this or shall we carry on?

Mr. Yakabuski: Is this another long letter or magazine article or what?

Mr. Chairman: The member for High Park has asked us to go back to an item in this vote which we have already carried.

Mr. Reilly: How far back?

Mr. Chairman: The immediate one back. The fact of the matter is we have carried it and we are now dealing with Ontario Provincial Police auxiliary.

Mr. Reilly: It does not matter to me, if there is something he wants to bring up. If it is one vote back and gone over hurriedly, Mr. Chairman, if there is something important he wants to bring to the attention of the committee—

Mr. Chairman: If that is the will of the committee.

Mr. Shulman: Under personnel, I just want to draw to your attention the law enforcement code of ethics which has been suggested for personnel in American state police organizations. It is very brief. I am not sure if we do have a code of ethics for the provincial police. Do we?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: We have an oath of office and a Canadian programme in which they are given to understand their duties. I do not believe we have a code of ethics.

Mr. Shulman: This is very brief; it is only a quarter of a column. With your permission, I would like to commend it to the—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Do you think it makes for more competent, efficient capable policemen?

Mr. Shulman: The people who are expert in this particular field in other jurisdictions seem to think so and I am prepared to accept their word.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Using the example of the American police forces?

Mr. Shulman: Some of the American police forces look much better by comparison today than they might have a few weeks ago. This reads as follows:

As a law enforcement officer, my fundamental duty is to serve mankind; to safeguard lives and property; to protect the innocent against deception; to protect the weak against oppression or intimidation,

and the peaceful against violence or disorder; and to respect the rights of all men to liberty, equality and justice.

I will keep my private life unsullied as an example to all; maintain courageous calm in the face of danger, scorn or ridicule; develop self-restraint and be constantly mindful of the welfare of others. Honest in thought and in deed in both my personal and official life, I will be exemplary in obeying the laws of the land and the regulations of my department. Whatever I hear here of a confidential nature or that is confided to me in my official capacity will be kept ever secret unless revelation is necessary in the performance of my duties.

I will never act officiously or permit personal feeling, prejudices, animosities or friendship to influence my decisions. With no compromise for crime and with relentless prosecution of criminals, I will enforce the law courteously and appropriately without fear or favour, malice or ill will, never employing unnecessary force or violence and never accepting gratuities.

I recognize the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith and I accept it as a public trust to be held so long as I am true to the ethics of the police service. I will constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession—law enforcement.

Mr. J. Jessiman (Fort William): The member for High Park might try it on for size himself, Mr. Chairman.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Shulman: Leaving the buffoons aside, perhaps the Attorney General would commend this to the force.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: It is now on record in *Hansard* and I am sure we can examine it.

Mr. Chairman: Going on to Ontario Provincial Police auxiliary. Shall that portion of the vote carry?

Carried.

Planning and research.

The member for Sarnia.

Mr. Bullbrook: With regard to the remarks of the member for Downsview and figures brought to the attention of the commissioner I would invite consideration of the Minister of Justice, in liaison with the commissioner.

From what we have seen this afternoon, or over the past few days, surely there is

some merit—if not in joining the central purchasing agencies that are available, which seems to be meritorious at least—or some incumbency on the part of the commissioner and senior staff officers to see that those responsible for the purchasing are involved in purchasing and those responsible for other aspects of the department need not involve themselves in the consequences and collateral endeavours relative to purchasing.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I certainly accept the suggestion. I might say that I have already discussed it with certain officials concerning purchasing.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Kitchener.

Mr. Breithaupt: A question under planning and research. Mr. Attorney General, does the operation of the Productivity Improvement Programme that is being developed by the cabinet pertain to the planning and research areas within the OPP as well as other government areas?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I am going to ask the deputy, Mr. Dick, to speak to that. He has more detail than I.

Mr. Dick: The terms of reference of the government productivity project will include the OPP and will include all phases of that aspect of the OPP.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further, gentlemen? Planning and research carried?

Vote 912 agreed to.

On vote 913:

Mr. Chairman: Traffic law enforcement has quite a number of subsections as well. I think we should treat it the same way.

The first subsection dealing with traffic accident prevention? Carried.

Aerial surveillance?

The member for Kitchener and then the member for Renfrew South.

Mr. Breithaupt: How many aircraft are involved in the general approach that has been taken with aerial surveillance in traffic matters? Does this aerial surveillance relate to the actual speeding approach or is this more a general traffic surveillance as far as the weekend traffic and bottleneck points and such like are concerned?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I think I shall read my notes on it, to be exact. In 1969—and this is last year after—

Mr. Singer: Nineteen what?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: In 1969 the fourth successive year of aircraft controls was completed. It has developed into a proficient enforcement tool for selective traffic law enforcement and related special police duties. During 1969, in an eight-month operative period, five chartered aircraft in the London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa and Sudbury areas—those are the only five—logged 3,793 flying hours on selective traffic enforcement. In 1970-1971, a sixth plane will be engaged between Peterborough and Belleville, giving adequate enforcement by these means in southern Ontario.

During 1969 the aircraft patrol observed 18,338 hazardous moving traffic violations on 1,548 miles of marked King's highways, resulting in successful charges of speeding, careless driving, following too close, improper passing, as well as other driving charges under the Criminal Code. In addition, 20,231 warnings were issued.

This enforcement programme resulted in a charge being proffered every 10 minutes with a contact every nine minutes of air patrol. Vehicles travelling between 90 and 130 miles per hour, which normally escape pursuit by ground units, were apprehended. This demonstrated the value of aircraft by practically eliminating high-speed pursuit and the inherent dangers to the public and police personnel in such cases.

Aircraft logged 127 hours on related special police duties, namely searches for wanted or missing persons; transportation of urgently required medical supplies; photographing the scenes of murder; bank robbery; surveillance of motorcycle rallies; drownings; and escapees from prisons. On September 9, 1969, aircraft assisted the Ontario Provincial Police and the Metropolitan Toronto police in what was the successful investigation of the Nelles kidnapping case.

Mr. Breithaupt: I would think that about the only way we could stop them from going 130 would be to bomb the road.

I was going to add that these are all obviously fixed-wing aircraft. Do you use any helicopters with respect to the exceptionally heavy traffic periods or not?

Hon. Mr. Wishart. No.

Mr. MacDonald: May I ask, are the aircraft owned by the OPP or do you hire them?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: No. They are hired.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Renfrew South.

Mr. Yakabuski: My question was pretty well answered by the Attorney General.

Mr. Chairman: Very good. Any further questions on aerial surveillance? Carried.

Transport? Carried.

Communications? Carried.

Records? Carried.

Data processing? Carried.

Quartermasters' stores? Carried.

Law enforcement, civilian—

Mr. Singer: You left one out.

Mr. Chairman: Did I? Oh yes, I am sorry.

Law enforcement uniforms? Carried.

Law enforcement, civilian? Carried.

Vote 913 agreed to.

On vote 914:

Mr. Singer: Vote 914.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, we will be on 914 in a moment. I have the member for High Park and I will put down the member for Downsview next in line.

The member for High Park on 914, again, dealing with each of the subheadings in turn. Did the member for High Park wish to speak on the first subheading of registration?

Mr. Shulman: The first subheading as I have it is salary—is criminal—oh, sorry, special services.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me, you are absolutely right. Special services at the bottom of page 93.

Mr. Shulman: I think this will go under special services, but I will be corrected if I am wrong. Can the Attorney General inform me what was the name of the Canadian who was picked up at the Appalachian meeting? What was the name of the Canadian who was picked up at the international meeting of the Mafia in Appalachia?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I do not have the knowledge with me.

Mr. Shulman: I wonder if Mr. Crice is still here. Perhaps you could ask him.

Mr. Chairman: I am not clear whether that kind of question comes under special services, but I presume the minister could tell us, if it does not.

Mr. Shulman: Well, all right, let me pursue it.

I am a little bit puzzled. Why would nobody here know? It is my understanding, which has been repeated in the press, that when the large number of people were picked up in Appalachia that one of them was a Canadian from a city slightly to our west. Can no one assist me? Has there been no communication with the FBI on this matter?

Mr. Singer: How many years ago was this?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: When was this?

Mr. Shulman: The Appalachian thing was a year and a half ago.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Well, Mr. Chairman, if this information, which I am sure is available, if we have it, it will be on the police intelligence files and I do not have it at my fingertips.

Mr. Shulman: I am sorry. Perhaps I—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: And I do not recall the name at the moment.

Mr. Shulman: It appears to me this is a matter of some importance if we are working on international crime. There has been a great deal of discussion on the fringe of the Mafia. I would like to go in to the centre of it, particularly involving Meyer Lansky and I presume—I see you are waving your gavel at me.

Mr. Chairman: I question whether entry into this area of questioning is germane to this aspect of the vote.

Mr. Shulman: Which vote should it be under, if it is not under this particular vote?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: The Appalachian meeting—the one that was well known and notorious was 10 years ago.

Mr. Shulman: No, no, no. About a year and a half or two years ago.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I do not think it was, but if that information is available, if there was someone picked up, I am sure that our intelligence force have the names of all those who were picked up, but I do not have them at my fingertips. I cannot see why the name is of importance to any comment—

Mr. Shulman: Well, I do not know the name and I was hoping that it would fit into this.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: If you do not know the name, perhaps we should not even reveal it.

Mr. Shulman: If the names of all the people who were arrested were listed in the *New York Times* it cannot be too much of a secret.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Well then—

Mr. Shulman: But, I did not know which one was the Canadian.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: The hon. member does not remember it either.

Mr. Shulman: I had no way of telling. I hope that your intelligence squad is more encompassing than mine.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I am sure they would have it.

Mr. Shulman: All right. I would like to ask the Attorney General, if I may, about Mr. Pullman and the OPP in this case. I have here a copy of the *Wall Street Journal* for November 19, 1969. The heading is, UNDERWORLD GENIUS—HOW ONE GANG LEADER THRIVES WHILE OTHERS FALL BY THE WAYSIDE. The article is about one Meyer Lansky and I quote from the small paragraph here, referring to Lansky's money:

Federal agents estimate Lansky's personal fortune in numerous accounts abroad may approach \$300 million. Lately, a lot of that money has been finding its way back to the U.S. to be invested in real estate in Florida and the Caribbean. In such transfers of Lansky money, the key middle man is often John Pullman, a Russian-born Canadian now living in Switzerland.

I am primarily interested in knowing whether the OPP has been checking up on what Lansky and Pullman are doing. Is some of this money coming into Ontario for investment and is that what Pullman's activities involve?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Chairman, whether that money is coming in I do not think I could answer, and to tell what I know would be revealing intelligence information.

Mr. Shulman: I have been told, and this is accurate because I checked this out, the name and number of Mr. Pullman's stockbroker's account in Toronto. Has the Attorney General's department checked that?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: If the hon. member has that type of information I think it is his duty,

if he thinks it has a criminal import, to tell the criminal enforcement people, to tell the police. Why should he reveal it here and say he knows it?

Mr. Shulman: Well, I am quite prepared to send you that information. I am asking if the OPP has been doing research into this particular problem.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Again, Mr. Chairman, I must say that with that type of question, if we are talking about dealing with criminals who are working as they do, undercover, I think the last thing we would want to say is how much we know, or what sources we have.

Mr. Shulman: I am not asking you what you know. I am asking you if you have this under control.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: You are asking if the OPP have this information on their files.

Mr. Shulman: I am asking if you have the information, if you are doing the work. I am going to stop right there and I am going to abandon this particular subject. That is all I ask you.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: The hon. member is actually asking us to say what intelligence we have got in our intelligence file.

Mr. Shulman: I am asking something entirely different and please do not insult our intelligence. I am asking you if this work is being done, if it is under control. That is all I am asking.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I say it is asking information gleaned by intelligence, and I think we should not reveal it in the public interest.

Mr. Chairman: Has the member anything further he wishes to pursue under special services?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: If the hon. member has information, I think he should not himself be revealing that he has it, if he is concerned about the effect it might have. I think he should reveal it to the police quietly and let them investigate it further.

Mr. Shulman: To whom should such information be revealed?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Well, I would be glad to accept it if the hon. member has it, and in confidence.

Mr. Chairman: Special services carried?

Mr. Singer: No.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: I think it is most important now in the remarks I am going to make, in the context of the member for High Park's last questions, and the Attorney—

Mr. Reilly: Point of order, Mr. Chairman. Have we ascertained whether or not this is properly under this vote?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, this area of activity falls under special services.

Mr. Singer: You have not even heard what I am going to say yet, so how can you raise a point of order—

Mr. Reilly: Just so we clear the air, Mr. Chairman. For my good friend, the hon. member for Downsview I was referring to the last speaker, not to him. Out of courtesy I will wait till he is finished.

Mr. Singer: As I say, this is a very interesting vote, Mr. Chairman. The point raised by the member for High Park and the reply, the particular wording of the reply of the Attorney General, is interesting in the light of a letter that the member for High Park complained about, as I understand it—and I have not seen the letter and I only know what was raised in the House and I have read *Hansard* about it. The member for High Park wrote a letter to the Attorney General, the essence of which apparently was that he understood, or had information to the effect, that two prominent Toronto businessmen were involved in some way with the Mafia insofar as investing money is concerned.

As I understood the member's remarks this was, in fact, the implication of the letter. As I further understand it, he went on to identify those people in the letter. He did not identify either of them on the public record so far as I am aware, and he requested the Attorney General to look into and to treat the information as he saw fit. I would expect, whether he said it or implied it, that the implication was that in due course somebody would look into it and make some kind of a report. I would imagine the kind of investigation that the member for High Park had in mind would be an investigation by the special services branch of the OPP.

Well, that is fair enough and that sort of fits in with the remark made by the Attorney General, "If the hon. member has information it is his duty to pass it on and pass it on

in confidence." I would think when information is passed on by a member of this House to the Attorney General and it is marked "private and confidential" that it would be most reasonable and logical that one would not expect that the information that is passed on would be offered in its entirety to the individuals who were being discussed in the correspondence.

As I further understand it, the Attorney General, as part of his investigations—and I do not know the extent of them—called in at least one of the persons mentioned and gave that person a copy of the letter. As a result of the Attorney General passing over a copy of the letter, one or other of the persons—I do not know whether it was the person who attended or not—has issued a libel writ against the member for High Park. I am not really worried about the libel action. I think the member for High Park has to concern himself about that, but in my amateur knowledge about libel and slander I would think the defence of qualified privilege would be pretty important in that matter.

What does concern me very much, Mr. Chairman, is: How is a member of this House going to be able to communicate his concern about this kind of incident to the Attorney General in confidence and expect that it is going to be investigated by the special services division if, in fact, the Attorney General is going to call in the persons complained about and give them copies of the letter which can result, and did, in fact, result in the commencement of a libel action?

The other thing that disturbs me very much—and I heard the Attorney General say it and it is in *Hansard*—is that when the matter was raised in the House by the member for High Park the Attorney General indicated that one of the persons complained about was a high judicial official. I listened very carefully to the remarks of the member for High Park and I think the extent of his description was "two prominent Toronto businessmen." Up to that point there had been no indication at all that a complaint might relate to "a high judicial official."

I want to say, sir, that those facts, as I recite them, are correct—and they all come from the public record—I think the actions of the Attorney General in handing over this letter in its entirety to one of the persons complained about, were absolutely reprehensible and inexcusable. Saying publicly that a high judicial official was being complained about was equally bad and should be seriously condemned.

Whether or not he was a high judicial official—and his name has never been revealed—the name of the other person has been revealed, because he commenced a libel action, and that is a matter of public record. But the so-called high judicial official's name has never been revealed and, immediately, there must be called into doubt in the public mind the reputation of all sorts of high judicial officials. I would think that the least the Attorney General can do would be to apologize abjectly to all members of this House for that kind of action and to explain why he took this completely unusual, peculiar, ridiculous and irrational type of action.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Mr. Chairman, perhaps when I say what I am about to say, the hon. member may change his mind.

Mr. Singer: Maybe. That is why I asked.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I am somewhat constrained because, of course, the letter is still marked "personal and confidential," but I think this part of it is not confidential in any way.

There was no crime charged of anyone. It was a suggestion of a relationship which was not fitting to a public figure who came within my responsibility. The letter ended with this paragraph:

I intend to use all of the material which I have collected in my throne speech next February.

That was this last February.

I felt that you should be aware of this single matter, so that you could carry out any investigation, or take whatever action you feel is called for.

The hon. member indicated he was going to make the whole matter public in the House.

Mr. Breithaupt: When was this letter sent?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: This was on December 12, 1969. The letter was received on December 12, 1969. I called in that public figure. That is the only person. I felt that it reflected on the administration of justice. I said to him, "Are these things true?", and, in order that he might answer me, I gave him a copy of the letter, so that he might deal with it and answer these things, which were not criminal. There was nothing criminal in it.

The hon. member, very shortly after that, sent an affidavit to that same person, an affidavit which he obtained, notarized and sworn. He sent it to that man with a letter, setting

out the facts which he had recounted in his letter to me.

Mr. Shulman: But not referring to the other man in any way.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: The other man's name is mentioned in the affidavit.

Mr. Shulman: No allegation was made.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: The same facts—

Mr. Shulman: Quite different.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: —were recounted in the letter that was sent to that public figure with a covering letter by the hon. member. So that I had his statement that he was going to make the whole thing public. He asked me to take whatever action I felt was called for. I felt that the only way I could be satisfied that the administration of justice was not under this cloud was to ask that official, "Are these things true?"

I agree that, perhaps, I might have done that without revealing who made the allegation. But, as I say, the hon. member said, "I am going to reveal all this in my throne speech," and then he writes to the public figure and says, "Here are the things that I know about you."

Mr. Shulman: May I set this record straight?

Mr. Singer: Just before you do, I am not aware of what is on the record and I do not think that it really matters as to whether or not the hon. member said he was going to reveal something. Many hon. members, including cabinet ministers, say things from time to time that do not necessarily come about.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I was entitled to rely upon his statement.

Mr. Singer: But I do not think that you were entitled, as part of your investigation or as part of a police investigation which was requested, to breach that kind of a confidence. It was a breach of all the proper ethics of carrying on public business.

Mr. Chairman: I do not know whether the member wanted to continue further, but I do want to mention to him that I am told that the Speaker made a ruling in the House this afternoon, of which I was not aware when these comments were initiated by the member for Downsview, to the effect that this was a private matter between the members and was not a matter to do with the House.

So I am advised and, as a consequence, any discussion of this matter in this committee is out of order.

Mr. Bullbrook: As I understood the ruling of the Speaker, Mr. Chairman, it was a question as to the validity of whether or not it was a point of privilege.

Mr. Singer: That is right.

Mr. Bullbrook: He ruled, in that connection—

Mr. Singer: As a matter of fact, I had a little difficulty in following his ruling as I understood it—

Mr. Chairman: Even dealing with the point of privilege—

Mr. Singer: Yes, his conclusion was that it would, perhaps, be an appropriate matter to be dealt with as a point of privilege if somebody wanted to move a motion, bring somebody before the bar of the House. I think that was the essence of it.

Mr. Breithaupt: That, I do not think, precludes us in any way.

Mr. Singer: No.

Mr. Chairman: Is there any further discussion on special services?

Mr. Bullbrook: I yield to the member for High Park as long as I do not lose my place, because he should be given an opportunity now while the current subject—

Mr. Shulman: Obviously, there is very little I could say because it is now *sub judice* but I do wish to make one or two things very clear.

Mr. Singer: I am not interested in the facts set out in one letter.

Mr. Shulman: No.

Mr. Singer: The matters alleged. I did not raise them nor I did not mention them.

Mr. Shulman: I am not going to mention the facts or any names. The only facts that I do wish to state are that the letter was marked "personal and confidential", the envelope was marked "personal and confidential". I began the letter by saying I had accumulated a large number of facts, one specific one which I wanted to communicate to the Attorney General.

The affidavit which was sent to one of the gentlemen involved, contained none of the

very serious allegations in the letter but referred only to an association which this person had. I think, quite frankly, I was very shocked when I found that the Attorney General had handed a copy of my letter over to this person.

I would suggest in future, not making any comment about this particular matter, that if the Attorney General feels that he must call the individual in, he should give the information without revealing the source, which I believe is the usual police method.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Sarnia.

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes, I believe it is appropriate to bring up, at this time—and I hope the Attorney General or the commissioner of the force will not consider it a molehill—the question of the sources of information of the member for High Park.

It is interesting to note that during the course of the debate and discussion under vote 912, he did not say that he was informed that certain information came from the files of the intelligence division of the OPP which is germane to this particular vote. He said it did come—that is what he said—"It did come from your files."

I suggest to you, Mr. Attorney General, through the chairman, that if information upon which the member for High Park has based his allegations, or some of his allegations, came from the intelligence files of your special services branch, then it is going to require vigorous and direct action on the part of the Minister of Justice and the commissioner of the force.

The record might have collaterally shown—and I want to voice it that the commissioner vigorously denied that—I want to say, sir, that I would hope that by this time next year when we are going to assess your estimates, or before then, you will have initiated an investigation as to whether confidential intelligence files are available to anyone outside the force itself and outside your department and your control and direction. We have now recorded, I have recorded, three or four days ago that I am prepared to accept your statement that at times, because of security reasons, you cannot disclose things to us.

If we are prepared to accept that, there certainly is validity in the concept that you must be assured that those things are secure—that is your total responsibility. Most certainly it is the total responsibility of the commission. I would really hope that you will now, after these estimates are finished, com-

mence an investigation to ascertain whether there is an unfortunate or otherwise leak in your force. The point is, Mr. Chairman, if it is available to the member for High Park, then, to substantiate the very concern that the member for High Park has expressed, it might be available by way of example to Johnny Papalia. I do not know, but it might well be. That is what we, surely, as a committee must concern ourselves with.

Mr. Shulman: May I speak to this?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I think I might speak first. The hon. member for High Park was very careful in his language. I noted it very carefully. So did the commissioner, whom I shall ask to speak briefly on this. He said, "Some of the information came from police files." I think he would admit that he did not ever see a police file. I think that the interpretation he will put on it is that some of the information which he got would perhaps be found on the police file, as naturally it would be.

I do not believe that anyone having knowledge of the content of the police file went to him and said: "I saw this on the police file." He may say that; if he does, I shall be surprised. I think he was very careful in his language to give it that content, that implication. He was told that it came from police files. This is the sort of thing which he gives—

Mr. Chairman: The member for High Park.

Mr. Shulman: The information which was presented on June 4 and which was subsequently presented here came from a number of sources. One of the sources was—I use the word advisedly—a public-spirited police officer who was disturbed at a situation which apparently was not being cleaned up.

Mr. Chairman: Any further discussion? The member for Kitchener.

Mr. Breithaupt: Yes, might we just take this one point further? Following the distinction that the member for Sarnia has made—or rather that the minister has made—that when someone says, "Well, it is in the police files," they might mean that, since they know it, it is obvious the police might know it too, are we to take from this that actual copies of information were made available or simply general comments were available? I think there is a distinction and a fairly important point to be made with respect to the circularizing of information in the files.

Mr. Shulman: I was given no documents. Let that be made quite clear. It was all verbal.

Mr. Breithaupt: I see.

Mr. Chairman: Any further discussion on special services? Carried?

The member for Downsview.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Singer: Mr. Chairman. Is the public-spirited police officer a police officer now, or was he a former police officer?

Mr. Shulman: He is a police officer.

Mr. Singer: He is a police officer? He is a person who has access to the intelligence files?

Mr. Shulman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: The hon. member, I might just mention, in the course of the information he gave us, has mentioned more than once the name of one high-ranking police officer.

Mr. Shulman: I have never spoken to Chief Lawrence, if that is who you are referring to.

Mr. Chairman: Any further discussion on special services? The member for Sarnia.

Mr. Bullbrook: Is this public-spirited police officer a member of the Ontario Provincial Police? Is he prepared to say that?

Mr. Shulman: I am prepared to tell you privately.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Breithaupt: He does not have to answer, if he does not want to.

Mr. Bullbrook: He does not have to answer. Of course not.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Shulman: When you start telling me your sources, I will tell you all mine, Mr. Attorney General.

Mr. Chairman: Special services? Carried?

Mr. Singer: There is a question before that is carried.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: This is very evasive.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Downsview.

Mr. Singer: At one stage, the member for High Park was reading from a particular document. I have forgotten who raised the question; it may have been the member for High Park or someone else—as to the source of the information and the member said, "It comes from your files."

Did that come from your files? I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, from the Attorney General and/or from the deputy and/or from the commissioner, if, as a result, either of the discussion of these estimates, or from any other information they have available, do they know, or are they investigating, whether or not the security of their files is, in fact, good?

Mr. Dick: If I might just make an observation about my pallor, my concern was over the reading of the letter of Mrs. Citron and whether that came from the file. That was why we were quite anxious to see the copy of the letter, to see if it did, in fact, or if there was any way we could tell at what point the copy might have been made of the letter that the Attorney General eventually received. That was what caused me concern at that time.

Mr. Singer: Quite apart, Mr. Chairman, from it causing the deputy concern, what has been the result of his concern? Has he come to the conclusion that people—unauthorized people apparently—have access to his files?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I think I might—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I think I shall ask the commissioner to say a word on this matter.

Mr. Silk: I would like to give assurance, first of all, if it need be, that no one is more concerned than I am about the allegation that has been made. I cannot believe its accuracy in the context in which it has been put forward. But let me say this: our intelligence branch is a comparatively small branch. Our special services division is at Don Mills. I visit there three mornings a week. I spend an hour or so there and I am familiar with the operation of the various branches. So far as the member for High Park says about there being a leak of some kind, there are certain possibilities that would explain that.

For instance, the intelligence people across the province are a tight-knit group and it involves various forces. Sometimes, we send a directive out; we frequently, in fact, we are continually exchanging intelligence. If some

of this information did get out, I cannot believe that it got out from our own intelligence branch.

We have four officers, I may say, throughout the province located at key points. The balance of other work is done out of Don Mills. It is under Staff Superintendent Grice who has the utmost confidence in all those people. All our special services people are chosen with particular care, as you may imagine; this applies to the intelligence branch to its fullest extent.

A statement that there is a leak there—I just cannot, with respect, believe it to be true.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Eglinton.

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Chairman, what came after "I cannot believe?"

Mr. Silk: I cannot believe it to be true.

Mr. Reilly: I see. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say this on that same vote before leaving my chair: The concern has been expressed by the member for Sarnia and the member for Downsview from the standpoint of security regulations. We should naturally be able to control that, and if we are not able to control it, there is some reason why. I think that we should give some thought and further consideration to it.

Mr. Silk: May I, with respect, Mr. Chairman, add to what I have already said? It seems to me that in the interest of the important function which the police are called upon to discharge—and my force which is the crown force in the province bears the residual responsibility for policing Ontario—if two members of the House are to discuss with one another where there is a leak in my intelligence branch, surely, in the matter of law enforcement, that information should be made known to me.

An hon. member: Hear, hear!

Mr. Bullbrook: I agree.

Mr. Chairman: Anything further under special services? Carried.

Gentlemen, it is past 10:30; we do have authority to sit longer. I got a ruling from the Clerk of the House on this with the concurrence of the minister representing the government. So that with his concurrence and if we move along through this with expedition—we are on the last vote—it certainly would be great if we could finish it up tonight. If you people are in agreement with

this—and I checked with the minister, I believe he is in agreement—let us push on.

Registration? Carried.

Transport?

The member for Kitchener.

Mr. Breithaupt: Just one question on the used motor vehicle federal sales tax situation. Why would we be paying federal sales tax with respect to used motor vehicles?

Mr. Silk: It goes to the trade-in. When we purchase we are excused from the payment of the tax; but when we turn in our cars, we put a lot of mileage on them, and when they are turned in or exchanged within a certain fixed time then we must take care of the sales tax.

Mr. Breithaupt: I see. I just wondered, thank you.

Transport, carried.

Communications, carried.

Records, carried.

Data processing, carried.

Quartermaster stores, carried.

Law enforcement—uniform? The member for High Park.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Chairman, I am not quite sure what law enforcement—uniform is and I am not sure if this matter comes under the discussion, perhaps you will inform me.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Enforcement by those personnel who are in uniform as distinguished from the civilian personnel in the force.

Mr. Shulman: Well, perhaps this is in the wrong vote entirely, but the subject which I would like to discuss is the matter of the gentleman who got two years in jail for having a screwdriver in his pocket. Is this the wrong place?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I would say the administration of justice. The police do not put him in jail, they bring him before the court.

Mr. Shulman: The heading of this is, summary of criminal and general law enforcement programme by activity. Does that not fit somewhere under that?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Law enforcement is the activity of the police in apprehending criminals, securing the evidence and presenting it before the court. But if someone is sentenced—

Mr. Shulman: All right, let me rephrase it. The matter of arresting a man for having a screwdriver in his pocket. I am referring specifically to the article by Ron Haggart in the February 14 issue of the *Telegram*.

May I proceed?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I have no objection to it being cleared up. The hon. member just started out, however, by saying that the man got two years.

Mr. Shulman: I am sorry, let me rephrase it. He was arrested—

Mr. Singer: Well, Mr. Chairman, I believe it was by the Metro police.

Mr. Chairman: It is not under this vote.

Mr. Singer: Only if he was arrested by the OPP.

Mr. Chairman: Can the member ascertain—

Mr. Shulman: I cannot ascertain because it does not say, unfortunately.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Surely Ron Haggart does not leave that out?

Mr. Shulman: May I check?

Well, to make it very brief, this man—what is his name?—Julius Panka was stopped by a police officer at two o'clock in the morning as he was trying to walk up to Highway 401. He was on his way to Montreal to see about getting a job. He had just hitchhiked to Toronto from Montreal the same day to see about the job; he did not get it but decided to move to Toronto anyway. He wanted to hitchhike back to Montreal to pick up his unemployment insurance cheque and have his account transferred to Toronto.

Mr. Chairman: Carrying a screwdriver?

Mr. Shulman: He took the subway to the Eglinton station, then planned to walk east to the Don Valley Parkway where he could thumb a ride. Instead of walking east on Eglinton, he walked west on Soudan, which is one street south.

Mr. Chairman: It is obviously not OPP.

Mr. Shulman: Am I out of order?

Mr. Chairman: It sounds as if you are, although I find it rather interesting. What does the committee think?

Mr. Reilly: This is Metro police.

Mr. Chairman: Yes. I am afraid it has nothing to do with this.

Mr. Shulman: Well, if I am out of order, I will use it in my budget speech.

Mr. Chairman: Law enforcement—uniform! Yes, the member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I have a matter that will take a few moments. I trust that "law enforcement—uniform OPP" is the appropriate place to raise it.

I want to say in advance, if it is not too disconcerting for the committee, that the information I am going to be presenting with regard to the activity of the OPP is from files of another government department. It relates to what I would generally describe as police brutality and discrimination in dealing with Indians.

The specific case that I want to draw to your attention is a case that took place on May 9, 1969, when Mrs. Eli Pitawanakwat and her husband, along with a sister Josephine and her husband, Mr. Robart Eshkibok, spent from 10 to 11 p.m. in the beverage room of the Anchor Inn in Little Current. During that time Mrs. Pitawanakwat claims that she drank only two bottles of beer.

Mrs. Pitawanakwat was driving the family car home, but after proceeding approximately one mile southward on Highway 68 she was stopped by an OPP cruiser. The officer, identified as Walter Crowe, immediately stated that Mrs. Pitawanakwat was charged with impaired driving and asked her to get out of the car.

When Mrs. Pitawanakwat left the car, the officer grabbed her quite forcibly and pushed her toward the cruiser. Mrs. Pitawanakwat resisted the use of force, but when she realized she was going to be detained she asked the officer if she could inform her husband. He refused and began to use more force. He grabbed her other arm and dug his nails into her flesh.

At one point when Mrs. Pitawanakwat was pushed from behind she fell to the ground. While she was on the ground, she states that officer Crowe kicked her on the leg with his boots; one month later a substantial bruise was visible on her right shinbone. While still on the ground, Mrs. Pitawanakwat further claimed that the officer forced her wrist and her ankle together and placed a set of handcuffs on them. He then began to drag her to the cruiser, causing her legs to be scratched against the pavement.

Three weeks earlier Mrs. Pitawanakwat had had a miscarriage and spent some time in the hospital. While on the ground, she first noticed that she was bleeding internally.

At this point Mrs. Pitawanakwat's husband noted the commotion, came out of the car, observed that his wife was handcuffed on the ground and struck officer Crowe in the face. Mrs. Josephine Eshkibok was also out of the car by this time to protest the use of the handcuffs. Mrs. Pitawanakwat was subsequently released and allowed to walk to the cruiser herself, along with her husband, to be taken to the police station.

While at the police station Mrs. Pitawanakwat was given a number of tests. Since the bleeding had continued and her clothes were wet with blood, she asked an OPP officer, a "red-headed guy," for a doctor. The officer replied, "Wait until tomorrow." When Mrs. Pitawanakwat was released the next morning, May 10, she immediately went to a doctor. She was hospitalized for five days and required an operation to stop the haemorrhaging. Mrs. Pitawanakwat was brought to court and convicted on the impaired driving charge on June 3.

For the moment I am not so interested in the charge and conviction as the treatment which she apparently suffered at the hands of the police. It is significant to note, however, that when she was taken off to the police station in an apparently "impaired condition" by the OPP officer, the same policeman instructed her sister to drive the family car home, in spite of the fact that the sister had consumed precisely the same amount of beer.

I raise this case with the Attorney General because there is considerable testimony to the effect that this is not an isolated case. For example, the files of the human rights commission contain the following report from Mr. Eshkibok, brother-in-law of Mrs. Pitawanakwat:

That the OPP always use force against the Indian people. He claimed that handcuffs were in general use, and that regardless of the offence, the Indian person was usually detained. He claimed that during detention every Indian man was beaten up by officers Crowe and Brindle—from Little Current.

Mr. Eshkibok indicated that it was impossible to fight these injustices. He said that any Indian who did not "stay in his place" would be harassed by the police. He said that they, the OPP, would constantly follow a man, that they would repeatedly frame him on some minor traffic

charge and that they would provoke him to violence. He said that the officers would tease a man in the police station or in some dark corner where nobody could see. They would make him fight, and that they would arrest him and have him convicted.

Lest the Attorney General consider these observations unfair and fanciful, let me remind him of two brief comments from the survey, "Indians and the Law," prepared by the Canadian Corrections Association in 1967.

On page 22:

In Ontario—particularly from North Bay west—and in the other western provinces and territories, the incidence of Indian involvement with the law is alarming and is clearly out of proportion to their numbers.

And on page 31:

In Ontario there are situations where three or four Indian reserves adjoin each other and where some of these are "wet" and some are "dry." The police have been known on occasion to follow Indian people home after they have purchased liquor. If the Indian takes the liquor to his home on the dry reserve he will be arrested. If he lives on the wet one he will not be bothered, even though one reserve may be right across the road from the other.

That is the end of the quotation. Let me return to the Pitawanakwat case in Little Current.

Here were Indians who, with assistance from the human rights commission, the Union of Ontario Indians, the Indian-Eskimo Association, had the courage to stand up for their rights and lay charges of assault against the OPP officer involved.

The frustrations and obstruction that they face from both the local justice of the peace and the OPP officer deserve to be revealed in their full detail. I shall quote from two of the human rights officer's reports.

The first one had to do with a meeting with Mr. W. A. Sims, justice of the peace in Little Current. Two paragraphs in that report—incidentally, this is a report by the human rights officer who went with the Indian to try to get the charge laid:

Mr. Sims indicated that he was not eager to take the charge. He told the officer that assault was a very serious matter and that evidence would be needed and so on.

The officer advised Mr. Sims that he knew the seriousness of the charge and on

the basis of what he was told there was substantial grounds upon which to proceed. Mr. Sims argued as to the grounds for laying the charge and advised the officer to meet with Corporal Smith of the Ontario Provincial Police. He claimed that the corporal knew a great deal about the incident and would be able to advise the officer accordingly. The officer advised Mr. Sims that the Ontario Provincial Police had nothing to do with laying the charge, and further that the officer was, not a magistrate who could hear evidence and decide upon a course of action and so on.

Mr. Sims insisted; the officer refused and restated his point. Mr. Sims stated that Mrs. Pitawanakwat was lying and implied that the Ontario Provincial Police knew the truth of what really happened. He therefore suggested that the matter would be simply solved if the officer would just listen to the corporal. The officer advised Mr. Sims that it was up to the magistrate to decide who was lying and who was not, and who was guilty and who was innocent, and that it was Mrs. Pitawanakwat's right to swear out the charge. Mr. Sims hemmed and hawed and finally, reluctantly, agreed to take the charge.

I just raise the question of whether, when a person goes to lay a charge, he has to run through that kind of obstruction.

However, to get more directly to the OPP. This is a report from the human rights officer of a visit that was made with Corporal Smith and Sergeant Moore of the Ontario Provincial Police in Little Current. I quote again directly from the report of the human rights officer:

Corporal Smith stated that he had reviewed the evidence and that there were no grounds upon which a charge of assault could be laid. He said it was "too bad" the officer proceeded to lay the charge, especially since officer Crowe had withdrawn his charge against Mr. Eli Pitawanakwat.

That was the charge arising out of Pitawanakwat getting out of the car to defend his wife who had been shackled with handcuffs wrist-to-leg, on the ground.

The officer advised Corporal Smith that in the terms of the law the alleged assault of officer Crowe had no bearing on the assault of Mrs. Grace Pitawanakwat.

Corporal Smith was annoyed by the officer's rebuttal; he argued in a strong tone of voice: "You have no right to lay

that charge. Why did you not come to us first?"

The officer advised Corporal Smith that it was indeed Mrs. Pitawanakwat's right to swear out the charge and that the Ontario Provincial Police had no authority to prevent her from doing so. Corporal Smith loudly replied that Mrs. Pitawanakwat was lying and that the OPP knew "what really happened." He stated: "If you came to us first, you could have told her not to lay the charge."

The officer stated that the OPP had no way of knowing that Walter Crowe was not indeed guilty and that the present discussion indicated that the OPP were most willing to subvert justice. The officer advised Corporal Smith that the entire matter would have to be left up to the magistrate.

Corporal Smith continued all the stronger. He stated that Walter Crowe was innocent, that the officer had no right to lay the charge and so on. The officer again explained that Mrs. Pitawanakwat and not the Ontario Human Rights Commission had sworn out the charge. The involvement of the commission was further explained.

However, Corporal Smith repeatedly stated that the officer had laid the charge. Explanation was again attempted. Corporal Smith rudely interrupted and stated that he refused to discuss the matter further until Sergeant Moore arrived.

The entrance of Sergeant Moore. Sergeant Moore was a rather tall middle-aged man who attempted to give the "tough cop" impression. He "stormed" into the office in casual dress and when introduced to the officer, he forcefully squeezed his hand and stared at him. The officer squeezed the sergeant's hand and stared back.

"Pleased to meet you," the officer interjected, breaking the silence. "Well, I am not pleased to meet you," Sergeant Moore replied in a guttural tone.

Moore aggressively "cross-examined" the officer with a number of rapid-fire questions. "Where did you come from? What are you doing here causing trouble? Where is your head office?"

The officer felt that it would be unwise not to co-operate with such an aggressive man and thus each question was answered just as rapidly as it was fired. "When did you meet Mrs. Pitawanakwat? Why did you take this action? What have you got to do with Indians?"

The officer tried to explain, but Moore violently interrupted. "Who the hell do you think you are, anyway?"

It was obvious that Sergeant Moore was quite indignant that an outsider should come into the little town and stir up his peaceful Indians, especially to go so far as to lay a charge against an officer who was undoubtedly beyond reproach.

The officer contained himself in the face of the obvious intimidations and calmly explained the involvement of the commission, as he had done for Corporal Smith. The officer repeatedly restated his explanation, which was cut short by a continuous barrage of rapid-fire questions.

"What is your name? What is your position? Who is your immediate supervisor?"

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I find it very difficult to follow this the way the hon. member reads it. The officer—

Mr. MacDonald: The officer is the human rights officer.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Oh.

Mr. Reilly: And who is Sergeant Moore?

Mr. MacDonald: Sergeant Moore is an OPP officer in the Little Current station.

Mr. G. R. Carton (Armourdale): Where is Little Current?

Mr. MacDonald: Little Current is on Manitoulin Island.

Mr. Chairman: The member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: To continue:

—rapid-fire questions. The officer remained silent during this volley and placed his warrant on Smith's desk. Moore read it with obvious amazement.

Moore turned around then and said: "Who is she?" The officer stated that Miss Dawna LeBlanc was from Wikwemikong and that she was temporarily employed by the commission as an Ojibwa translator.

Moore calmed down somewhat. He stated that the officer should have come to the OPP headquarters first to discover the "real evidence" and that the officer could still advise Mrs. Pitawanakwat to withdraw the charge. He thus expected the commission to assist the OPP in their plan of completely placating justice.

The officer advised Sergeant Moore that Walter Crowe may be guilty and that it

was now up to the court to decide, not the OPP. Both Smith and Moore were shocked all along that a white man would not play ball with the white establishment; and now that the white man openly refused, Sergeant Moore pleaded:—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: That is a gratuitous statement, is it not?

Mr. MacDonald: Right, right! By a man who is involved.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: "That he would not play ball with a white man." Nobody said that, he just draws that—

Mr. MacDonald: Look, my good Mr. Attorney General, I will come back in a moment to show you that the corrections association of this country, having studied the issue, documents precisely this kind of thing.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I accept that. But all I am saying is that this officer, out of the blue, puts in as his opinion that this man was shocked that he would not play ball with a white man. Nobody said that.

Mr. MacDonald: Right.

Mr. Singer: He said it?

Mr. MacDonald: He said it.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: He said that Moore was shocked; but how does he know that Moore was shocked?

Mr. MacDonald: To continue:

Sergeant Moore pleaded, "If you only knew the evidence." He drummed up a bloody scene in which Mrs. Pitawanakwat ferociously attacked the OPP officer Crowe. The officer refused to listen, but used the point to explain the necessity of clarifying the entire matter in the courts.

Moore replied: "I guess we are going to have to go through this every time we make an arrest."

The officer, of necessity, held his tongue. I give those as two pieces of evidence of the kind of problem raised by the justice of the peace and the police officers when a civil servant of this government, a human rights officer, acting to protect the rights of the Indians, attempted to lay the kind of charge that with a white person—if this is not too offensive—would likely have been laid much more readily and without that kind of obstruction.

It is significant to note—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Did he bring out the fact that Crowe, the provincial police officer, is an Indian?

Mr. MacDonald: No, he did not bring it out, but I am aware of that.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: He did not bring it out. Did he bring out the fact that Brindle, the Ontario Provincial Police officer, is an Indian?

Mr. MacDonald: That is right. That is right.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Put in those Indian reserves for the—

Mr. MacDonald: That does not prove anything.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: —for the help and safety—to deal with their own people.

Mr. MacDonald: If the Attorney General is aware of the psychology—if you put a person who happens to be in the minority group in uniform, in the establishment, he may be the worst oppressor of the group.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Well I do want to make—

Mr. MacDonald: May I proceed, Mr. Chairman, to present my statement and then the Attorney General can reply to it.

Mr. Chairman: The member for York South can return to his statement in a moment. The minister wants to ask for clarification.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I just want to make it clear at this point that this was not a white man treating an Indian. This was Indian and Indian. Both Crowe and Brindle are in that reserve area as Indian Ontario Provincial Police constables in order that they might deal with their own people.

Mr. Yakabuski: Did that not appear in the report?

An hon. member: It did not come out.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: It did not come out.

Mr. Chairman: The member for York South.

Mr. MacDonald: It is significant to note that as a countercharge the police officer laid an assault charge against Mr. Pitawanakwat for defending his wife, and the officers were trying their best to have the Pitawanakwats refrain from laying charges. This countercharge was dropped, I suggest, as a tactic. But the Pitawanakwats persisted and the

countercharge was renewed. Clearly this renewal was one of many attempts at intimidation.

Moreover, it is significant to note that when the case came before the courts the crown attorney stated that the Attorney General's officer in Sudbury had disassociated himself from this countercharge and he therefore had no responsibility in the matter. That raises an obvious question for the Attorney General, which I will return to in a moment.

When the assault charge was due to come up in court, in August, the Pitawanakwats were away picking cherries in the United States and did not have the money to return. They therefore lost interest and asked that the charge be dropped. The Reverend Samuel Oliver of Whitefish Falls, in that general area, who was thoroughly familiar with the whole situation, has stated that: "They had been intimidated and thus were afraid of reprisals."

But I return to my basic concern: The mistreatment of the Indians by the police, allegedly a regular pattern. As a disinterested though very concerned individual the observations of Reverend Sam Oliver of Whitefish Falls to the human rights officers are very pertinent, and I quote:

Reverend Oliver informed the human rights officer that he had observed Mrs. Grace Pitawanakwat in the hospital at Little Current on the 12th of May.

That is immediately after the incident that I described earlier.

His description of her condition was similar to that of the Eshkiboks'; that is, her arms and shoulders were black and blue, her legs were seriously scratched, her hands were gouged and there was a large bruise on her legs, and so on. Reverend Oliver stated that he would testify to what he observed.

Reverend Oliver claimed that such incidents of mistreatment were quite common on the island. He said that the OPP repeatedly assaulted Indian men and women and that he was powerless to help. He indicated that the white establishment would one way or another remove every shred of evidence. He implied that reports would be falsified, witnesses intimidated, and so on. He indicated that it was impossible to obtain justice.

Reverend Oliver outlined incident after incident of mistreatment by the OPP. His statements were overwhelming. He tended to describe a monstrous, oppressive, racist environment. The human rights officer was

deeply impressed by Reverend Oliver's frankness, sincerity and devotion to the Indian people. He was obviously disturbed and frustrated by the situation.

Once again, lest the Attorney General feels that these observations are unfair and fanciful, let me quote briefly again from the summary and conclusions of "Indians and the Law," a survey done by the Canadian Corrections Association, on page 55:

Underlying all problems associated with the Indians and Eskimos in this country are the prejudice and discrimination they meet in the attitude of non-Indians. The result is a conviction on the part of the Indians and Eskimos that they are not really a part of the dominant Canadian society and that their efforts to better themselves will fail because they have not an even chance.

A double standard flourishes in many areas where Indians and non-Indians are in close contact. The Indians recognize this, and while some resent it, most are apathetic and have come to expect nothing better. Members of the non-Indian community are less ready to acknowledge its existence, yet they reflect biased attitudes inadvertently. Indians and Eskimos who engage in heavy drinking at carnivals and sporting events are "worthless drunks," while non-Indians behaving in the same manner are real swingers.

End of the quotation from the Canadian Corrections Association study.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I have read that.

Mr. MacDonald: Once again—

Mr. Reilly: Mr. MacDonald, that was a study of prejudiced treatment between Indians and non-Indians that you just finished reading?

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, right!

Once again, Mr. Chairman, we are back to the old question of how we are going to resolve this kind of a situation when clearly it has not been resolved up until now despite machinery for its being resolved. We are back to the old question as to whether some sort of an inquiry is not appropriate. But I want to suggest to you that there are four or five major areas that require investigation.

First, the Attorney General's department must have been at least generally aware of the situation in the Little Current area, because the department's Sudbury office refused to be associated with OPP officer Crowe's countercharge. Why was something not done about it? That is my first question.

Second, efforts of Indians to stand up for their rights by laying charges in this, as in the case of the Bird-Stevens episode in Hearst, are obstructed by the local JPs and police officers. What is the Attorney General going to do to assure these people of greater equality before the law?

Third, a remarkable anomaly has developed. One government department, that of the Attorney General, is failing to assure our native people of equality before the law, while another government department, the human rights commission, is fighting a valiant battle in their defence. At the moment something of a state of cold war exists between the two. For example, on June 11, just after this incident that I described earlier, an OPP officer in plain clothes appeared at the office of the human rights commission in Thunder Bay, showed his warrant card to Mrs. McLeod, a member of the staff, and asked if there was a private room available for discussion—

Mr. Singer: What is a warrant card?

Mr. MacDonald: Presumably identifying himself. And he proceeded to question Mrs. McLeod about the human rights officer who had sought to protect the rights of the Indians in both the first and the Little Current episodes. The intimidation of the OPP extends even to civil servants in the human rights commission in the exercise of their duties. How can the Attorney General defend this kind of conduct?—two departments warring in the bosom of a single government, if I may paraphrase a famous comment in Canadian history.

Finally, and the most shocking of all: Mentioned throughout the official reports in the human rights commission associated with the Pitawanakwat case are references to the alleged killing of an Indian woman by OPP officer Crowe. I quote one of the incidences in the files from the records of the human rights commission:

Reverend Oliver stated that the incident occurred last fall—that is, the fall of 1968—in the Little Current police station. He claimed that officer Crowe had arrested the woman for being intoxicated in a public place. Reverend Oliver alleged that officer Crowe forced the woman into the cell in such a manner that her head struck the wall. He claimed that she subsequently died of the injury.

Reverend Oliver stated that the matter was "covered up," that the OPP apparently claimed that the woman hung herself by

tying a blanket around her neck to the cell bars and then jumping into the cot. He stated it was impossible for an individual to hang oneself in that manner, especially when that individual was inebriated. He stated that there was doubt as to the cause of the death, for the woman who had prepared the body for funeral noted that the skull was caved in.

Obviously questions arise. Who signed the death certificate of this woman? Was a coroner's inquest held? If not, why not?

But if anything were required to clinch the case for some sort of public inquiry into the treatment our native peoples receive at the hands of officials and officers, all responsible to the Attorney General's department, surely this incident proves it.

I have listed three or four questions arising out of this, but I solicit some specific reaction from the Attorney General. Perhaps I should review them.

The first one: To what extent is the Attorney General aware of the situation up in Little Current and the widespread contentions of harassment of Indians, of beating of Indians by police officers?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I am aware, as I mentioned before, that two of the Ontario Provincial Police officers there are Indians. This was designed to have Indians policed by their own people. I had one complaint from Little Current which I brought to the attention of Mr. Silk. This was about a month ago. I think he may have some awareness of this particular case, but it has not been brought to my attention. If the hon. member would let me have his file, or I could get the—

Mr. MacDonald: You do not need to get my file. All you have to do is get in touch with the human rights commission. In fact, this raises the next point.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I have had no complaint with respect to that matter.

Mr. MacDonald: This strikes me as very strange. The Attorney General is aware, we are all aware, of how difficult it may be to get the evidence to pursue any given case and to secure a conviction in court. But when you have files in another government department, with officers located in northern Ontario specifically for the purpose of dealing with the violation of civil rights of people, particularly our natives, surely the Attorney General's department should be kept in touch with the information that is being gleaned there so that

if there are conditions such as this, they will be corrected?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: To answer the question further. I think the hon. member is aware of Mr. Dan Hill who is a prominent director of the Ontario Human Rights Commission?

Mr. MacDonald: Right.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: He has not sent, no one has sent a file from the Ontario Human Rights Commission. This should, I think, perhaps go first to that gentleman who calls himself the officer. It should go to the human rights commission. If they would say, "Here is a case which needs your attention, which needs investigation further," I should be very glad to look into it. But I did not learn of that under the present system.

Mr. MacDonald: Just tell me—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: We act as counsel. Our people act as counsel for the Ontario Human Rights Commission. I would like to ask the deputy what he has to say.

Mr. Dick: Excuse me, if I may, Mr. Chairman. The comments that I have heard do cause me concern because we have virtual day-to-day contact with Mr. Eberlee, the deputy Minister of Labour, who sits on the human rights commission. We have been working closely together for weeks. Recently, for instance, with respect to various legislative matters in which we have a common interest.

Counsel in my department, three of them, have acted on all the matters for the human rights commission over the past year, in which they have required counsel for inquiries or hearings or other matters in which they have been involved. Of course, I personally have contact from time to time with Doctor Hill. Never, at any time, have either Mr. Eberlee or Doctor Hill or the lawyers who are acting as counsel for the human rights commission ever spoken to me about any matter relating to the affairs of my department with relation to the Indians. Now I am not sure that I do not speak for the commissioner and the OPP, but as far as these matters are relative to the prosecutions and so on, they have not been raised.

The matter that we discussed on other occasions in this committee never came to me through the gentlemen with whom I deal in the human rights commission and The Department of Labour and, indeed, did not come to our attention until we specifically, when it

arose, went to them and sought their information upon it. As I say, sir, my concern is that if this matter was of this nature, the matter you describe according to the human rights officer who stated it, it was never conveyed from anybody in that area, in that department, to myself as deputy of my department. I am quite sure that it could not have been conveyed to Mr. Wright or Mr. Pollock, or any of the people in my department who have acted for the human rights commission. I have every confidence that those men would have made a point of drawing it to my attention if they had word of it. I say this because it comes as—

An hon. member: What time was the northern office opened when they invited us there?

Mr. MacDonald: About three years ago. You see Mr. Chairman, we have a new kind of situation here. I want to suggest that there should be closer liaison established, because I have only quoted very brief excerpts because I wanted to try to condense it rather than quoting lengthy tomes. I can go through great numbers of pages of further documentation of the alleged brutalizing of the Indians there by the police officers and—

Mr. Breithaupt: Could I ask a question again? I was just going to ask—we are apparently dealing with Indian persons who are members of the OPP. How many constables are stationed at Little Current? Two names have been mentioned. Are there more than those two constables there?

Mr. Silk: We have a detachment of about one dozen at Little Current. Sergeant Moore, whom I know, was selected for his appearance, his gentlemanliness and his ability to head the detachment at Osaka, Japan. May I, as commissioner of the force, say this. Had I been given the slightest indication that this matter was coming up tonight, I could have been well prepared to give the committee all the facts from both sides. I am not unfamiliar with the situation. It was brought to my attention, and while I do not recall all the facts now, I can give the committee this assurance that I studied it. The facts, with great respect to Mr. MacDonald, as recited by him, are a gross misrepresentation as to what happened.

Mr. Yakabuski: Oh, oh!

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, please, let us not have this yahooing from Renfrew every time one tries to deal with a serious point.

May I just re-emphasize that everything I have given you tonight is a direct quote or information extracted from the files of the human rights commission.

Mr. Silk: I do not question that.

Mr. MacDonald: Okay. Let us get that very clear so that you are not dismissing something on the basis that I have fancifully presented it to the committee. I want to suggest to you that if human rights officers, who are responsible officers, doing the job for the human rights commission, are coming back and reporting this kind of information, I think it should be resolved without the necessity of court action, of individual charges being laid by people. I am a little puzzled, quite frankly, Mr. Commissioner, at your comment about Sergeant Moore being a very polite and gentlemanly person. There were two or three other people present in the human rights officers' report of the browbeating and intimidation by Sergeant Moore. I quoted that whole excerpt from (a) the meeting first with Corporal Smith and (b) with Sergeant Moore, and I do not think any—

Mr. Bullbrook: Mr. Chairman, would the member for York South permit me one question of the commissioner?

Mr. Chairman: The member for Samia.

Mr. Bullbrook: Through the chairman, to the commissioner, if you are aware of this situation, sir, I am sure that your force has investigated it. During the course of the investigations, was there any interrogation of the human rights people? One would think that you would want, in fairness, to find out both sides. Since you are now saying to us, Mr. Commissioner, it is a gross misrepresentation, was there any investigation or interrogation of these two officers?

Mr. Silk: Yes, there was, and as I say—

Mr. Bullbrook: Of the two police officers or the human rights officers?

Mr. Silk: The human rights officer.

Mr. Bullbrook: Two human rights officers?

Mr. Silk: No, there is only one human rights officer.

Mr. Bullbrook: I am sorry, one human rights officer.

Mr. Silk: As I have said to you, or as I have said to the committee, if there had been any suggestion given to me, I could have had

my file here. Of course, I could have it for you tomorrow morning, but this has taken me by such surprise; the place is closed up tonight and—

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, I realize—

Mr. Silk: Would you permit me to answer?

Mr. Bullbrook: I am sorry, I realize that you really have the floor but these things come to our mind. If you are asserting to us that you have some knowledge of this—and I recognize that you cannot recall all the internal details without your file here—one would think that if you are investigating some type of allegation against the propriety of conduct of a member of the force, you are going to investigate outside the force itself.

Mr. Silk: That stands to reason, of course.

Mr. Bullbrook: Yes. So one would hope that you are able to tell us, perhaps, you spoke to Mrs. Pitawanakwat, and in doing so you might have involved yourself with the human rights people in the area.

Mr. Breithaupt: I would be happy if the report was made then.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: One question comes to my mind, if I might, and I would certainly be glad to go into the matter further—

Mr. Bullbrook: I am prepared to let you, but would you permit me?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I am sorry.

Mr. Bullbrook: I am sorry, sir, to interrupt you but could you respond to that? This is what comes to my mind.

Mr. Silk: No, I cannot. If I could have my file, of course, I could.

Mr. Bullbrook: I see.

Mr. MacDonald: I have reason to believe his comment on that, from my information. I feel rather certain in my mind that the police never went to the human rights officer who was involved and working with the Indians, assisting them to try to establish their rights and to find what procedures were available to them to establish their rights. The commissioner asserts that this is all wrong. He has the facts, but here is a civil servant, hired by this government—

Mr. Silk: I know that, very well.

Mr. MacDonald: A human rights commission's purpose is to go in and protect every-

body, particularly the native people of the north from the infringement of their civil rights and I do not think there has ever been any questioning of them. The only questioning was this rather strange, intimidating visit to the office at the Lakehead, not to see the officer, but to ask questions of fellow staff members about him.

Mr. Reilly: Did you refer to June 11 at Hearst?

Mr. MacDonald: I said the officer who was the one involved in Hearst is involved here. The same human rights officer.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I want to make it clear there is no war between this department and The Department of Labour—

Mr. MacDonald: In the field there is. It may not be up here.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Now there may be an area where in a situation such as this, the police took a dim view of his activities. I do not know. I would like to review the whole matter but it seems to me that the human rights officer, I do not think, is circumscribed to send his report only to the Ontario Human Rights Commission. I have a feeling that in the Bird-Stevens matter he sent his reports to various other people and not to the Attorney General. In any event, I can pursue this and arrange through the human rights commission, or through The Department of Labour, that there should be no oversight of it in the future so that I may know about it and look into it.

Mr. MacDonald: Surely there should be liaison between certain departments—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Certainly, but I think—

Mr. MacDonald: —on the assumption that you are going to be protecting the rights of the Indians as well as everybody else?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: There has been a continuous liaison but for some reason or another—I do not know whether or not this officer did not want us to get this.

Mr. MacDonald: Do not blame this officer. This officer reports, and I know from the files that he reported it to Dan Hill because there is one occasion in the files where Dan Hill wrote asking for a report on the whole Pitawanakwat case. Indeed, there were approaches to the Union of Ontario Indians and the Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada.

They all have to go out and get lawyers to assist in fighting for the civil rights of the Indians.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: We assist the human rights commission with our lawyers. Surely, that—

Mr. MacDonald: Let me come back for a moment. The commissioner interjected words rather in defence of Sergeant Moore; but surely that kind of attitude toward people who go to lay charges—when they are harassed—where the person involved is called a liar, and they have to fight for an hour or more before they can persuade the police officer to do his duty. Is that the normal procedure?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I do not want to discount what the hon. member has said, but as a lawyer some things strike or hit my mind. First of all there is the statement about the consumption of two beers. That is always the normal amount that is consumed.

Mr. Singer: Never, only one!

Mr. MacDonald: Like having a drink to calm the nerves.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: That is taken as fact. That is taken as complete fact. Then, in the facts as they come out, are the charges laid, but the Pitawanakwats were away and they did not pursue it. Then apparently they withdrew it. Then the Rev. Oliver says—and it is taken as fact by the officer, it comes from the reverend gentleman to the officer and he puts it as a fact—that they were intimidated and that is why they did not proceed.

You see, I do not want to make light of this thing, but I think one must—I would love to review it. I want to review it; I would like to review it and I would like to, perhaps, contact Mr. Oliver and see how far he goes and how far he makes these statements definite. I do not think it is fair to judge it just on the statements of that nature which come from persons.

Mr. MacDonald: But this was *prima facie* evidence of the validity of the charge.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: It is *prima facie*.

Mr. MacDonald: Surely the human rights officer was on completely solid ground in saying to the police officer: "It is not for you to judge the validity of the evidence; that is for the magistrate, that is for the court to decide"?

The interesting thing is that you had the same kind of across the board dismissal in the Bird-Stevens case but when it got before the magistrate he said that the hotelkeeper was not credible—he just did not believe him and he was convicted.

All of this so-called hearsay evidence stood up in court when it got there. The incredible thing is how seldom it gets into the court. This is why I think the human rights officer, with some co-operation from the Attorney General's department and from the OPP, rather than what appears to be a rather healthy degree of obstruction—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I should certainly review it.

Mr. MacDonald: However, let me come to one specific thing that intrigues me. Why would the Attorney General's officer in Sudbury refuse to associate himself with the countercharge that was laid by the OPP officer?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I do not know the particular case, but it is not unusual for a crown attorney, having heard a story, to say: "I do not think you have a case; I do not think it is a case that should be pursued and I am not going to do it."

Mr. MacDonald: But you see—the countercharge was laid in the first instance—this is the charge by the police officer against the—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: By the police officer?

Mr. MacDonald: By the police officer against the husband, because the husband got out of the car, saw his wife being beaten up and shackled with handcuffs from her wrist to her ankle, and bleeding and—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: This is the charge that the crown attorney said, "I will not pursue"?

Mr. MacDonald: Right, but you see he laid the countercharge but he withdrew it in the negotiation when they were trying to persuade the Pitawanakwats to take no action. Then, when they did not persuade the Pitawanakwats, he relaid the charge.

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I will want to review this matter.

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, I think it is worthy of it.

Mr. Chairman: Has the member anything further?

Mr. MacDonald: Yes, I have one final thing. I want to get some comment on this allegation

—because again if you go back and look at the human rights file you will find that it is referred to in rather vague references to this woman who was killed. I can see how it becomes part of the gossip on the whole of Manitoulin Island. I gave one quotation, again from Reverend Sam Oliver, with regard to exactly what happened. I find it a rather shocking proposition that it is contended and widely believed, certainly among the Indians, that the woman who prepared this body for burial said that the skull was caved in. Now, was there a coroner's jury?

Hon. Mr. Wishart: I do not know. It is the first time it has come to my attention. I think the Act says, on death in an institution of this kind, there must be an inquest, if I remember my law; or an autopsy.

Mr. Dick: Under The Coroners Act, when a person dies in an institution there is a mandatory inquest. Now if I could, sir—I am sorry, I got the names of the other people involved but the woman, the name of the deceased woman in that case—

Mr. MacDonald: In this instance, it does not give the name.

Mr. Dick: But we can find it—

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Oliver would know it. As a matter of fact—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: Yes, we could pursue that.

Mr. MacDonald: It is in that file. I can get you the exact information—

Hon. Mr. Wishart: We can get it.

Mr. MacDonald: —from the human rights; but if there is anything in that kind of thing, that is shocking beyond words. I think it

should be investigated to find out whether it was hushed up, as Reverend Oliver contends, by the police officers who allegedly were responsible for it.

Mr. Silk: Any approximate dates?

An hon. member: June 11.

Mr. MacDonald: No, that took place in the fall of 1968. They are referring to the previous fall—the fall of 1968.

Mr. Silk: Also near Little Current?

Mr. MacDonald: In Little Current.

Mr. Chairman: Has the member anything further?

Mr. MacDonald: No.

Mr. Chairman: Is there any further discussion on law enforcement—uniform? Carried.

Law enforcement—civilian? Carried.

Does vote 914 carry? Carried.

Gentlemen, that concludes the estimates of the Attorney General and the Minister of Justice.

At this time may I take the opportunity to thank the minister and his staff for their co-operation throughout; and in turn may I thank all of you and the substitutes who have been in the committee from time to time, and the members who have also attended and participated with us; and also to thank Guy Silko, our secretary; for the courtesy that all of you have extended to me as your chairman and to my vice-chairman, Mr. Carton, throughout these long and tedious deliberations.

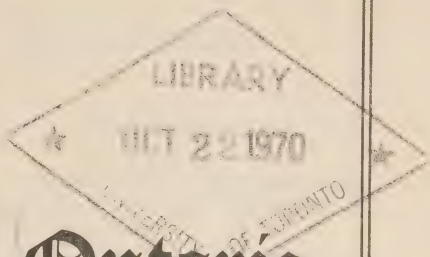
This meeting stands adjourned.

The committee adjourned at 11:25 o'clock, p.m.

S-37



ONTARIO



Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Treasury and Economics

Chairman: Mr. D. A. Evans, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Tuesday, October 6, 1970

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



Price per session, \$5.00. Address, Clerk of the House, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1970

The committee met at 3:35 p.m. in committee room one.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AND ECONOMICS

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, we have a quorum now and will start the meeting by asking the hon. Treasurer to introduce to you his staff.

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, on my right: The deputy provincial Treasurer and the Deputy Minister, H. I. MacDonald; and my executive assistant, Mr. D. T. Southcott; Mr. D. W. Stevenson, the executive director of the policy planning division; Mr. E. D. Greathed, the director of the federal-provincial affairs secretariat; Dr. Terry M. Russell, taxation and fiscal policy branch; Mr. C. Peter Honey, director of the economic planning branch; Dr. R. S. Thoman, director of the regional development branch. I am not too sure I can identify the next gentleman—Mr. B. A. Smith, also with the planning division.

We have in the back of the room Mr. L. J. Von Monsjou, manager of the computer services centre; Mr. George McIntyre, comptroller of accounts; Mr. O. M. Schnick, executive director of the economic and statistical services branch; and Mr. David P. Holmes, comptroller of finances.

Mr. Chairman: The members of the committee are quite familiar with our procedure. The Hon. Mr. MacNaughton does not care to make a statement at this time, so we will start off with the member for Kitchener.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am not at this time going to repeat the criticism of the provincial budget which my leader dealt with so effectively on the floor of the Legislature—of the budget and its attendant philosophy of federal-provincial relations and responsibility. I can only echo and adapt Professor Kenneth Galbraith's criticism of Professor Milton Friedman. To paraphrase it would be something like: Charlie has the greatest misfortune that can befall anyone. He is a man with a major

theory on federal fiscal responsibility for Ontario's woes, a theory which does not work but which has been tried.

I want to say a few words in my opening remarks about the relationship of the Treasurer and the Provincial Auditor. Lest the Chairman should point out that this matter might more properly be dealt with under vote 1601, I would point out that 1601 is concerned only with the administration of The Audit Act, and statutory audits of the consolidated revenue fund, departmental, ministerial and quasi-judicial agencies. My argument for raising the matter at this time is to put the case for a substantial amendment of that Act, which would have the practical effect of considerably modifying the present vote 2401 relating to the administration of the office of the Treasurer of Ontario.

It is in these terms that I present the following remarks, which are clearly drafted so as to be applicable to this vote, 2401, and to this estimate generally. They are not referable to vote 1601, which is a specific vote on the *status quo* and is not germane to our proposed revised function of the office of the Provincial Auditor, which would affect these present estimates.

In our view then, we believe that the Treasurer himself in his policy planning should indicate proposed areas of growth for Ontario. This should afford an obvious, clear opportunity for a Provincial Auditor with a clear appreciation of his revised function, to question the direction and effectiveness of the broad plans which are proposed, rather than just run a blue pencil over the books.

He should be able to ask, like a simple child: "Is it kind, is it wise, is it true?" But his innocent and childlike query should be followed by ruthless criticism of those at fault, those who may be negligent or wasteful; or those taking off in some direction other than that which seems to be in the Ontario public interest.

Members will have seen the Geoffrey Stevens article in the *Globe and Mail* regarding the quantities printed of various publications and the desire of the new Queen's Printer and Publisher, Mr. Kinmond, to see

that initial printing orders bear some relationship to the anticipated demand. Some of the items that are quoted in the article set out the comment that, for example, an initial press run for "Wildlife Land Management" was 50,000 copies, yet in Canada the publishing industry considers 5,000 copies of anything a best seller. The press run for the "White-Tailed Deer in Ontario" was 100,000 copies. "Let's Go Fishing", 200,000.

One volume, "The Fisheries of Lake Simcoe", sells for a dollar and gives the history of the lake's fisheries and describes the species to be found in the lake. As Mr. Stevens says, it is a must for anyone interested in 19th century fishing regulations.

Why did the department order a number of copies like that? According to someone who Mr. Stevens quotes: "Surely it will probably take 10 years or more to get rid of them all, but there is no rush."

I think wastefulness like this adds up to significant amounts on the long haul and I think that it is the function of the Provincial Auditor to comment upon this.

My mind strays to the optimistic printing of booklets and texts in English and French on the Confederation of Tomorrow Conference. These cartons lay on the fourth floor for several years and in the end appear to have been of interest only to the fire marshal.

The same is true of the oversupply of copies of the Smith report. My friend, the member for Lakeshore (Mr. Lawlor), was with me on the select committee on taxation, and would probably agree that it was indeed a remarkable four volumes. Surely if these books are still around the government ought now to place them in quantity in economics and political science classes in the universities in Ontario, and indeed even in some of the high schools. There ought to be a beneficence of Smith reports for every library in Ontario, a kind of dower which no graduate of the school of library science would ever forget.

But next time I think we should be doing market surveys first, not just guessing or over-guessing. I think the Provincial Auditor should be prepared to make comments if he finds that more has been provided than in fact is needed.

Now more serious of course is the runaway situation which occurs where a group of people is given insufficient direction from above, either by the Legislature or by individual ministers. They take off in a direction which is dictated by special interest considerations, usually associated with the creation of an invulnerable establishment.

In June the Liberal opposition was criticized for resisting the approval in principle of the educational communications authority bill. I am not going to get into that issue now, except to say that had a Provincial Auditor with the powers we seek been active in the last four years, the present ETV establishment would not have grown to its seemingly impregnable stature of dominance.

It has a budget of close to \$8 million this year. It has become entrenched to the point where the fruitful development of educational television may actually be threatened rather than enhanced, since everything now has to go through an establishment sieve.

Vote 402, item 11, on page 31 of the estimates amounts to \$3,833,000 but when salaries and maintenance costs are added this soars to \$7,765,000. Now an auditor with our proposed terms of reference would not only seek to check the bookkeeping of everything that goes to make up this item, but also he might question whether or not the entire programme was, in fact, in the public interest. It may be that educational television as it is presently conceived in this province will be Ontario's *Bonaventure*. Our own version of Maxwell Henderson should be sniffing out—and the Legislature should be subsequently snuffing out—this kind of empire building, which may be built on sound principles, but at the present time with rather flimsy explanations, and those made in rather highly technical jargon.

The Treasurer ought to know that he may well have a bottomless pit on his hands into which he can throw a lot of money annually. He may well realize that the ETV demands will open and grow. The CBC is costing us over \$200 million a year at present, but I suggest that it will not take more than five years for the province to surpass this figure for ETV. Unless we have independent outside minds such as the Provincial Auditor to zoom in on some of the grosser extravagances, then they may well pass the internal Treasury watchdogs, supposedly as necessary technical expenses.

I picked out some of the more flagrant examples but there are, of course, many others still waiting to be uncovered. In May and June the *Globe and Mail* referred to them as "horrible stories", as comments were printed from the report of the Auditor-General to the House of Commons for the year ending March 31, 1969.

The government is now faced with a further, and I think, a major policy decision in the whole realm of accounting practice, on whether to allow the errors and mistakes

or extravagances, if any exist, to remain hidden or whether, indeed, to be sufficiently mature to allow a completely independent Provincial Auditor, owing allegiance only to his conscience, to ferret out whatever secrets may exist.

We think that the Provincial Auditor should report to the Clerk of the Legislature and not to the government. He should lay his report directly on the table of the House where it may come as much of a surprise to the government as to the opposition.

He should have a budget sufficient to allow him to recruit his own staff of the highest calibre, and not be fobbed off on occasion with persons seconded from other departments of government for limited periods of time. Such an arrangement as secondment obviously makes for divided loyalty; an instinct exists on the part of the seconded to protect the department to which he will eventually return, which is only natural. This is the one thing we cannot have in an independent audit function. These people must be permanent staff without compromise of any kind in a proper audit approach.

This proposal reflects my view as to what the role of the public accounts committee ought to be. I feel that as we are set up now we cannot be effective, and I say this sincerely being midway in my second year as chairman of the committee.

We have only a part-time secretary to help us. The Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) has said that he is prepared to consider permanent staff, and I hope that that does come to fruition. At the moment the staff is not there, and indeed the staff may not be required if the Auditor-General, which we would have—our Provincial Auditor—does the job which we have indicated we think he should do. If the government rejects this approach, then perhaps we shall have to act as the federal public accounts committee does in fulfilment of what we believe to be our public duties.

Quite frankly, I do not relish the approach of Mr. Alfred Hales, the member of Parliament for Wellington, who is the chairman of the federal public accounts committee. I think, to me at least, it savours a little too much of the congressional committee approach. But I do think that Maxwell Henderson's approach as the federal Auditor-General is quite proper, and I do believe that Ontario's own auditor should take the same view of his tasks.

We will need to be aided by amendments to The Audit Act. These amendments must be preceded by effective debate which will make clear the feelings of the House and the

intent of the Legislature, both to the Provincial Auditor himself and to posterity through the record of *Hansard*.

In this revised pattern of operation I would reserve to the public accounts committee the right to indicate to the Provincial Auditor inquiries which it desires him to pursue. His staff would take orders from him. He would be guided, if guidance were necessary, by the wishes of the public accounts committee, which might not be satisfied with what turned up at the first raking of the hay.

Essentially however, the revised function of the public accounts committee would be to illuminate for the edification of the public the issues which the Provincial Auditor had previously uncovered but which the government, for one reason or another, had in the interim ignored. The knowledge that the public accounts committee was a second line of defence in the interests of the people of Ontario would spur the government to attempt nice clean plays to begin with in order to score.

Moving to the form of the public accounts themselves, the Treasurer had asked that certain items, for example travelling expenses and individual salaries over a certain figure, be no longer published in the handbook in printed form but that all figures be available on request.

I may say that my initial reaction tended to favour this approach for efficiency and for some streamlining of information provided. However, my first views were not shared by my colleagues who advanced other arguments in caucus. As a result of the discussion within caucus an opposition position has been arrived at on this matter. In my capacity as chairman of the public accounts committee, I would confirm, through you Mr. Chairman to the Treasurer, that this proposal was, of course, thought not to be acceptable by the members of the committee. The reasons for our caucus rejection were many, but the principal one is that any acquiescence in the proposal to reduce the amount of detail in which the public accounts are presented can only be interpreted as a *laissez-faire* attitude towards the disbursement of the public moneys which the province is charged to handle. Even if we do not inquire into every last dime, we must still have the facts before us to enable us to do so at will, and even at whim.

The production of detail on demand is in the view of the official opposition by no means the same as the prior display of detail in the form that will excite curiosity and stimulate relevant questions. To ask, even

impertinently, is our prime function. The complement to voting supply is to see that the moneys voted are indeed well spent, and for this we must have the facts.

I would request, on behalf of my caucus, that in future years the public accounts be published, certainly in no less detail than at present and preferably in several volumes.

Of these, we would be prepared to see a key volume, one somewhat slimmer and less detailed, complemented by the full distribution of all supplementary, detailed volumes to all members. This is the only concession we are prepared to make in this direction, and we must insist that all such volumes be printed and bound as the present volume is.

In any such arrangement the opposition office calls for all salaries, regardless of amount, and all true and paid expense accounts, regardless of amount, to be listed in the supplementary volumes. It is suggested that separate volumes be made up for suppliers of various goods and services, for the current salaries of all members of the provincial public service, for all travelling and movement.

This list, of course, is not exhaustive. We want the public accounts committee to demonstrate effectively to the people of Ontario, through the media which are occasionally present at the meetings, that the annual expenditure by the government of up to \$4 billion is justified; and further, that the money has been spent to the best public advantage.

Now, speaking of money that we think has not been spent to the best public advantage, I would at this time just cite one fact which seems to stick out to us like a sore thumb. We have expenditures for federal-provincial co-operation and we have further funds for the regional development councils, yet the grim fact seems to be that these two items are poles apart. This was seen in the Owen Sound and Guelph hearings of the passenger line cutback proposals by the railways operating into the Bruce peninsula.

At that time a federal commission, the railway committee of the Canadian Transport Commission, was told that the Midwestern Ontario Development Council—MODA—had not been approached about the CN and CP proposals, either by the railways or by the federal government's own researchers for the commission.

What price then co-operation? Here is something which vitally affects the growth and development of Ontario. It was left to the official opposition, appearing in strength

at these hearings, to expose the fact that there had been no co-operation or exchange of information whatsoever.

Last year, Mr. Chairman, we gave Dr. R. S. Thoman a rather hard time in the House for the way in which certain of the various phases of his development proposals had been presented. Today it seems to be the turn of the liaison people, who failed to make the appropriate representations as to the interest of MODA in the proposed passenger cutbacks. Fortunately, the local representatives of MODA came through on their own with a rather hard-hitting brief that laid the problems on the line. I am sure that the Canadian Transport Commission was then prompted to take note of the feelings of the civic-minded representatives of that area of Ontario.

But, as we heard in the House this afternoon, there may be a further result from the action which has been taken through an appeal. I believe the action taken was wrong; but if co-operation had existed earlier, if a more united front, a more co-operative front, had been provided, the result may well have been different.

I do not want, at this time, to get into a prolonged discussion on the merits of the design for development for the Ontario region. Perhaps when the committee gets under way more reaction and response will come in from more municipalities.

I would just observe that if MODA was left in the dark over the railway issue, even though we have members of the cabinet and other members of the Legislature stressing how vital the transportation problems are in the whole picture, then communications certainly have to be greatly improved if we are to get any kind of satisfactory implementation of the new regional development proposals over the next few years.

Mr. Chairman, the first time I spoke in the House on March 19, 1968, I commented on the 35 or more overlapping sets of regional maps that cover our province. The departments, the boards, the commissions, all seem to have different boundaries; and I suggested at that time that if the concept of regional government in Ontario was to have any long term meaning then it is the clear responsibility of the government to put its house in order promptly. We must have regional economical development of course, based, probably, on the 10 economic regions of the province that now exist, or perhaps on some subdivision of them. Unless the provincial departments are reorganized in the same

manner, so that effective co-operation and decision can take place on the site rather than through reference back to Queen's Park, we are only causing more and more problems which will add to the overall difficulties of regional government.

We have to decentralize our mechanism of meeting with the public; perhaps through a centre in which any citizen can go to get an answer to a problem from provincial government agencies. Perhaps this will come in some form of instantaneous communication with the regional centre, no matter where our citizens live.

It is clear that the ever closer involvement of The Department of Municipal Affairs, particularly its community development branch, means that the regional development area which is now present within the Treasury department ought to be questioned. The present location places a premium on abstract studies, of the kind that we found to be unfortunate last year, rather than on the hard and solid decisions that we think are needed. Common sense is in danger of being superseded, to some extent, by computer logic so long as regional development remains organizationally within Treasury and physically, apparently, within the Trade and Development office.

Dr. Thoman is not the only person who is fascinated by what one can put into a computer and what comes out, judging by the cost of computer service throughout the Ontario government. We shall certainly want to know, as the appropriate vote comes up, just what kind of value we are getting for the money spent on computer services. Is there any unnecessary duplication in the area of any fact to which legitimately interested departments do not have access? If so, what are the reasons?

Mr. Chairman, I am instructed by some of my colleagues who were fascinated at the Guelph railway hearings, by its ramifications, to ask the Treasurer, when we come to vote 2403 to put up at that time, if he has one, an expert on regression analysis. Quite frankly, this new costing technique seems to have even experienced accountants bewildered.

It was found, for example, at Guelph, that a person who boards a train from Halifax to Wingham would have an infinitesimal part of the cost of his ticket charged to the maintenance of the permanent way between Palmerston and Listowel. How far does this go in the Ontario government? Are we dealing in mills of recovery over tens of thousands in services for every dollar that comes into

the consolidated revenue fund? Or are we, in fact, being sensible about it?

One problem is that the computer's ubiquitous presence makes regression analysis to the nth degree both possible and practicable; but that does not necessarily mean that it makes it worthwhile, any more so than it would have been worthwhile before the computer was with us. So we want to know, Mr. Chairman, how far regression analysis has gone forward, or if you like backward, in the Ontario government.

In general comments, on turning to the Ontario Commission on Civil Rights I would refer to an article by Rae Corelli in the *Toronto Daily Star* of August 11, 1968, nearly two years, slightly over two years ago. In our search for authenticity we interviewed Professor John Willis of the faculty of law of the University of Toronto, and he confirmed that his comments of August, 1968 which were printed in the *University of Toronto Law Journal*, and upon which Mr. Carelli based his article, still apply.

Professor Willis is now a member of the Ontario Securities Commission, and he complains that many of the McRuer recommendations, while fine in theory, are embarrassing in practice. I think we should hear something about that from the Treasurer.

Professor Willis believes that the terms of reference given Mr. McRuer were rather narrow and unrealistic, and that there was no mention of the, as he says, "predatory real estate developers, suppliers of goods and services or salesmen of mining shares." McRuer was told to examine Ontario laws affecting personal freedoms for the purposes of determining how far there may be unjustified encroachment on these freedoms by the government.

McRuer, says Professor Willis, was asked to look at the powers conferred on paper, but not at what civil servants actually did with the power, an interesting point of view. He claims that the civil service within the Province of Ontario, and perhaps even within your own department, Mr. Minister, are acutely embarrassed by the encroachment on their flexibility that some of these points of view may threaten.

He says this:

We are told a great deal about the dreadful things that, as the law now stands, civil servants might do to the citizen, but are given no instances of them actually having done so. We can see why the citizen, and still more his lawyer looking for loopholes, will like the recommendations;

but the civil servant viewpoint is never adequately stated.

The commissioner has produced no evidence to show that anyone has, in the world of what actually happens, suffered injustice by reason of a lack of mandatory procedures.

These, of course, are Professor Willis's views. I think they are worthy of some discussion. Professor Willis apparently believes that as soon as we follow McRuer and begin setting up mandatory codes of procedures, we inevitably introduce into non-court authorities the very court atmosphere that they were set up to avoid. I think we should talk about that before we pass that salary vote.

This is certainly true, it would appear, in the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Board with its system. My colleague, the member for Dovercourt (Mr. De Monte) has been at pains to show that position which we have.

Here, in some cases following the prescribed ritual seems more important than getting at the essential merits of the workman's case. Strings of procedural objections are regularly made for no other purpose than to give lawyers assigned under legal aid, who lose on their merit, a second string to their bows in the next stage of review.

In practice, after only two or three years of the McRuer climate having permeated through the Ontario government, we are now at the stage, Professor Willis believes, when he says:

Where courts which do not know, are upsetting the decision of knowledgeable and seasoned boards which do. A three-man court review of fact-finding by an inexperienced jury, or by a single judge, makes some sense. What does not make sense is a court review of a finding by a multi-man board, particularly where the facts in question are sophisticated ones.

Expertise, avoidance of delay, reduction of expense; these are the basic reasons for the modern practice of giving the power of decision in many areas to deciding authorities other than the courts.

The commission might as well have gone whole hog and recommended that all boards be brought into the courts system. Then the courts would have to begin, at long last, reforming themselves to make them places where the public business is conducted in a businesslike way for the benefit of the public.

As I say, these are the comments of Professor Willis. They may not be agreed upon

by members of the Legislature, but I think that they are worthy of discussion, especially in the context of policy planning within the role of the department of the Treasurer.

In fact, Willis says that these have been reinforced, to some extent, by his experience on the securities commission. I would like to know, first of all, what the Treasurer believes are his own responsibilities to the McRuer commission, whose salaries we are about to pay in this vote? Does the Treasurer believe that the terms of reference of the commission should now be widened, if it is to continue in being *sine die* as would now appear to be the case?

Ought we to have in McRuer a kind of ombudsman? He would not be so much in contact with the public, as cognizant of their rights and interests, but in a kind of splendid isolation which might benefit from its Olympian detachment. He could be remote from interference yet ever in touch with the widening perspective of concern on man and the law.

Mr. Chairman, my final comment at this time is prompted by the concern of those of my colleagues who were watching at close hand the development of the Niagara regional government. I was invited to bring to the committee the concern of some members about the possibility of the market being flooded with unsaleable debentures, and I would appreciate hearing from the Treasurer what experience he may have had over the summer months with respect to this kind of regional government financing. The problem of guarantees of the provincial government is one that I think we should be cognizant of, and I would like to hear from the Treasurer in terms of that matter now that we are back in session here.

In this case we are in pages 830 and 831 of the Statutes of Ontario for 1968-1969, which is chapter 106. Now all of section 143 in that Act is of concern in a falling money market, particularly when regional government debentures may be purchased in foreign currencies, as subsection 18 allows.

But I will reserve at this time, Mr. Chairman, any further comments I have until my hon. friend has made his introductory comments. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Members of the committee, I neglected to introduce to you the clerk of the committee, Mr. Guy Sulkko.

If the minister would like to respond to the hon. member for Kitchener's remarks, he may do so.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, rather briefly, Mr. Chairman. I find a number of inconsistencies in the hon. member's observations.

I will start with the first one. I find it very inconsistent to have him make a relationship to Mr. Friedman and myself as a misfortune, because his own leader has made reference to me in rather different terms. He has called me "Hard-nosed Charlie." Now you will have to distinguish whether your philosophy and your leader's philosophy can stand at one and the same time.

I might say at this point in time I rather like the appellation that the leader of your estimable party has applied to me. It is a good point.

I might say, Mr. Chairman, you have permitted some laxity here, but this is quite satisfactory. About 75 per cent of the discussion and submission of the Liberal critic has been on matters that should be totally confined to the estimates of the Provincial Auditor.

This is The Department of Treasury and Economics. There have been some observations that have been made that might well be dealt with on the estimates of Treasury Board as it is a separate and distinct function. However, having made reference to the Provincial Auditor, I suppose there is not too much need for me to draw to the attention of the members here that the Provincial Auditor is and always has been a servant of the Legislature. I can assure you he is staffed completely by his own permanent people. As a servant of the Legislature there is no reason why any examination of himself, his functions and his responsibilities cannot be made by the committee that you happen to head.

I would have to say that I find him to be a responsible servant of the Legislature. He takes no direction from any minister that I have knowledge of. I do not suppose I talk to the Provincial Auditor more than six times a year, and only then do I talk to him when I want to determine the regulatory and the statutory, or other authority, for what is being proposed. I want that clarified.

Now some other references: One suggestion is that the Provincial Auditor should examine, for instance, proposed areas for growth. I doubt if it is the function of the Provincial Auditor to examine the policy of government. It is his function and responsibility to examine the expenditures of the government and to determine whether they are warranted and whether they are achieving the value for the expenditure that is made. But I do not believe, nor do I believe any prudent Legislature would say, that the provincial

auditor has a right to examine the policies of the government except when they reach the point that they involve certain expenditures against certain programmes.

Reference has been made here to printing. Overprinting has been suggested. Let me deal with the Smith committee report. I do not believe that we have any more than several hundred copies of this report on hand. They have either been sold to or distributed to the public library in exactly the manner that you propose.

I might say the same about the "Confederation for Tomorrow" papers. There are only a few of these left, because I think some should be retained since they will be requested for a long period of time.

With reference to overruns in printing, neither I nor anyone else could determine what is going to be a best seller and a poor seller in this field. Your suggestion that there should be a market survey taken first before the printing in any volume is considered or approved seems to me to be proposing an added cost that would outrun the costs of overprinting. I would suggest to you that it is the printing of the first volume that establishes the cost. On a unit basis the more you print the cheaper they are.

If you are suggesting we should take a market survey first before we do this, I think you are proposing an extra cost that probably is not warranted. I would think the cost of overruns would be less than the market survey that would be required to make the determination.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Stan Randall included it in one of his many surveys.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We are not talking about Stan Randall right now. I am commenting on the observations of your spokesman.

With respect to the Canadian Transport Commission may I assure you, and assure this committee, that the government has a presence at every hearing of the commission. It is handled through The Department of Transport by the Minister of Transport (Mr. Haskett). He makes an intervention before the commission's railway committee on every application for rail line abandonment. They have developed in that department over the last few years an expertise that is acknowledged across Canada in terms of costing techniques. And the full costing process is very much refined and developed in very advanced stages before the interventions are

lodged. There is no application for a rail line abandonment in which the Minister of Transport or his staff does not intervene before the Canadian Transport Commission. And it goes further than that.

Hearings for increased rates for Bell Telephone are another good example. The government makes submissions and interventions in each of these situations through The Department of the Attorney General.

I now make reference again to the 10 economic regions. There may be some validity to what you suggest there—not in terms of the 10 economic regions themselves because these were established by the federal government some years ago and they seemed to be as good an economic region definition at that time as it was possible to obtain—

Mr. Breithaupt: By the Wartime Prices and Trade Boards!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Wartime Prices and Trade Board! They have stood the test of time very well from our point of view. We have found it difficult to form any better alignment of economic regions.

When you come to the matter of government representation throughout the province by various departments you may have a point. It is a point that has concerned the government for some time. On the other hand, I would use The Department of Highways as an example because I am familiar with it.

Their 18 district offices—and I think five regional offices—are strategically located. The district offices are located on a basis of road mileage under administration, and it is very difficult to get such regions or districts to conform with others because they do not apply, they do not fit the same way. The same can be said about The Department of Lands and Forests. There is some variance there because of the work under supervision; it differs and varies greatly.

These are two examples that I can think of, and yet it is a matter that is being reviewed from time to time because nothing remains static. But up to this point in time they have served the interests of the government and their administrative processes very well.

I suppose there are other examples I could comment on, Mr. Chairman, but these seem to be two that illustrate the situation very well.

I probably missed a few matters. He made reference to Mr. McRuer. You say now that his terms of reference may well need expansion

or extension. I guess it is fair to say that is a matter of opinion. I do not know of any document that has been printed and tabled in the Legislature that has more reference, by every department of government, in terms of its on-going relationship to the various matters that Mr. McRuer discusses in his three volumes, than has the McRuer report. That is against the original terms of reference of course!

Every statute, either existing or to be enacted, is checked very, very thoroughly against the recommendations of Mr. McRuer, as it should be. I would think that any of you that heard the Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) over a period of years would recognize the many, many references to Mr. McRuer, in either amendments to existing legislation or enactment of new legislation. Well probably with the very few instances I am aware of, he has not only examined McRuer before he has done this thing, but in most cases he has mentioned it in the Legislature.

At this point in time, whether the terms of reference should be expanded or extended, is a matter of opinion. I guess you have said that yourself. You were quoting Professor Willis's opinions. You are not, I hope, expressing your own.

Mr. Breithaupt: No!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: All right, that helps quite a bit. I wondered if what you were saying was what came from your own pen or somebody else's; but I detected many of the references were authorship other than your own.

Mr. Breithaupt: The references are clear, as are the quotations.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Right, you did say that. So that enables me to say that it is strictly a matter of opinion.

Mr. Breithaupt: Yes.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: All right. Now the last public accounts report, as I recall it, was criticized for excessive detail. I think trivial was the word that was applied. This is what prompted me to go and suggest that some of the trivia could be removed.

The committee in its wisdom decided that that was not a proper request and I just draw to your attention again that every public accounts committee submission that has been made to me has been carefully considered by the Treasury Board, by the auditor, by all concerned; and a very great

majority of the recommendations over the years have been implemented. I think that is fair to say.

Mr. Breithaupt: I think you are right.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I have not really very much more to say. I want to comment on what I regarded as the highlights of your submission in any case, because I rather think we are performing reasonably well against you—if not criticisms—submissions.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say initially that I consider this particular operation so far as I am concerned basically as a dress rehearsal for a more full-fledged and forthright—although I suspect it will be good in its own right—confrontation with the Treasurer of Ontario as his next budget comes up. I would ask him, and seek to prevail upon him, that his estimates do come up rather laterally for one reason or another in a session. If he would gird up his loins and face the opposition in a short time after the Throne Speech, or the handing down of the estimates, I think that so many policies would not have gathered moss, gone under bridges, become part of our daily life, and would be more subject to assessment and attack, and possibly out of the process of discussion, would come out to be rather more viable than many of your policies have been in the past.

This is my first time here as the critic in this particular field and I am admittedly a neophyte; I make no bones about it. Nevertheless, we shall contend. The department I find to be, even from a lawyer's point of view if I may say so, far more invigorating than even the Attorney General's. There is more meat in it, at least from the point of view of the novelty and I do not eat that kind of steak every day. The range of subjects that you have to deal with Mr. Treasurer, are astounding in their ramifications, and I think you will agree, in their technical complexity. All of which brings a sense of adventure and our unwillingness to cope tests your vitals—the Treasury Department, particularly as it ranges over in a microcosmic way the whole of the expenditure and the revenue situation in every department of this government. The various tricks that you pull out of your sleeve, the various misalignments of figures that you from time to time see fit to divulge to us make it a very rewarding and challenging piece of work to be in this position.

I wish to pause for a moment about the announcements made in the House today. I thought perhaps we were going to get another Throne Speech, right on the spot, so to speak. I just want to say that in running true to form and as a result of my party's machinations of the past few weeks—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You only get one full speech a session.

Mr. Lawlor: Not for you, maybe several. Keep your hat on.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They are not Throne Speeches.

Mr. Lawlor: I heard one this afternoon—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: If you had not interrupted it would have gone along very quickly.

Mr. Lawlor: —along the line of the wooing of the populace—and the budget be damned. Up to now you have pulled in your belt. You have been pleading poverty, wringing your hands in desperation over what revenues were coming. Now the flood gates, I suggest gentlemen, are open and they can work pro and con against you. I suggest to you that the 25 per cent tax cut to the farmers of the province—while the poor devils obviously needed it, considering that you will not do anything in the alleviation of educational costs—nevertheless cannot help but win a certain resentment from the urban populace who are in an equally bad financial condition and who are not being vouchsafed this gratuity.

The same thing applies to the rather narrow basis on which you set up your alleviations, such as they are, to old age pensioners; they are very narrow grounds upon which you do so. I would like, if possible, during the course of these estimates to get, just on those items, an estimated cost for those two programmes. I suspect you may not be able to give it on the third.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I gave them in the House today.

Mr. Lawlor: I did not hear any figures.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I responded to your leader's question.

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): You were not listening.

Mr. Lawlor: On 17 and 20?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I responded—

Mr. Lawlor: Have you got costs on the rapid transit situation?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No. That is what we hope the Minister of Highways will produce for us.

Mr. Lawlor: My opening remarks today, Mr. Chairman, will not be of a concrete and down-to-earth kind. I prefer to range out a little bit, and the speech will be somewhat political in its impact. Thereafter I have five or six major speeches to make. They are much longer than the one I intend to go forward with, on very specific problems to do with the fiscal and monetary policies of this government.

Let us get our positions clear. You believe in what you call a free play of the market. I say your freedom is in large part anarchy and exploitation of people—for many people are put down—an almost cruel playing with their lives and the degradation of human possibility.

Look at the poverty in Ontario. The poverty of which, I suppose, you do not boast. Look at the millions of people in this province with annual incomes under \$5,000. You believe in some sort of invisible hand operating over the play of irrational forces in the society, and what is more you think that blindness is a virtue, that a deliberate turning away from rationality is a most meritorious thing in matters not only of the heart of government—especially in the government of economic systems or unsystems.

This deep distrust of intelligence in economic matters, this characteristic turning to natural subhuman or instinctual forces as somehow providentially best suited to bring about, in the end the wisest solutions, is profoundly part of the present Tory temperament and disposition. To an Irishman or a Latin or a Swede or to anyone else in the world practically, it is simple stupidity; a willing throwing of oneself and whole peoples as some sort of pawns to fate.

The blind gods are both stupid and cruel. There is no virtue in abdicating responsibility either for one's own life, or in not achieving the highest degree of mastery over the external world, and particularly the economic environment. It is human to plan, to wish to know the causes and reasons behind this society. Our ongoing growth as human beings lies partly at least in our trying to arrange our economic life logically, rationally, without rewarding a few unduly if at the same time humanely.

The present system is now and always has been a scandal and an affront to human dig-

nity and to any intelligence which stood back and looked at it. The systematic lack of system has bred and enfranchised predominantly a whole set of dehumanizing values which set man against man with a half-opened idiotic eye to gain as the primary end; which used envy, personal aggression and guile and a certain low cunning as the chief incentives in getting anything done; which enfranchised greed as the virtue of virtues; which cannonized overreaching of the other fellow and which measures the success of our lives in terms of material acquisitions of money; which by entrenching in our educational system the emphasis on these qualities as the way to get on, has produced distorted and even psychotic people even in the highest places.

The system has been throughout much of its history inefficient, dislocative and positively wasteful; and without the almost seemingly illimitable resources of the most fecund province it would have gone to ground long ago. Ontario gets along not because of you or your policies but because it is rich with resources of all kinds. Your economic growth of which you boast so often is nothing comparable to the economic growth rates of many other countries in the world. The American growth rate is very low. If you work the inflationary factor into your growth rate I do not think there is anything you can be particularly proud of considering the cornucopia of good things which you have at your hands and disposal, the riches in material resources—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We want to keep them.

Mr. Lawlor: You would not have to be very bright to be able to run a province as well as you do having the resources at your disposal that you have. You support all your myths despite all the lessons of history and despite perennial boom and bust, despite constantly recurring recessions, despite the unbalanced business cycle, despite incredible and grossly unjust divisions perpetuated between rich and poor people, rich and poor regions, rich and poor country. You are not only entrenched, but basically satisfied, if no longer quite complacent, in your plump and pretentious self interest. We are the voice, not only of labour in this province, but of labouring men. You are the voice of a handful of executives.

Mr. Chairman: I think you should have made this speech down at the Royal York over the weekend instead of here.

Mr. Lawlor: I did.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Do you not think he has the right to make it? Is that what you are suggesting?

Mr. Chairman: It is not strictly pertinent.

Mr. Stokes: Are you calling him out of order? These are his own thoughts.

Mr. Lawlor: You have built some safeguards into the system, but largely to safeguard vested interests which you fundamentally and often blatantly represent. You have modified your earlier most vicious individualistic philosophy because otherwise you would have had it modified for you. But you return to it and see to it that every change is made which would ultimately and as immediately as possible redound to yourselves and to the people you represent.

You have done it with your own and Benson's hypocritical and rigged tax system. For every equitable move, you have made a counter inequitable one. You have prayed daily to the blind gods of capitalism in refusing to make obviously necessary interventions into area after area of the economy.

Even your methods of keeping accounts, the role you accord the Provincial Auditor, the functions given to the Ontario Economic Council, the way you steer away from financial disclosures, the way you get your campaign funds, the placement of industry, your securities and pollution legislation, your treatment of labour, your hands off and sanctimonious attitude toward big business, your protection and constant perverse siding with big management, your fear of in-depth economic planning, your failure to use the fiscal weapons ready to your hands. In this particular area, this anticipates what will be said under the second vote.

Why on earth at this time in your history do you not use the full weapons of counter cyclical finance in conjunction with the federal government, or at least develop your own policies to some degree in this area which Barber and a number of others have indicated to you as feasible?

I think you rely unduly on the federal regime. You have to do it basically in monetary policy, but in fiscal policy, there is no reason with the self determination, the internal vitality of this province, and the role it plays in Confederation, that you could not devise for yourselves a full plenitude of fiscal policies, rather than taking the lead from someone else.

This can be done in a wider extension. You have not even attempted to do it *vis-a-vis*

your relationships to the municipalities. They too must be seen and must be taught and must come to the recognition that counter cyclical policies are necessary in their expenditure situation. I say to you that, in my opinion, you have done very little in terms of contemporary theory or contemporary practice to alleviate that situation.

Your hesitant, if not cowardly approach to the speculators of all kinds, especially those in land, your complacent obtuseness in face of strike-breakers and scabs of all kinds, your endless hypocrisy over the victims of your juggernaut, the old age pensioners—despite what you said today, the bulk of old age pensioners are not covered by your position at all—over welfare recipients and the increasing number of the young, the alienated and the poor generally—all in the name of a distraught and drunken god of *laissez-faire*.

Laissez-faire is dead; it has lived too long and too smilingly upon the faces of too many victims. And yet you have had to give in. Against your most cherished beliefs and the sacredness of money, property, contract, and the un-system, you have been forced by the most obvious inequities back and back to a more and more mixed economy. Today it can be verily said that we are all socialists, however that may turn your spine.

The truth of the matter is we have a highly mixed economy and we must have and it is going to be more mixed. You still feel that government is an evil thing, but you have been around so long that you have begun to like it. Your relation with the state and the positive form of government is a love-hate one. It divides you, but if you are to stay in office, you must, albeit ungraciously, with mumblings, give ground. You do it badly since your heart is not in it, but you do it too slowly to prevent multiple and accumulating disasters.

You have not yet adopted a proper economic budget but mince about with some overblown form of administrative one, patting and tinkering with an outworn instrument. You will not do modern economic forecasting, at least publicly, but will hide your assumptions and projections away in some hidden and padlocked room over at the Treasury which you jealously guard like the proverbial three-headed Cerberus.

You hanker after a balanced budget as though the budget was not the flywheel in surplus or deficit of the whole modern economic apparatus for growth and a good life for all; or if mishandled for penury and suffering for all but a favoured few. You blanch at

the mere thought of increasing per capita debt when provincial debt, at least as internally generated, has in the best post-Keynesian economic circles few hazards, even as Lancelot Smith pointed out in his cautious way.

On inflation and inflationary policies, thank heavens you are not one-eyed and mad-dogged like Trudeau, but then your political life depends on full employment in a far deeper way than he has acknowledged or which he has yet learned to acknowledge.

You rail, and the Premier beats his breast against the growing bigness of big government as though the task were to sidetrack, halt or impede it, rather than to tame, direct and humanize it.

You tend to treat the whole economic apparatus on the model of a soup kitchen or according to the way a housewife runs her household, when everyone else in the world knows there is no resemblance between the two, that distinct principles and wholly different considerations apply. In this you are saved by your economic advisers who know the difference. You grow pale at the whole thought of government spending, while you know or should know that it all depends on how it is spent, to who and what it is spent on.

Your eyes dilate and you appear strangled at the prospect of deficit spending, even if someone whispers to you that this is often the contemporary condition for full economic growth and employment. You speak haltingly, your heart in your hand, about the terrifying "incursions of the public upon the private realm."

Nor in the case of debt financing are you any more enlightened. You grumble raucously in your bathrooms every morning about grim reckonings—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: When have you been in my bathroom?

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I am not that kind of a guy, I will have you know.

Mr. Lawlor: I can see the minister going around talking about grim reckonings, that this sort of a thing must come to an end, without considering particularly the assets and wealth created or the economy, not the budget imbalance, or the employment cost or the manner in which you do it or the timing or the way in which you pay it back. You are full of the weary, piteous, nonsensical platitudes and prejudices of an earlier day.

You forget history—you forget everything history has to teach you and you learn very little and very slowly. You create a tax reform, but all of you—the Senate, the Liberals and Conservatives and the Commons, the chambers of commerce, the Toronto Stock Exchange, the so-called fair taxation people—all of you seek one end, to undermine and bedevil in your own economic interest even that measure of reform postulated by Benson.

A vile and open conspiracy has gained ascendancy in Canada under the subterfuge and the plausible label of economic growth. As the single prime target in the economy, a concerted attempt is presently under way to torpedo, not only a fully just tax system with full integration and full taxation of capital gain, with a broad base and a just rate structure; not only this but even the half-decent Carter, for whom a buck was at least a buck, but even again one-quarter decent Benson.

Fundamentally, as I see it, the predominant voices in both the Liberal and Conservative governments are in the process of scuttling as much of Benson as they can in order to preserve whatever they have and the devil take the hindmost. It is a disgraceful but wholly predictable spectacle.

As we go along in these estimates, particularly under vote 2402, I shall give pith and substance, statistics and fact to these contentions and look forward to a good, hard fight.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Have you anything to say to that political speech?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not very much. I submit to you, Mr. Chairman, that I did not come here to debate the merits of the socialist philosophy versus the free enterprise philosophy.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, I do not think the examination of estimates calls for a piece of demagoguery on the philosophy of a party. I rather think—

Mr. Lawlor: There is no better time to do it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I rather hope as we pursue the estimates that you might deal with them in more precise fashion.

Mr. Lawlor: I will get around to that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I daresay.

I will make one or two observations, but there is not too much to comment on from my point of view. The suggestion as to whether the flood gates are open with respect to farmers and old age pensioners is not quite as accurate as you would say. As you will recall in the budget I was privileged to present in the Legislature on March 31 last, we indicated that we would reserve the option to do certain things as the need arose.

You may not agree with our posture and our policies. I do not expect you to do that, because your opinions are entirely unrelated to ours; that is your privilege. But we do practise counter-cyclical budgeting to a rather considerable extent.

We did heed the admonitions of the federal government at a time when inflation was at its most severe. We are still inclined to heed it to some extent, because we believe inflation is a serious matter. We took a budget stance at that time in an effort to help a very serious situation confronting all Canadians; we agreed with the federal government on that and we still do. As the economy now appears to be on the decline, we reserve the right to engage in more counter-cyclical budgeting.

I would say this for the benefit of the member for Lakeshore and the committee. I have never held that there was any magic in a budget surplus, a budget balance or a budget deficit. The budget is an instrument that can be used to relieve economic ills, if that is a good description. It is one of the only instruments we have with which these situations can be dealt with.

The matter of whether we deal with them properly or not, of course, is a matter that is subject to debate and I would expect perhaps something that would take place in a committee of the Legislature or in the Legislature itself. But it certainly does not mean that I have to agree with the member's philosophy and I do not intend to.

Mr. Lawlor: May I ask one thing about that?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, you may.

Mr. Lawlor: In anticipation of another vote, why reduce the debt position of the province at this particular time? What benefit is that accruing to anybody?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Curtailment of budgetary expenditures and the counter-cyclical budgeting determination to contain expenditures to the greatest extent possible and a buoyant economy, where revenues are

sometimes inclined to increase beyond any ability to forecast them within a degree of accuracy, automatically reflects a reduction in the net debt. Automatically—it is as simple as that.

It depends on the posture you take. If you combine those two budgetary tactics or philosophies, then it automatically happens. If your revenues are more buoyant and you have control of expenditures within reasonable limits, then you are going to have a reduction in net debt just as surely as the sun will get up tomorrow. And that can change. I do not attach any magic particularly to net debt. It happens because of the counter-cyclical nature of the budgeting.

Now if, in terms of the economic needs of the day, it is decided to reverse that posture and assume another budget posture, then the net debt will go up, it will shift, if it works out differently. If a deficit budget takes place, then the debt goes up. There is nothing magic about net debt except it proves rather conclusively that we are good legitimate borrowers on the marketplace. It helps us very substantially. Our credit is good; we borrow to advantage what we need to, and we have not had to borrow for provincial account now for two years at least. All of these things are very good. I would suggest to you that it is prudent to be able to stay out of a high-cost capital market, a capital market that has something less than availability. That is what reserves are all about and those are the things that have effect on the net debt.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, we will come back to that. I am not suggesting we increase the debt.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We are not expecting to increase it.

Mr. Lawlor: If you have liquid surpluses you might utilize them for the very kind of purposes you are using for alleviating the position of farmers—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Precisely.

Mr. Lawlor: —or reducing Medicare premiums or doing something with it other than simply reducing the debt and putting money back into the pants of the bankers or whoever holds your dough, and contributing to inflation if it is an internal situation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not need to say any more; you have made the case for me. I can stop right there.

Mr. Lawlor: Oh, have I?

Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, you have.

Mr. Lawlor: I shall say just the opposite tomorrow then.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, that will be another exercise in inconsistency, as always.

You mentioned the matter of submitting to the people the economic state of affairs. We publish an *Economic Review* in my department every two months. I would hope you are on the mailing list. It sets out from time to time at what hopefully are good strategic intervals our concept of the economy. You get the *Economic Review*, I hope?

Mr. Lawlor: Oh, yes.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Then you will have read our analysis—at least we put that out to the public; you may not agree with it, but we do it. You said we did not.

I do not think I have very much more to say on this. I could make reference to a situation a few years ago, probably the first year in my capacity as Treasurer, when I brought down a substantial deficit budget. At that point in time, one who would be your colleague if he were still in the House, Mr. Kenneth Bryden, acclaimed it, saying that at last we have somebody who believed in contra-cyclical budgeting. You do not believe in it; he did. You are inconsistent, you people; you do not know what the hell you want!

Mr. Lawlor: I believe in it; I say you do not and I will prove it to you before this is over.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We will see. I have nothing more to say on that score, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: We have the preliminaries over now and we can start on the votes. On vote 2401—

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Chairman, before we get—

Mr. Chairman: I would like to say that we should take these votes as they are listed here—items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7—and when we get to the bottom I will ask for the vote to be carried. Is that satisfactory to the committee?

Mr. Lawlor: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman. What you said is satisfactory, I think, to me. There are several headings I would like you to fit in for me. Where would we talk about—for instance in discussing the

Province of Ontario financial report, where do you think it is proper to—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would think you would do that under the government accounts branch.

Mr. Lawlor: Government accounts?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Comptroller of accounts.

Mr. Lawlor: That is 2405. The next one—if I want to discuss with you the budget as an economic document, where would you want to discuss that?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Taxation and fiscal policy.

Mr. Lawlor: Bear with me just a moment. Okay that would be 2403, I believe?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Vote 2402.

Mr. Lawlor: Not 2403—economic and statistical services? Okay, 2402.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Right. On the first page, it would be 207-208.

Mr. Lawlor: That is fine, Mr. Chairman, thank you.

On vote 2401:

Mr. Chairman: The first item is salaries; any questions on salaries?

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Chairman, on 2401; last year we had a figure in there of \$132,000 having to do with research and special studies. It is missing this year or it has gone to some other vital spot. Could the Treasurer please explain?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Would it be more appropriate, Mr. Chairman, to see if we can go down in order? Is there anyone who wants to talk about salaries?

Mr. Breithaupt: I was going to ask the reason for the increase from \$117,000 to \$142,000. Just generally would you advise, as each of your salary items come up, how many qualified economists are included within the department?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes. The \$30,000 increase provided for the addition of three staff and—Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Macdonald to provide the information on that?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald (Deputy Treasurer): Yes, the increase in salaries in line 1, under

vote 2401, is accounted for by an increase in clerical staff in the offices of the Treasurer and the Deputy Treasurer.

There are no qualified economists under that vote 2401, other than that I would presume to include myself in that category. The economists in the department will all be accounted for in the various subsequent divisions.

Mr. Chairman: Item 1 carried?

Mr. Lawlor: No, Mr. Chairman, I did ask a question about studies in the last year.

Mr. Chairman: But have you any questions under salaries? On vote 2401?

Mr. Lawlor: No.

Mr. Chairman: Item 2—travelling expenses. Any questions?

Mr. Breithaupt: Votes 2 and 3 have only increased slightly; the travelling expenses have gone up \$2,000 and maintenance has gone up \$10,000. I presume these are through normal requirements within the department; although maintenance, in effect, has gone up 100 per cent, as it were. Is there any special item?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The \$2,000 increase, to start with, largely involves travelling by the minister, the deputy minister, and their staffs.

Mr. Breithaupt: There is no quarrel with that. I was wondering about the maintenance, why that has been increased—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The next one involves increases in office costs—printing, equipment and car expenses. Mr. MacDonald would like to comment further.

Mr. H. I. MacDonald: There is also a structural change in the section of the building occupied by the Treasurer and the Deputy Treasurer whereby more staff are accommodated in the area that was formerly occupied by a lesser number; and there is a major physical change in the fabric.

Mr. Breithaupt: And the maintenance cost shifted to you as a result?

Mr. H. I. MacDonald: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Grant to St. John Ambulance Association.

Mr. Deacon: I see no point in voting on these next grant points. They seem to me to

illustrate the whole confusion that pervades this government.

Why we should have a St. John Ambulance grant and the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Royal Commission on Civil Rights under this department, I find very difficult to understand. I would have thought that the St. John Ambulance properly should come under The Department of Health in vote 701 or 702. They are looking after that type of health service and it seems to me it should be in there. Why it should be considered by the Treasurer I would not know.

The SPCA is surely something under The Department of Agriculture in the same way that the dog and cat bills came under their jurisdiction. The Royal Commission on Civil Rights surely should come under The Department of Justice. They have under vote 910 a section on this, so why should these items be coming in this department?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is a good question; there is no particular reason that they are here. Two of them were in the Treasurer's estimates when I became Treasurer. There is no reason they cannot be—

Mr. Deacon: All right. I was really probably giving too much credit in thinking you, Mr. Treasurer, had got some of these things really organized in your thinking and—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would have to tell you I have sometimes assigned myself to more important things.

Mr. Deacon: I would think this is a typical matter of trying to reorganize government so there are not 39 or 40 different reasons. This is part of the reason that we have this confusion and overlap.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think you will find the government committee on productivity is reviewing all these things.

Mr. Deacon: It is disappointing that the Treasury has not seen fit to do it on its own before this time and waits for some big study to tell it to do so.

It is the same, for example, as the Throne Speech today which indicates that we are having a transportation study done by The Department of Highways—which has no interest, I am sure, in cutting out its own work by having more public transit—instead of having it under The Department of Transport which is surely one that is responsible for overall transport.

I was looking to this department to be one where the thinking was clear. It is no wonder when you see these three grants that we are having a continuation of confused thinking and allocation of responsibilities.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is any quarrelling in the slightest with the grants. Of course not. The work done by St. John Ambulance and by the SPCA, is commendable. The involvement of the provincial government in the continuation of this work is most worthwhile. But I think that my colleague from York Centre does make a good point in asking whether various of these specific grants, as we go through departments, should not now be rationalized for a more effective gauge of the work that is being done.

Mr. Deacon: I defer to that. I certainly endorse the work of these three agencies. It is just that I was expecting The Department of Treasury would be leaders in showing us their own thinking was clear and not as confused as the rest of the government seems to be.

Mr. Chairman: Any other questions? Are items 4, 5 and 6 carried?

Mr. Lawlor: My question is still outstanding. I finally arrived at a determination. I asked the question about \$132,000 being spent last year which is eliminated from this estimate this year. Does it appear somewhere else?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It will come up in another set. It is simply a transfer from one branch to another, quite frankly.

Mr. Lawlor: But those studies are still going on?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, we have had to take the funds out of this vote and put them in another one.

Mr. Lawlor: Which one, can you tell me, Mr. Treasurer, is it?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It would be on 2403—economic and statistical services programme.

Mr. Breithaupt: Is it not shifted to other items, such as tax studies, as well?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes.

Mr. Lawlor: For your studies on regional development?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No. We do shift a few things, you see.

Mr. Lawlor: Might I ask a question, Mr. Chairman, about the thing, nevertheless, arising out of last year's estimates? There is quite a list of them; I will not go over them again. I mean some money was spent on the Ontario Economic Review, the statistical review, but there was one study done here called the Conklin project at the University of Western Ontario. No, I am sorry, the one I am after is the study conducted by Professor Conway of York on the Ontario Development Corporation, "Use of provincial public organization for its private sector", \$7,500. Is that study available to the members?

Mr. H. I. MacDonald: My recollection, sir, is that that study is not completed. It was a review of the financial involvement of various governmental agencies in financing public activities and was an appraisal for that purpose. My recollection is that work is not completed. It was undertaken as an internal study for the financial planning of the department in association with the ODC.

Mr. Lawlor: I take it this means that the study is therefore on-going and will be completed; and secondly will not be available to members. Is that correct?

Mr. H. I. MacDonald: Right. Could we deal with 4, 5 and 6? I think that comes under research and special studies, which will be number 7.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: If you want it. I guess you see it here. If we take it up here, we will not have to take it up in the vote where it is located now.

Mr. Chairman: Are you satisfied with 4, 5 and 6? Carried.

Item 7, research and special studies.

Mr. Deacon: Are you going to pick it up on the way, in 2407?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We cannot pick it up twice. It is here now.

Mr. Chairman: Do you want to leave it to 2407?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is really part of 2406. You see, Mr. Chairman, it was in 2407 last year.

Mr. Chairman: It would be better to leave it to the proper vote.

Mr. Deacon: I think we are going to get confusion if we do not. Let us leave it.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, as we are now getting into the votes that do proceed by activity, we could discuss each of these activities rather than the necessary numeral that appears beside the vote. Perhaps we would be working a little more to better purpose that way.

Mr. Lawlor: We have not passed 2401?

Mr. Chairman: No, we have not. I have got item 7, research and special studies in there.

Mr. Deacon: You are looking at last year's estimates, of course.

Mr. Lawlor: No, no.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We are looking at the current year's estimates.

Mr. Lawlor: I do not see any seven in my estimates.

Mr. Chairman: Research and special studies, 2401. Research and special studies in the amount of \$132,000—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is shown as deleted in this vote because it appears in another one. So it is simply a transfer in my books.

Mr. Breithaupt: No, it does not matter. I have other questions—

Mr. Lawlor: It is item 6 in 2401.

Mr. Breithaupt: Right.

Mr. Lawlor: But it is in another vote?

Mr. Breithaupt: Right!

Mr. Lawlor: Okay, we will leave it until then. I have a couple of questions to ask, I suppose I could call upon the minister, to answer perhaps some general questions. Is there any organizational chart for your department which may be made available to us? I would ask to have one; you know it makes it so much easier to look it over.

Secondly, Mr. Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, about this business of a casual and I assure you, very friendly invitation to your department. I think it is nice to meet your departmental heads and the men in charge.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think I introduced them to you.

Mr. Lawlor: I know you did and I thank you for it. I was going to ask you to, but I would like to know them a little better in their capacity, and we are not coming to ferret your secrets away. We could not do it if we tried. Nevertheless, it is beneficial to us. I do it with Revenue and with the Attorney General and there is no complaint about making a tour of the departments, speaking to the men, bringing your various thoughts to bear. It makes human relationships infinitely easier if we know each other a little bit better. I am asking you to permit us to do that which, you know, you were not too anxious to on a previous occasion.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I was not only not anxious, I did not do it.

Mr. Lawlor: I know. And you are not going to do it now.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, I am not going to do it now.

Mr. Lawlor: All right. These are matters of policy. They are determined by their respective ministers and I choose to employ mine in my department as far as departmental policy goes and I think that is my prerogative.

Mr. Chairman: Any other questions on 2401? Does vote 2401 carry?

Mr. Breithaupt: A word on this before it carries. Is there any liaison between the Economic Council and those in your department who set your policy trends?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The Economic Council reports to the Minister of Trade and Development (Mr. Randall). There is a liaison, though.

Mr. Breithaupt: I take it they are doing completely separate reviews and commissions?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is right.

Mr. Breithaupt: Would you not think there perhaps could be a closer liaison between the two?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We have had very close liaison with them but we do not set their terms of reference nor do we determine what they decide to study. They determine that among themselves. But once their studies are completed, then of course the liaison becomes very close.

Mr. Breithaupt: I think this becomes more of a problem if the actual work of the Ontario Economic Council is of course not

directly under the control of the Minister of Economics. I suppose the term has been used for some years and as a result has developed in this manner.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It does not really matter where they are lodged. It is an open roof and it is here. The Minister of Trade and Development provides the funds. It really does not matter.

Mr. Chairman: Shall 2401 carry?

Vote 2401 agreed to.

On vote 2402.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: I would ask, on a point of order, Mr. Chairman, that we take the headings like "Administration," "Federal-Provincial Affairs"—there are five such headings—and deal with these one by one if that is satisfactory to the minister?

Mr. Deacon: By activity.

Mr. Chairman: Agreeable?

Mr. Breithaupt: We could start off by asking for a general comment. Now that we have acquired one trained economist under 2401, how are the staff qualified, what are the qualifications generally and the economic backgrounds of the members under this vote?

Mr. H. I. MacDonald: In the policy planning division, the staff in the federal-provincial affairs secretariat and the regional development branch are rather a cosmopolitan group. In the one instance they include a political scientist, economists, and historians. In the case of regional development they include geographers, economists and planners. In the economic planning branch and in the taxation and fiscal policy branch these are for all intents and purposes exclusively trained as economists.

Mr. Breithaupt: No doubt there are some accountants.

Mr. H. I. MacDonald: Yes, there are one or two accountants as well. Mr. Stevenson, the executive director, can give you exact figures on the composition of the professional staff.

Mr. D. W. Stevenson (Executive Director, Policy Planning Division): In answer to the earlier question about the breakout between professionally qualified and non-professionally

qualified, there are 144 complement positions in the division of which 78 are professional staff, the bulk of them being economists and, as the deputy has said, there are others such as geographers and historians. And there are 56 who are typists, statistical clerks, secretaries and the five or six regional development service officers in the regional development branch.

Mr. Breithaupt: So, if you have 78 professional persons, half of them would have an economic background?

Mr. Stevenson: A little more than half.

Mr. Breithaupt: I see. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Any other questions?

Mr. Breithaupt: A general comment on the previous information as to the positions and the persons filling them. I notice that there were advertisements for research economists on June 9, 1970, in the *Globe and Mail*, in this case seeking persons with an econometric background. They were seeking someone with certain analysis background, who had done demographic studies and had a provincial and regional accounts background. Are you finding any particular difficulty in filling these qualifications throughout your branch within the civil service?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not seriously that I am aware of. Again the deputy minister might comment.

Mr. H. I. MacDonald: Yes, we have had, I would say, reasonably good success in recruiting people of the quality we wish. There are, needless to say, pockets of a particular specialty that are in short supply and our policy is not to recruit in those areas until we find those we judge to be competent for the purpose. I would say that generally speaking within the last year our recruitment has been easier. One reason, of course, is the general increase in the availability of skilled people in this area as you are aware. The other reason, I would like to think, is a gradual increasing awareness, particularly among the entire universities which we have tried to cultivate, of the opportunities in government and the work being done here.

Mr. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question? In that connection, does the department have a policy of going around to the universities to interview prospective employees?

Mr. H. I. MacDonald: Yes sir, we do. In conjunction with the professional recruitment

programme of The Department of Civil Service, we have been quite active in that area, both by personal representation and by bulletin board announcement and by an increasing number of contacts with the professors in the various universities.

Mr. Apps: Do you send people to interview the graduate students or students that are graduating in certain courses that you might be interested in?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Our practice has been to get recommended lists from the professors in the universities and either interview them on the spot or in some instances in Toronto and certainly to interview others who come forward of their own initiative.

Mr. Apps: But you do not send people out to the universities?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: The Department of Civil Service does that for us.

Mr. Apps: They do this in a general way.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: They filter down those who might be—this is really a matter of their practice—they filter down those who would be of interest to us and of interest to other departments. Then we seize on those who are of particular interest to us.

Mr. Apps: Do you find that they are interested in employment with the civil service?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Increasingly, I would say within my experience.

Mr. Apps: Do you have any idea as to how many you have hired directly out of the universities, say in the last year?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: I cannot give you that figure off hand, sir, although I could get it. I would say that our problem is less with the people coming right out of the universities than with the senior and intermediate staff. I think, common with every research organization in the country, it is easier to get young bright people right out of the university at this time than it is to get people who have had more mature research experience. All of us find that at the supervisory level we have greater problems than at the junior level.

Mr. Chairman: Any other comments?

Mr. B. Newman (Windsor-Walkerville): Are all universities circularized as to the job opportunities within this specific department? All of the universities?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: All of them.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2402. Carried?

Mr. Deacon: I want to get into federal-provincial affairs. I want to find out if the advisory committee is a permanent organization, who are the members and is it a budgeted item or do they get paid an annual fee.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They are retained on a per diem basis. They are chaired by the deputy minister and they are selected—

Mr. Deacon: From the civil service or from outside?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, they are outside advisors. They are outside advisors as distinct from the economists that work right into the—

Mr. Breithaupt: I notice that in this case the advisory committee has an amount of \$35,000. Are there any particular studies under way by that committee at the present time?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is a continuing study.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: As the Treasurer said, it is a continuing study, a continuing advisory group, and their principal activity now is to work with our staff in reviewing the various position papers that are being developed for the constitutional review process.

Mr. Breithaupt: Who are the members of the committee?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is Dean Lederman from Queen's to name one. There is Professor Fox. There is Eugene Forsey, Dr. Creighton, Professor Conway, who was mentioned earlier. The names are all in here: Brady, Conway, Creighton, Forsey, Fox, Gathecole, Lederman, Meisel, Macdonald, MacIvor, McWhinney, Perry, Séguin and Symons. They have very recently published two volumes entitled "The Confederation Challenge" and this reflects their studies up to a point in time just prior to its publications. It is an on-going study. There may well be other volumes coming out.

I believe these volumes are in the mail to all members so they will reflect at least the work of the committee up to that point in time. I would commend them to your reading because it is very interesting and they reflect a variety of views which, of course, is what we wanted.

Mr. Breithaupt: Yes, I was interested in finding the specific services which the committee was offering and the obvious publication of this kind of work is worthwhile.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It may be tabled in the House but they will be made available to the members of the Legislature.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: I was on that committee. Last year there was some talk during the estimates—maybe it was two years ago—that there were no constitutional experts—lawyers—on the committee. That is not true, is it? McWhinney is Edward McWhinney, the guy from McGill, and I take it that Forsey is well known. Is that Professor Lederman?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Dean Lederman, former dean of law of Queen's.

Mr. Lawlor: It is well representative.

Mr. Chairman, on the committee I would like to go just a little deeper. Last year there was some talk about the role of New Brunswick seconding one person to serve on this languages subcommittee. Are there a number of subcommittees? How many are there? Can you give me an idea of what role Ontario played on any of those subcommittees?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: There are several subcommittees of the constitutional conference. There are both subcommittees of ministers and subcommittees of civil servants and then, in terms of your earlier reference, there is the permanent federal-provincial constitutional secretariat. We have on several instances seconded someone for various periods of time, normally of relatively short duration, to work in that group.

Mr. Lawlor: I will not take your time now but perhaps you could give me a list of the subcommittees under these various heads of the ministers, of the officials and of the permanent secretariat just so that I can see what grains of activity there are. How many times has the committee met in the past year—I am thinking of the secretariat.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You call it the continuing committee of officials. Is that what you are talking about? Mr. Macdonald, here again you are a member of it so—

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: The continuing committee of officials which serves the constitutional conference of Prime Ministers and Premiers meets, I would say, on the average

of once every three months. Sometimes it meets five times a year but the average is about four times a year.

Mr. Lawlor: I am not clear as to the distinction. Last year you had a committee on the constitution for which the sum of \$40,000 was voted. It does not appear. The only committee that appears before us would be Ontario advisory committee on Confederation for which quote the same sum of previous years. Has the other committee dissolved and what is the position?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not know that I follow you there. This was our contribution to the federal-provincial secretariat known as the continuing committee of officials. This was our contribution to the cost of that.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think it is largely sustained by contributions from the federal government and ourselves. We thought it was of sufficient importance to our government that we would give it some financial assistance.

Mr. Lawlor: I see.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. member for Lakeshore finished?

Mr. Lawlor: No. By no means.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We have not put it in yet until we see how the other provinces respond. We were prepared to accept the request for funds. It is vital really. The continuing committee of officials examined the various proposals leading up to an agenda for a federal-provincial conference. They examined a host of things and they prepared the material for the conference chairman, the Prime Minister of Canada, all of which is made available to the 11 governments which are components. This is the work they do. They analyse the various proposals that are to be considered as agenda matters, then the respective members brief their own first ministers.

Mr. Lawlor: It is inevitable, Mr. Chairman, that we launch into several areas. One of the areas we cannot escape is the discrepancy that has gone on for a considerable period of time between your department and the federal government with respect to the crossing back and forth of the ball as to the amount of revenue forthcoming out of Benson. It has been a somewhat horrendous tale

and, as reported in the press as I come to understand it, you fellows are basically at fault. You presented in February—there were some discussions and figures produced at some earlier date than February, but let's not hang you up on that.

In February, you produced a list of statistics, multiple figures, contending that there is a differentiation between their estimate in the region of \$600 million and between yours of about double that, \$1.185 million or so.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: More than that now.

Mr. Lawlor: It may be more. Yes, it is more than that now.

Let us not leap ahead of ourselves, because the shifts in differences, where you say that all comes, has altered itself very considerably over the months. When you first produced your figures, I was much taken with them, particularly on the basis of the integration, because your figures were infinitely less than theirs as to the cost, the loss of revenue being in the region of \$200 million. In the process you said it was \$73 million, as I recall.

Then, in June, a new set, a complete new set of figures, a bound volume, was produced, which not only contradicts and increases the discrepancy but contradicts, if I may put it that way, or at least is not in line with your previous estimates on many, many counts. Whereas in February, for instance, you said that the provision for the three per cent maximum employee expenses would involve a loss of about \$95 million, your more recent estimate grows to a loss of \$247 million. You say, for instance, that in the effective integration back in February there was a \$75 million loss of revenue, and now you say it is \$102 million.

I do not want to keep on mentioning figures but I will mention one more, changes in the personal income tax rates. In February, you said that the amount that it would fetch would be about \$375 million. Now you have revised your figure considerably downward by over \$200 million, to about \$175 million. While you reduce certain figures, your corporation income tax calculations have now wholly altered.

I must say that one cannot have much faith in some things in your department. I suppose one has to repose the utmost faith in human beings. It must be the computers that are at fault to find these wide-swinging variations.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is what you put into the computer.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes. Well, can any of the public of Ontario understand—I mean apart from the fisticuffs and shadow-boxing that is going on between the two levels of government, which by the way is a disgrace as far as federal-provincial relations are concerned? How can you hope, if you carry on in this fashion, to reach any accommodation or understanding with your opposite numbers up on the Hill?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not know that that is a valid point. We felt that it was a matter of interest at the outset, when the federal white paper was presented in November, to determine first of all the impact of it in terms of revenues, because they are very important as far as Ontario is concerned. We were able to pursue the matter by what we refer to now as a rather sophisticated form of doing it, called general income tax analysis, and, our ongoing pursuits against certain assumptions, that we were obliged to make ourselves, changed these figures.

I think it was quite appropriate in the early circumstances in a short period of time to indicate what we felt, in global terms, was a disparity, and we stated that last December. In February, at the finance ministers' conference in Quebec City we had an opportunity to further refine our figures, and we stated at that time, as you quite rightly point out, that there was a disparity because of understated revenue gains and overstated revenue losses at the federal level.

We were able to determine it much more factually and in much more refined terms at that time. And the study continued. We have continued to analyse the figures and further refine our means of determination, so that by June of last year in Winnipeg we came out with an even greater figure, documented as you have pointed out. We documented it well. We tabled these documents at the tax structure meeting in Winnipeg. We put them all on the table. They are there for anyone to see. Our figures are supported by a great many people who are capable of making similar analyses and they agree with them.

This was not done to frustrate the federal government. It was done in the interests of the people of Ontario first, and in the interests of the people of Canada second. I think it is very important to indicate the extent we felt the document at that time, if translated into legislation, would produce this

kind of revenue above and beyond the revenue capacity of the present form of taxation. I think we did the people of Canada a service by doing it. You call it a horrendous thing. I do not believe that is true. I think the interests of the taxpayers demanded that there be a comparative situation. I would have to say, and I do not say this critically—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): You have on other occasions.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well all right, I do not mind. I say it critically. Until the other side of the coin, I guess the federal government, is prepared to indicate the assumptions upon which its figures were based, and compare them actually in fact with our assumptions, and agree or disagree on whether they are correct or not, and until it is prepared to come up with a similar documentation, I have some doubt about whose figures are credible. I think ours are the more credible. At least, they are there for everybody to see and determine.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: May I ask you one question? Do you mean to say at this late stage you still have not got together to examine your premises and work from the same context?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Attempts have been made. They have been long since ended, but our position, Mr. MacDonald, has simply been that we were quite prepared to disclose our assumptions but we could not get a similar response from them. That is where the matter stands.

Mr. Lawlor: That is not the way I got the story.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You are getting the story from me and—

Mr. Lawlor: I want to ask you about a few things. I refer you to an article, June 19, in the *Globe and Mail* by David Crane. He says that Mr. Benson has made accusations throughout the summer. He accused the Ontario government of repeatedly refusing to sit down with federal officials to analyse differences in the two estimates. Although finance officials made three trips to Toronto to discuss the wide differences, taking with them the federal computer programmes with the intention of exchanging them for similar Ontario documents, on all occasions the Ontario officials refused to agree to such an exchange. Now I am not finished.

It goes on like that. The first meeting that took place in February should be on the record.

My officials offered to give all of the computer documents,

This is Mr. Benson speaking,

to the Ontario officials in exchange for comparable documents supporting the Ontario figures of February 2. The Ontario officials were not prepared to give their documents to my officials. Notwithstanding this, my officials left them with a copy of the computer instructions. At that the Ontario officials provided some information concerning their methods.

There is something about,

would not supply the computer instructions, the programme listings or the computer print outs.

Then there was another meeting in April, where at this meeting we were again refused access to the key computer documents. Despite this my officials offered our programme listings, but the Ontario officials were not interested in seeing them.

The unsuccessful meeting was followed by a personal appeal from Mr. Benson to Mr. MacNaughton for documents that Mr. Benson said were promised but never delivered.

The last straw as far as Ottawa is concerned came early this month,

this is in the June 19 *Globe and Mail*

when without warning the Ontario government reached new estimates.

It goes on in that vein. He took grave umbrage with that and I would not blame him for so doing. Here he is coming down to see you in the best of good will and making all his figures and computer readings and print outs available to you. You for devious, I suggest, and dubious political motives knowing that you are wrong—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You are going a little overboard.

Mr. Lawlor: —supressed the information.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You are going a little overboard.

Mr. Lawlor: All right, all right! But why have you never played ball, why have you not produced these things?

An hon. member: Why do you not let the minister answer your questions?

Mr. Lawlor: No, I am not finished asking the questions.

An hon. member: You are not asking any questions now.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I just want to answer Mr. Lawlor. There is a difference in what you have just read and what are the actual facts. Sure they brought their computer printouts to us, but they have never given us the assumptions on which their figures were based. We felt at that time that if we are going to compare assumptions, let us compare assumptions.

Mr. Breithaupt: Do you have them now?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, we have never had them, never received them.

Mr. Breithaupt: What about yours?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They are tabled in the Legislature in great detail. Our manual of instructions to the computer, the assumptions on which our figures are based, are not only available to the federal government they are available to everybody. They are public documents.

Mr. Breithaupt: Have there been further instructions since the time of that article sometime in June?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not a word

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Well why? Why do two responsible governments like children refuse to sit down and discuss the basics so that you can resolve a problem on which the fiscal fate of the nation hangs?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is a good question, Mr. MacDonald, and we are quite prepared to do that. But computer runs are meaningless if you do not have the assumptions on which they are based.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: That I concede. I am getting back to the basics. I just do not understand it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They were prepared to examine our assumptions but they would never give us theirs.

Mr. Breithaupt: You offered them and they did not respond?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Never, and they have not yet.

Mr. Breithaupt: Are you prepared to make further requests? How far can this go on if we are talking at cross purposes?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I agree with Mr. Lawlor up to this point. We have tabled all our assumptions. We have given them to them, and tabled them at the conference in June in Winnipeg for the federal authorities and every minister there. Our dialogue is over. You say it is a horrendous thing. I say it is a terrible thing to keep debating. We have done our part, and I am not going to do anything more until we get a satisfactory response from the federal government to our requests for the assumptions on which their figures are based. Computer printouts are meaningless. They are meaningless. But they would never do that. They asked us for ours but they never gave us theirs for comparisons sake.

Mr. Lawlor: They say they would.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: And it has never been spoken about by me since then until right now. I do not propose to carry on this exercise any longer. We have done our job.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, that does not end the problem. That just perpetuates the impasse.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I rather think the next move is up to them, Mr. MacDonald, because we have—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Meanwhile we drift down the road. Shall I borrow a phrase—fiscal irresponsibility and unbalanced incomes and revenues and so on?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, we have accepted our responsibility and documented everything we have done—the assumptions and the manner in which they were dealt with, general income tax analysis computer programme, the econometric model. I would say this to you: the econometric model we developed and further developed was the same econometric model that was used by Carter to evaluate the revenue gains and revenue losses of the Carter report. The same thing. It was done for us by Professor Boston.

Mr. Lawlor: Professor Boston has worked on the federal Carter commission. Did he not work with Mr. Benson many times? In the computations there?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No.

Mr. Breithaupt: He did not or you do not know if he did?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: He did not. You choose for yourself who is credible and who is not. Right?

Mr. Lawlor: Nevertheless, the wide fluctuation in your own computations—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Exactly because of further—

Mr. Lawlor: Is a strain on my credulity as to your ability to compute at all, much less argue with the federal government about it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would expect you to take that attitude, Mr. Lawlor; it is quite all right with me. I have every confidence in our ability to do these things. In fact, my confidence is that we do them better than they do.

Mr. Breithaupt: Have you continued your refinement of the items that go into your model?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No; it is an on-going thing, we call it GITAN, it means general income tax analysis and it gets back to the econometric model and the whole thing. We have been very consistent in our approach to this, but what kind of comparisons can you make if only one side gives their assumptions? You have to compare the assumptions to determine whether you are right or wrong. We were ready to admit we were wrong if their assumptions proved better than ours. But we never saw theirs. We never saw them.

Mr. Lawlor: If the federal government came cap in hand on three occasions down to the—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: But they never brought their assumptions, Mr. Lawlor. The exercise is useless without it.

Mr. Lawlor: That is not what they say here, but that they were willing to exchange documents but you on your side of the fence would not.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, it is a matter of who you believe, so—

Mr. Lawlor: Listen. I do not want to argue the matter further. I just have one other comment to make about it. You have more motivation—since you are opposed to the Benson proposals, basically and in many details—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We think our proposals are better than theirs.

Mr. Lawlor: —you have more motivation to undermine it by exploding it. In any case Mr. Benson has met your grounds has he not, that if you happen to be right, he

would prepare to readjust his whole range structure accordingly. So there is not much point in an on-going quarrel is there?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That admission was not made until after we had submitted our material.

Mr. Breithaupt: That submission is also not important until you know the assumptions on which his work is based.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, quite frankly, the other part of the exercise is useless unless you have an opportunity to compare the assumptions on which the material was based.

Mr. Apps: What are Mr. Benson's ideas in withholding this information so that you cannot compare it? Has he ever indicated why he would not do this?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, but we have come to a conclusion and that is that they will not stand up. That is the only conclusion I can reach.

An hon. member: I cannot agree to that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well you would expect that of course. That is the only conclusion I can reach. Ours are up for anybody to see now.

Mr. Chairman: The member for York South. Are you—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of areas I would like to explore, if I may dare to thrash a bit of old straw momentarily. Do you still feel—

Mr. Chairman: As long as you are on vote 2402.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: I am, there is lots of straw there as well as elsewhere.

Mr. Breithaupt: Kernels too.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Are we still in a position where the operations of the advisory committee must remain as secret as they have been up until now?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Which advisory committee? On the constitution?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: The Ontario Advisory Committee on Confederation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Do their operations have to be secret?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: In terms of discussions and involvement of people from the Legislature, even if you want to pick and choose the responsible ones whom you think might not disrupt activities and reveal differences of opinion between these great minds.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not know of any restraint that is placed on them to discuss with yourself, if there were anything.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: I know that. This is a free country and I can go talk to Professor Fox or Dean Lederman, but in terms of the activity of the committee and involvement of somebody other than top government personnel I concede that the committee is publishing some of its work, and I know the committee does a fair amount of other work in terms of advice with the government; I trust that is one of its main functions. It seems to me apart from those documents that ultimately are printed that it would be useful for the development of the dialogue, including the whole Legislature and the opposition parties, if there was some means for facilitating their involvement.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I suppose up to this point in time they have been advisory to the Prime Minister and the government, particularly the Prime Minister.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Let me take it one step further. I have been pressing this issue now for well nigh four or five years, and last winter we got to the point where the Prime Minister said we would consider—in fact I think we got a firm commitment from him—establishing a standing committee on what for a better word might be described as constitutional affairs.

It was not set up last spring. Then we were assured it was going to be set up again this fall while this session is on. I find it difficult to describe what has gone on as anything other than procrastination.

When are we going to have a committee which the Prime Minister himself conceded would be an open committee and permit an opportunity for members of the Legislature to be involved and to publicly discuss with those that they choose to ask to come before the committee?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not think that is an appropriate question to ask of me.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: You see, my great difficulty is that when I raise these matters in the Prime Minister's estimates, he says this is really not the appropriate place because the

Prime Minister's estimates just deal with his department. Our whole relationships with Ottawa is over in federal-provincial affairs.

When I raise them here, the Prime Minister is not here.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Shall I tell him you raised the question?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: I do not know that I am really content with that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think that is about as far as I can go, Mr. Chairman. I cannot answer for the Prime Minister.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: No, but what about the proposition now that increasingly you have closed conferences in Ottawa? I am not going to argue the point that maybe we have reached the stage where we have gone around the circle so often that we need to have closed conferences to a greater extent.

The Prime Minister, I think, conceded in the debates in the House and in an exchange in the House that there would be value—indeed, value from your point of view—in having a committee in which you could present what you were going to take to Ottawa, or what you had taken to Ottawa, and be able to thrash it out. And we might have found out a little earlier than we have done this afternoon about this almost incredible proposition, as you tell the story, that Ottawa simply will not give us the basis upon which they are making their calculations. Can we smoke all this out, or at least get it out in terms of an informed dialogue?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, I think you will recall that he has promised a debate in the House on our own submission to the House of Commons committee on this very subject, on one subject, and I would suggest that you have the facilities to ask at any appropriate time what his intentions are. But I do not think I should answer for him. The question period is as good a time as any, I guess. You are very good at asking questions.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: I did not need your prompting, but I will take it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You appeared to be for a while.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: No, this is only the second day of the session—the first day of the session.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Have you been preoccupied with other things lately?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Yes, we have.

Let me go on to another specific proposal—and this gets into policy. Surely here we have the right to sort of delve into policy for a bit.

I have said many times that I think the Province of Ontario's role as we are attempting to come to grips with the whole problems of re-Confederation, if I may use that term again, has been a pretty constructive and a pretty useful one. But I am worried as to what is happening now. To sort of stand back from the events and see the broad trends, I think what happened was that Ontario, because of her historic and geographic ties as a neighbour with the Province of Quebec—and, I would concede, with a greater degree of understanding of Quebec's aspirations than certainly is true of some premiers in western provinces—played a role in building a common ground with Quebec. But they never seemed to get anywhere.

We did it at the Confederation of Tomorrow conference. We have gone around the circle two or three times in Ottawa. Now we have retreated into secret meetings. I repeat: I do not particularly object to that because—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is going to be another open meeting incidentally.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Is there?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Well, the point I am getting at is some people are now saying the federal government should be making specific proposals. I do not know whether the federal government is or not, but in the absence of the federal government doing it are we not back to the kind of role that Ontario played when it called the Confederation of Tomorrow conference?

If Ottawa will not do it, why does not Ontario in terms of either ad hoc amendments to make the constitution up to date—that kind of approach—or, alternatively, the approach that we seem to have got to; mainly that maybe the thing to do is to rewrite the whole blessed constitution from stem to gudgeon with a new preamble, and something that would be a fit document for the second century. But nothing has happened either at the federal level or the provincial level.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Now just let me make my point, if I may, Mr. Minister. What

seems to be developing now is the probability that Ottawa is going to sit down with Quebec and try to work out the difficulties. On one hand there may be some use in that because, let us face it, the basic impasse—a good proportion of the basic impasse in the past, whether it was Lesage or his successors as Prime Minister in the last decade—has been between Ottawa and Quebec. I am increasingly fearful of the proposition that if it is worked out with Quebec alone it may not be acceptable to Ontario. The odds are even greater that it is not going to be acceptable to western Canada. So I ask where is Ontario in the new pattern that seems to be emerging?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Rather generally, I will say this, that Ontario is still very much there, but at each and every conference we bog down right at the start. We bog down right at the start because there are ten provincial vetoes from coast to coast before you can really get started.

For instance, number one, we rightly contend that first of all we should repatriate the document. Well, all right, that position is not always agreed to by other jurisdictions. And it is not always Quebec. But before you can do much other than take a trip to—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Well, let us agree on that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Number one, we agree on that. Let us repatriate it first.

Secondly, we have to find a formula of consensus for really getting away from this individual veto bit, because as long as it lasts the problem arises as to what is an acceptable formula to reach consensus, if you like, in, number one, repatriating the thing and two, amending it.

Up to this point in time, as long as I have attended these things, and that is not nearly as long as the Prime Minister has, you bog down there, you bog down. Nobody will agree to an amending formula to start with. Who moves? Who does it? This is where it always stops, because we cannot agree among the 11 governments as to what constitutes a consensus for an amending formula. If you cannot get that resolved, there is not a hell of a lot you can do. You can talk about it and you can kick it around and you can discuss what might well be done. But until you get an amending formula—they thought they had one in the Fulton-Favreau formula, and not a bad one. Well, you recall that that was vetoed by Quebec.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: That was vetoed by us in this Legislature too, as we knew you were living up on cloud nine for the time being.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): John Diefenbaker did not like it very well either.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This is true, but at least it was a formula. Now we have not been able to develop one since. I think I am speaking correctly, am I not?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Let me, Mr. Chairman, go beyond that for the moment. I am not dismissing this as unimportant. I can quite see how the argument will be—heavens, if we cannot get the document back home and decide on a formula for amendment here. But all that is mechanics. And while I say it is important, and I hope with the collective wisdom of the federal and provincial people up there some time soon somebody is going to come up with something that can be a basis of discussion and agreement, let me go beyond that.

Am I correct that on the substance of reshuffling responsibilities as between Quebec, as between the federal and provincial governments, or reallocating revenues, that what is happening now is that there is an effort to get agreement as between Quebec and Ottawa as a sort of a first step, with Ontario to some extent, to a greater extent than was the case in the past, sort of out of the picture? And if so, when do you come back into the picture?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We have never been out of the picture, Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Are the news stories not correct then that what is happening now is a tendency—to put it in personal terms of Bourassa and Trudeau—to sit down and see if they cannot finally resolve the differences, the fundamental differences that have existed in the last ten years.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That may be true; that may be true. I do not know. But I would say this, it is not always Quebec that raises the impediment in the way of this consensus.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Oh, I know it is not Quebec, because one of the great illusions is that the antagonism is purely between Quebec. As a matter of fact if you examine the specific details, Ontario and many of the western provinces will be just as much. It is basically a federal-provincial antagonism

that tends to get misrepresented in the House as a Quebec-Ottawa proposition. But if that may be true, and I borrow your phrase, that for the moment Bourassa and Trudeau are sitting down rather quietly and trying to resolve it, I repeat my question: When does Ontario get back into the picture? Is there the possibility that out of some sort of consensus between these two men or these two key jurisdictions in the whole Canadian complex that there will be a consensus that will be brought back to a conference and that Ontario and other provinces can then get into the picture?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: If that is taking place, as it may well be, I am not specifically aware of it—although I would not be surprised if it is. Yes, I think your observation is quite correct, but we have never really been out of this. As you say, to my knowledge we have never been out of it. It might be interesting to read this transcript in part of the proceedings of the most recent conference; the Prime Minister's statement is summed up this way.

Mr. Nixon: Would that be the Prime Minister of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The Prime Minister of Ontario said to the conference:

In sum then, our suggested programme for the immediate future is, first, agreement and decision on an amending formula; second, the establishment of firm routes of intergovernmental consultation; third, action on our most urgent practical problems with constitutional revisions to be considered if they are proved necessary to provide effective solution; fourth, an early completion of the review stage of this process we are now engaged in.

In this regard special attention should be paid to how legislative powers might be redistributed, not in some ideal sense but firmly based on actual practice, common sense and the test of experience.

I might paraphrase that a little bit better. What he said in summing up was that there are many things crying out for resolution, waiting on the patriation and amending formula to get on with constitutional changes that should not hang forever and that by agreement between provincial and federal jurisdictions we can accomplish many of the things that are to be done without waiting. I must say that I support that because there are a number of situations that, notwithstanding the constitution, you can agree to do. This was the burden of what he was saying

and I must say that it is endorsed reasonably well by most of the provinces.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: That is a bit of a change from the consensus that appeared to be emerging at the end of the Confederation of Tomorrow conference, namely that you had to rewrite the whole constitution.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That, of course, was a start.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Let me restate my basic point, Mr. Chairman, and then I will not pursue or browbeat this issue any longer. What I am going to say is capable of misinterpretation but even with that danger I am going to say it.

If Ontario can work out some sort of consensus with Quebec that is acceptable to Ottawa and do it with the sensitivity that is not ignoring the interests of the Maritimes and western Canada, that can become the pattern; that will become accepted. If one studies federal-provincial relations and conferences ever since Confederation, if you can get Ontario and Quebec to agree, that of course is the key fulcrum to the whole business. That is why I have spoken and commended Ontario's role in terms of maintaining and trying to achieve an understanding with Quebec in the last 10 years. If that can be done with Ottawa, then it seems to me that you have got something—and the rest of it rather falls into the picture. This is what is open to misinterpretation, because western Canadians or the Maritimers—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is a bit of an oversimplification.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Well, even a man like Claude Ryan will say that inevitably Ontario is the leader of English-speaking Canada and he is not completely immune to the reactions of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Nixon: Would Ross Thatcher say so?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: That might be the least consequence—what he had to say.

Mr. Nixon: He happens to be a premier of a province. Do not forget that.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I think that the lengthy discussion on constitutional matters probably would much better occur in the committee that Mr. MacDonald has referred to frequently and which we in the Liberal Party support. We would hope that failing

the striking of such a committee you will all undertake to listen to some further discussion on these matters in this committee. I am sure that you will. I sincerely hope so anyway.

This last conference, which was a closed conference, did have a very full report associated with it. You have read from the transcript there and I understand that a fairly full transcript of the proceedings has been delivered to our offices just in the last day or two. One thing that struck me, that should be reported to the House or to this committee by someone publicly, is Ontario's reaction to a federal initiative at this conference which would have centralized the control of securities.

As I understand press reports, it was Mr. Robarts' feeling that we did not want to downgrade what we had achieved in this province to a level that might be equivalent to what the federal government would require or what some of the other provinces had either introduced or not yet introduced. I feel that this particular veto, and you, Mr. Minister, referred to this power the provinces had, was a very serious one and a bad one; one that was substantially not in the interests either of people of this province or of Canada. For Mr. Robarts to say that we were so far progressed in our controls of the securities and exchanges business and transactions in our own province that we could not think of going into a national scheme, certainly indicates that he has too quickly forgotten the time, ending about three years ago, when Ontario was considered just a national bucket shop for the kind of operation which we now see fading into the background.

I say that it was a serious matter, that in a closed conference the leader of the government of this province took the initiative to veto what surely would have come up for substantial discussion, both in the Legislature and in the proposed committee that might very well have discussed these matters before you went to the closed conference. I feel that Ontario's position, if we can gather it from news reports accurately, has substantially set back the progress of the nation.

The funny aspect of it is that we in Ontario were in such a mess in this very regard until about four years ago, when we finally had a new department set up to bring some order out of what obviously was very expensive chaos. I only have to list Atlantic Acceptance and Prudential Finance, Farmers Allied and Meat Enterprises, British Mortgage and all the rest, to make the hair

of any person remembering those days curl right up at the very thought.

I think you might, in your position as Treasurer and as you were in on these discussions, give us a report as to just what happened at the conference under those circumstances.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: All right, I will do that. These are public documents now. I might read a paragraph from the federal paper, a central paragraph which says:

The Canadian capital market is now large and well developed, reasonably competitive and closely integrated into the international capital market. It is served by a variety of both general and specialized and efficient financial institutions. On the whole, financial institutions are now well supervised and controlled but this cannot be said of some aspects of all the working of the security markets in some areas.

We have no disagreement with that.

Mr. Nixon: They certainly could not have said that three years ago. They can say it now.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, we can. But we cannot say that all provincial jurisdictions have the level of sophistication that is required to monitor the capital market and the securities market—

Mr. Nixon: That is agreed. That is why it is essential to have some natural control—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I did not interrupt you. Would you wait a moment? This was agreed to and this paragraph will be of interest.

Ontario agrees with the federal government's view that there are no major problems confronting government, industry or the investor in the area of the capital market or financial institution. As a result, Ontario does not think that the major constitutional changes proposed are necessary.

In our opinion, it is quite possible to serve, by non-constitutional means, those problems identified by the federal paper. And that takes me back to what I said before. Until we have the means of amending the constitution, why wait? Why not do it by non-constitutional means if it needs to be done? And this goes back to just another moment.

Mr. Breithaupt: What do you mean?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, another programme was proposed, introduced by Ontario, taken across the country to all the provinces, called Cansec.

Mr. Nixon: That would be 11 commissions.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, it would need to work wherever there are commissions. There are commissions of a sort, I guess, everywhere, but some of them are very unsophisticated. The principal one is in Ontario, the second one is in Quebec, and I think the third one is in British Columbia, and maybe Alberta.

Now, the rest of them, for all practical purposes, do not have the counterpart of these situations, so the Cansec proposal, which means Canadian securities and exchange commission, was for uniform legislation across Canada. That we could accomplish without waiting for constitutional amendments. This is what we say. He is not knocking the situation, but we cannot do it anyway. So why not do something about it without constitutional amendments?

Mr. Nixon: But, surely the way, in fact, it would work, whether Cansec were accepted or if there were a constitutional amendment or an agreement among reasonable people with a reasonable project set before them, that a federal securities commission would set the basic levels which must be accepted by any—what do you call it—underwriting, or any project of that type across Canada.

Now it could be that Ontario would require some higher standards, although I would hope that the federal level would be high enough so that it would be the high water mark right across the nation. That would not preclude Ontario from exercising her own responsibilities in this regard, if at any time, or at all times, she felt that to safeguard our citizens this were necessary. But certainly the impression that we got—and I am glad to hear what the Treasurer has read on it—the impression that we got was that a federal initiative had been brought forward which was vetoed, to use the word that the Treasurer used previously, by Ontario, from a position—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not Ontario alone.

Mr. Nixon: —a position of substantial weakness.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not Ontario alone.

Mr. Nixon: Well, I guess the Ontario press would emphasize Ontario's position.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The position was a very sensible one. Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia.

Mr. Nixon: They have their own securities commissions, but did they say that they would not approve of the federal commission?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, but they—

Mr. Nixon: Well, Ontario did.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They supported this position. I would have to say this to you, that here again is a place where there will always be trouble with Quebec. If there is a level or a standard that they will give up almost over their dead body, it is jurisdiction over property and civil rights. And I think that you would agree with that, Mr. MacDonald. They will fight that basic thing very hard.

So we proposed an alternative. If there is going to be a constitutional delay or a constitutional barrier, we say find a way to do it otherwise, and I think that is prudent.

Mr. Breithaupt: That does not seem to be the manner in which the report was given by the press. Of course, you have no more control over that than anyone else.

Mr. Nixon: Well, there certainly was no report of Bourassa saying, "Over our dead bodies will this go forward."

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, no, no, I did not say that.

Mr. Nixon: Ontario said, "We disapprove of this because our securities controls are such a high level now."

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, if you can read disapproval of intent into that then you are a better mind reader than I am, because that—

Mr. Nixon: Okay, I accept that—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: —that is not—

Mr. Nixon: —I have not had a chance to read that. It only arrived in my office today.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You should read it before you come here.

Mr. Nixon: How can I? I only got it today. Are you responsible for the distribution of it, because this should have been available over many weeks?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think you would—

Mr. Nixon: I think you have had a long, trying afternoon, I do not know what we can do with—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, I think I would find it difficult to discuss the matter before you are properly informed.

Mr. Nixon: I simply express my view to you, Mr. Chairman, and to anyone who will give me the time to do so. I have a right to speak. Perhaps I do not have a right to be heard, if it can be put like that, that I feel, from the information that is available to me, Ontario vetoed the federal initiative which would have resulted in a national securities commission. I would say further, that the reasons for the veto were inadequate, and really gross when you think of the mess that this province was in just four years ago, and that they had the welfare of the nation suffer just because of this veto.

Now, to go on to another point.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: All right, I just want to come back once more. It was not a proposal, it was a discussion paper to start with.

Now, I take issue with what you have said. If there is a crying need for this sort of thing, is it sensible to wait until it can be a constitutional method? That was what the paper was all about and what you say needs to be done in that crying form that you discuss. What is wrong with the Prime Minister's proposal? I think it is sensible, and you do not.

I hope the press reports both sides of this because—

Mr. Nixon: I do not care what the press reports. I am sure they will report what they have heard here and make their own judgement. I can trust that if you can. But all I am saying that for Ontario to stand in the way—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Who has had the trying day?

Mr. Nixon: I do not know, I described this reaction to you the way you talked to me.

I would like to move on to another point.

Mr. Chairman: Let us move on to another point.

Mr. Nixon: The other point is that when we are concerning ourselves and examining the federal-provincial conferences since 1967 or 1968, the ones in Ottawa have been a substantial disappointment. Really nothing has been accomplished. The blame lies all over

the place for that fact. All the premiers start off with lengthy statements and they tend to lose any enthusiasm that they might possibly have had.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There were no statements allowed at the last conference.

Mr. Nixon: Well, you know, so they did not accomplish anything there. Maybe I should go over again where I should put the blame for that. But you read history, and I think probably Louis St. Laurent, and his constitutional advisors were just as close to doing something with The British North America Act, both patriating it and working out an amending formula as you people are. When I say "you" I mean you people in government and advising government. I do not think that you have come to grips with any of the problems at all, mostly because you try to embrace the whole problem at once.

Suppose reasonable men sat down and said, "What can we do to bring the constitution back to Canada." Now you say that Quebec would oppose anything to patriate the constitution—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, I did not say that.

Mr. Nixon: Well, that some provinces would and then there was a reference to Quebec.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I did not say—let me qualify what I said. I did not say that.

Mr. Nixon: I did not interrupt you.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, well I am going to interrupt you now because it is appropriate to do it. I did not say that. I said—

Mr. Nixon: It is always appropriate with you.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Oh, come on.

Mr. Nixon: All right, you were nasty with me. I am just saying—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Now we are even. Let us start over again.

Mr. Chairman: I think probably we will adjourn now until 8 o'clock and by that time we will get settled down.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Okay, let us do that.

It being 6 o'clock, the committee took recess.

CONTENTS

Tuesday, October 6, 1970

On the Estimates	S-1147
Departmental Administration, general expenditure	S-1160
Adjournment	S-1177





ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Treasury and Economics

Chairman: Mr. D. A. Evans, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Tuesday, October 6, 1970

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1970

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AND ECONOMICS

(Continued)

The committee resumed at 8 p.m.

On vote 2402:

Mr. Chairman: I call the meeting to order. We have the minister here at the present time and I understand that the argument has all been settled upstairs. The member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) told me that the argument has been settled.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I have just a few more remarks. I was actually launching on them when the member for Kingston and the Islands (Mr. Apps) so prudently suggested that we adjourn. But I did want to say, sir, that I felt that the provincial delegations, and perhaps the federal delegations, to the series of conferences have fallen on the problem of trying to solve too many of the difficulties associated with constitutional reform at once. I said that, in my view, Mr. St. Laurent back in the Fifties was as close to constitutional reform as the present series of conferences has achieved.

It may be because in those days they did not try to move quite so far and so quickly. They were quite prepared to set out those parts of the constitution which could be dropped from The British North America Act without any argument at all, even from the most sensitive of provincial administrations. You do not achieve very much, but at least it is a step forward.

It seems to me that, in response to the Treasurer's (Mr. MacNaughton's) comments about patriation, and certainly that is a good phrase to use, if that were set as a priority it could be achieved at the next conference that deals with the constitution. Surely it would be possible for the imaginative advisors to this government and the other delegations to come up with some kind of a programme which would be simply understood and which, in fact, would simply inform the Parliament at Westminster that The British North America Act was no longer necessary because, by agreement, a similar statute, if

necessary in precisely the same terms and words, would be enacted by the Parliament of Canada with a clause preventing its amendment except by an agreement that was established among the provinces. If such an agreement could not be arrived at for the sake of patriation, that clause could simply say it could not be amended until such time as an agreement among the co-operating parties, the provinces and the federal government, had been achieved.

At least then we would not be in the position, which I feel is completely untenable, where anyone would consider sending a petition to the Parliament at Westminster for further amendment. I think that The British North America Act could be very nicely abandoned. It could be abandoned where it presently lies without offending the people at Westminster, who have no interest at all in our affairs in the sense that they want to govern, and it could be replaced, even if it were verbatim, with an Act of the Parliament of Canada with a section that forbids its amendment unless there is agreement among the consulting parties.

The other thing that I would like to say, and there are many things that should be said, is the involvement of municipal delegates at the federal-provincial level. It could be that an announcement has already been made, either by the Treasurer or representatives of this government or the federal government. In reading some of the Toronto press, it appears that some kind of an announcement has been made, that the next federal-provincial conference will, in fact, deal more precisely with municipal matters, and I hope that this is so. Is there any further information about that which the minister would give us?

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Treasurer): First of all, I would have to say that I could not agree with you more. On the matter of patriation, we all share that opinion without exception.

Mr. Nixon: You agree that it could be patriated, even though no amendment nor formula for amendment were a part of the repatriation?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, I could not agree with you more. I think maybe we discussed that before you came in—patriation first. I do not think the government of Westminster has any interest in the thing at all any more, so we agree on that.

The matter of patriation is going to be on the next agenda, so that is at least going to be discussed again.

With respect to municipal participation, I cannot say whether that is going to be on the agenda or not. We have no indication as yet that it is. I might say that through another medium, and that is through the provincial-municipal liaison committee that we established after the provincial-municipal conference, these things have been discussed with that small group and we have indicated the extent to which, shall we say, municipal participation at the federal level might be considered; and we have also considered the alternatives. We have actually solicited their support against our proposals that we think are very meaningful. I do not know whether we need direct federal participation at that level or not. I am not too sure that if the means and sinews were provided that we could not do a better job, quite frankly; but nevertheless it will be up for discussion sometime. But at this point in time I cannot say that it will be on the agenda, because I do not know.

Mr. Nixon: There has been no discussion at the federal-provincial level of the possibility of municipal representation, not just in the delegation but directly participating; there has been no decision or discussion on that?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, I cannot recall any. There have been municipal observers go down, as you well know, but whether municipalities will be or should be represented, I do not think is resolved. I think I would be on safe ground, and I should not paraphrase the Prime Minister of Canada, in saying that he has some reservations about the constitutional relationship that presently exists there.

Mr. Nixon: I have heard of those reservations.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well I think he has, so I do not know that that can be called a situation with any clarity yet.

Mr. Chairman: Any other questions on vote 2402? The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): I want to talk, if I may, about the tax structure com-

mittee and the work that it has done and the work that it is continuing to do. But before launching into that, I want to show to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the Treasurer a document placed in my hands many months ago. It is marked confidential, because it is really confidential, and I cannot use it directly, of course, but my feeling is that it is probably no longer a confidential document. Would you please advise me if this—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, I think I would have to have a little more opportunity to identify the report.

Mr. Lawlor: I thought you would know.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not know it from the cover. At the federal-provincial conference the tax structure committee was directed to deal with certain matters and this, then, was a report of the Prime Minister's.

Mr. Lawlor: It does not contain your detailed analyses or your submissions. These are of the overall picture in the country.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This is a composite. I think it has been made public since. Anyway, you are in possession of it. What is the point?

Mr. Lawlor: You have taken the ground right out from under me.

On page 16 of that document there is a very good summary of what stands in store for this country and this province and the municipalities in the very near future. I find the thing so striking that I think it is worth getting into the record.

On the bottom of 15 it starts:

The second problem focused upon the financing of the projected level of expenditures and the respective revenue sources and expenditure responsibilities of the federal-provincial-municipal levels of government. It is noted in table I in paragraph 26 that the public sector as a whole is showing to be doubling its deficit to \$1.2 billion between the current year and 1970-71.

Gentlemen, we are in that year.

With a further rise of about \$1.75 billion in 1971-1972 the federal government expected to maintain a surplus position next year, or about \$350 million, close to that expected this year. The municipal sector is projected with a relatively unchanged deficit of about \$600 million—now these are all the municipalities across the whole

country—which then rises substantially in 1971-1972. The provinces as a group, however, show a total deficit, increasing from \$415 million in 1969-1970 to over \$1 billion, [\$1,000 million] in 1970-1971 and \$1.2 billion in the following year.

For next year this reflects the gap between the projected 11 per cent increase in revenues contrasted to a 17 per cent increase in expenditures. This last, in turn, reflects such rates of growth as the 30 per cent for health expenditure, due in part to the extension of medical care insurance, 19 per cent for education and 13 per cent for a variety of other expenditure. This data provides an overall summary of the number of exchanging trends in respect to revenue and expenditure positions of the three levels of government, which has been noted in preceding paragraphs.

Now for a few moments of course what I would like to do is lash and lacerate, if possible, the Treasurer of Ontario, with respect to the submission of his figures to the tax structure committee. If these figures and these projections are the shrewd estimates of what is needed in terms of revenue for this country, based upon tax reform procedures and so on, and which would make mandatory reform in taxation, if anything on the scale that is projected for us here is at all likely to happen; if all the provinces in this country come forward with bloated and inflated estimates for a tax structure committee, present it to the federal government and in concert each with the other, if they do that, give a totally false picture, how on earth can this country work in accommodation? How can they set up a tax system that bears any resemblance to the reality that will be? That is the burden of my remarks.

Ontario for the 1969 budgetary year on the provincial net general revenues and expenditures—I will not give you the full figures—showed in 1969 a surplus of 30.5. Of course, Ontario was not in much of a position to do anything else. As soon as it got the opportunity, in my opinion, to do something else—that is to mislead! Why it should mislead quite passes me, except that they want to impress duly on the federal government their avid need for funds which I grant. But to exaggerate and over-emphasize, does falsify the picture. The 1970 projection was a deficit of \$347.5 million, and looking into 1971 the projected deficit is \$521 million. British Columbia did not send in any figures at all; they refused to participate. At least Ontario had the courtesy to go some distance in this regard.

Unlike my animadversions of earlier today, I blame you to a great extent for causing dislocations in federal relationships. If I may depart from my text for a moment, that is historically so, too, you know. On a future occasion I will have an opportunity to document the long history of Ontario's failures—stubbornness, failure to respond. I think of the tax jungle years of the 1930's when seven provinces introduced their own corporation taxes for the first time. Four provinces introduced their own income taxes. Ontario participated to that one up to the hilt.

Ontario in the past has a vile record, and this government has been here long enough to have participated fully in that record. It has shown no degree of good will and spontaneity in getting along with the federal government in seeking to make an amelioration in the overall interests of this country. I think of Ontario's refusal to enter into the tax rental agreements just after the war. Refusal under every government along the line to throw its weight in this particular regard.

No doubt the feds in their turn have much to bear in this respect, but we are concerned at this level that is my responsibility down here to urge the Treasurer to extend himself in this particular regard if we are going to hold a hegemony and hold this country together. Presenting figures which are grossly out of line to the federal government solves nothing. It can bring about no beneficial effect at all.

Under this head, to continue, when Ontario estimates its 1969 surplus or gives it at \$30 million, I can only say that we then find a few months later, when the mail in the summertime comes through, the financial report, and it reveals not a surplus of \$30 million, gentlemen and Mr. Chairman, but \$186 million.

The degree of gap between projections, estimates and the actuality down through the years and continuing to this day is—I will not use the word horrendous again. The Treasurer gets on to me about that word—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is not the only word I get on to you for.

Mr. Lawlor: I will say shocking. Take the 1968-1969 situation. On your projections you said you would have a deficit of \$314,658,000. Then you come forward on your 1969 budget statement, on page 22, with a predicted estimate of \$179 million deficit. You actually ended up down from the \$314 million deficit to \$140 million deficit.

Well bully for you. I mean I am delighted to see the province not having a \$500 million

deficit. But the fact of the matter is that you have not got a clue apparently as to what you can depend upon or even sagely predict as having any relationship.

The same thing happened in 1969-1970, as I said. You predicted a deficit in your 1969 budget on page 22 of \$179 million and you end up with \$186 million surplus. In 1967-1968 you estimated a deficit of \$222 million. You ended with a deficit of half of that—\$106 million. This goes down through the years; it is continuing.

So when I look at figures that you give the federal government under these things predicting a deficit, that submerges me, of \$347 million; and then the next year, 1971, \$500 million, one cannot place very much credence in this whole thing. It is misleading to the central government, it is not being fair to your fellow provinces.

As I say, I trust that they do not play that game too by coming forward with inflated figures because if it is it is ruinous of the confederation and I would ask the minister if he will to comment on why grave discrepancies are appearing time after time before us in your budget figures and in your estimates.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would be delighted. I would be delighted. You are comparing apples and apples—or apples and oranges—and there is a difference. When the tax structure committee was—

Mr. Lawlor: That is your opinion.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: When the tax structure committee was formed and prior to its establishment the federal government went to all provinces and set out the rules. They asked us to establish figures which would relate to what it would cost to provide a level of services on a five-year forecast basis. The tax structure figures, in the first instance, and the rules are the same all across Canada. All provinces do it the same way. It is simply to indicate to the tax structure committee for the benefit of the committee of officials first and then for the benefit of the committee itself—I remind you that the federal Minister of Finance is the chairman of this committee. The reports that emanated from the February conference of the tax structure committee in February last in Quebec City, if you read them, will corroborate what I say.

All governments were asked to indicate on a five-year forecast basis, I repeat, what was required to provide for an adequate level of services; all departments of this government were asked then to submit their five-year fore-

cast figures on that basis and all of them did. But it subsequently became quite clear to Ontario that the refund requirements for the level of services asked for by the departments which made up the total of our input figures to the tax structure committee, simply could not be met.

They could not be met out of existing revenue sources so the difference arose then, the apple and the orange situation I describe. The input figures to which you repeatedly make reference. I must say you are not the only people because it has come up from other directions. I say that with respect to the Leader of the Opposition—one set of figures indicates then what is required to meet what the various departments of this government regard as what it would cost to provide what they see as a level of services that the people of this province need. All right.

The other side of the coin is that when you approach the making of a budget and you discover that it is impossible to meet that level of service, for budgetary purposes you reduce those figures. You reduce the expenditures across the board and the disparity that shows there is the difference between the first set of figures which conform to the request of the tax structure committee for input purposes by all governments and then the decision that has to be made at the time of the budget. This reflects the difference. This is acknowledged. It is a matter of fact. It is set out in several reports of the tax structure committee. It is well known.

Mr. Lawlor: I accept that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You accept it now but you did not before because—

Mr. Nixon: If it is any help to you, I do not accept it. How do you account for the fact that several provincial governments did not have to give this elaborate explanation to the figures they provided?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Because they probably did not set out to indicate what in their opinion was the cost of providing a level of services that the departments of our government felt was an adequate level of services for the people of Ontario.

Mr. Nixon: Have you ever heard of a government or a business that was operated with any budget predicated on the maximum requirements of all departments put together? That is an unreasonable, meaningless figure.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, but you are over-simplifying again. I say with respect

the departments still present to Treasury Board what they feel in their own interest are the funds they require to provide a level of services they think is essential.

Mr. Nixon: Not the slightest expectation of getting it or spending it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: But that is the basis of the input figures we were requested to give to the tax structure committee.

Mr. Nixon: The other provinces did not comply then?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Sure they did.

Mr. Chairman: I just have to point out to the committee there are several members who would like to speak on this specific subject and I would like to see the minister answer the question of the member for Lakeshore and I do not like any interruptions.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I want to draw a very clear distinction between the rules that were established and the actual rules that were practised, because as we discovered those levels and the cost requirements of them simply could not be met. So the budget itself then went through a process of expenditure cuts. We did not give the departments what they projected as their requirements.

Mr. Nixon: What about—

Mr. Chairman: Just a minute now. You will have your opportunity asking questions. Are you finished, Mr. Lawlor?

Mr. Lawlor: I said I accept the statement that this is the case, the facts as you present them. I would point out to you—and would you make an admission here—if your projected figures are the adequate levels, as you say, then you are presently at inadequate levels?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would agree with that.

Mr. Lawlor: So that in department after department of this government at the present time there are not sufficient funds to carry out the adequate levels of its responsibility?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Exactly, I would agree with that. That is what the problem is all about and I am quite prepared to say that at certain levels there is a backlog building up right now. It will require very substantial—

Mr. Lawlor: One final question, Mr. Chairman—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Lakeshore has the floor.

Mr. Lawlor: Having thus tightened the belts of the various departments and starved some of them into submission, is it your projection that you will have a deficit of \$300 million or more next year?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, of course, that will be made known to you at the appropriate time.

Mr. Lawlor: At the appropriate time.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I have heard the Treasurer's explanation of this matter in the House previously. The matter has been raised, as he pointed out. But since it is up for further discussion, if he can explain what we might call the inflation of the figures that he put before the tax structure committee about a year ago in December, how does he explain his prediction three years previously that we faced "a fiscal nightmare," when evidently over this period of time with no new taxes and without seriously entering the money markets of either the province or the world, he has been able to maintain a level of expenditures.

While it might not have filled the optimum expectation of every one of his colleagues on the Treasury benches, surely even the opposition is prepared to say it does not amount to a policy of attrition in many areas. The Minister well recalls the occasion three years ago when he described our position as a fiscal nightmare. Surely if we are going to get into the nightmare, we should be getting into it fairly soon. He is aware, as am I, that with no new taxes, he had about \$480 million of additional funds to deal with this year and that he had some facility in so doing. It appears to be that he has been putting misleading pressure on the federal administration to try and make people believe that unless more block transfers are available from the federal level without being part of a shared cost programme, that we are going to face some sort of fiscal disaster which maybe he is prepared at other times to say because of his astute management has not come about.

Certainly there is a strange disparity in facts there which leads many subjective observers and some objective ones to say that

Interjections by hon. members.

the Treasurer is deliberately misleading the people who are very concerned about the financial position of this province.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, that is not quite true, I would have to say. The financial position of this province happens to be very good. Amen that it always should be!

Mr. Nixon: All right, where is the nightmare?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: If you would kind of cool it, Nixie baby, for a minute, I might tell you; I really might.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I took your admonition up and had a couple of drinks and I am in a much more mellow frame of mind. I hope you are after the four or five you had.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): That should get stricken from the record.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not care whether it does or not, I could not care less. If you want to take a few minutes and talk about a fiscal nightmare, I will tell you the basis upon which I say there is a fiscal nightmare. I simply say, and I repeat, and I have said it a thousand times, that there are three taxing jurisdictions in this province for one taxpayer. We have a very, very deep-seated feeling for the very narrow base of revenue of the municipalities. I would hope you share that.

Mr. Nixon: I did not know you shared it until this afternoon.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You are not one of my most ardent listeners anyway. I suggest to you that we will have a fiscal nightmare and a fiscal jungle until three taxing levels can determine that the adversary process is not going to work very dam much longer. They are going to have to sit down and take taxation in its totality and say for each jurisdiction there has to be some broader base of revenue.

We would like to broaden the base of revenue for the municipalities. The only option left to us right now unless we can persuade the federal government to share their revenues with us on a little better basis is simply to do that. We are going to have to employ our base which is all too narrow. This is what I mean by fiscal nightmare.

You seem to have a different philosophy on it but that is what I mean by fiscal night-

mare. You say that we do not do anything about it in terms of revenue. I submit that we have. We have upped the gas tax, we have increased the retail sales tax on production machinery. The municipalities have had to increase their revenues by 15 per cent from that narrow base and this is what we are trying to do: put more money back in the hands of the municipalities by one means or another in terms, as was said in the Legislature, of broadening their base to the greatest extent possible.

We cannot do it alone and we cannot do it in isolation. I say that the federal government cannot do it in isolation either. I think that it has to be a three way collaborative effort before we are ever going to get out of this jungle. That is what I mean by fiscal nightmare.

Mr. Nixon: So we have been in it all this time.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes we have. We have been in it and we will be in it until we sit down as partners rather than adversaries.

Mr. Nixon: I am glad to hear that you do not believe in the adversary system because you have come over as a fairly tough exponent of the adversary system. But you do not seem to be making much headway in getting a larger share. Maybe the adversary system is not the best approach and it is the one you are using by saying we are starving to death in the Province of Ontario, that we face a fiscal nightmare. We have a \$300-million deficit if we were to meet all of the demands of all of our departments and therefore we should get more money. I think it is inconsistent.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is what our budget figures to the federal government are.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for York South.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether I want to get into this difference of opinion. I must say that I do not find the explanation of the Provincial Treasurer with regard to the so-called inflated figures and the necessary cutbacks very puzzling.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They were not inflated.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: They are in terms of what you are going to spend this year. But if you are projecting for five years it seems to me that it at least gets each department

thinking in terms of planning for what lies ahead instead of the way some departments operate—sort of stumbling from year to year and not knowing really what they want to do. It may be psychologically a rather tough way to go about it. You arouse their anticipations and then you rather brutally make them cut back. But I suppose that is part of the game. The point I wanted to make is that I do not know why it is really necessary to play the games that the Provincial Treasurer plays every year in terms of underestimating the amount of revenue that he is going to get in so that he knows he is going to have a surplus of \$50, \$100, \$150, \$200 million. That gives him this kind of cushion that he can—as he did this afternoon—say he is going to do two things that will cost \$37 million. You will not need to raise any taxes. I am as certain as I am sitting here that when you sit down and calculate your budget in the spring you know that you are going to get X number of dollars—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is not true.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Well, roughly speaking. If you do not know then you are an awfully slow learner because you have had a lot of years of experience at underestimating it and you should have developed techniques for estimating more accurately. So you estimate it accurately. I am willing to credit you and your people with estimating it pretty accurately. Then you deliberately cut back to such and such a stage to put on this long face and difficult situation that you have to contend with, I suppose, to justify your cutting back in the various departments. But it always means that during the course of the year you have \$100, \$150, or \$200 million to play games with in terms of things that you did not put in your budget and you now start to come up with.

If you were really concerned and really sensitive about the burden of the property tax I say without any fear of contradiction it could have been put in the budget last spring. You did not need to play games until this afternoon because you knew you were going to have the money to cover it and you are going to cover it now in supplementary estimates.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Exactly!

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Exactly, and I am saying that you could have done it back then instead of playing games now. All I say in conclusion is that the games that will be played between now and election day next year will make the fiscal nightmare and the

so-called responsibility of the last year look pretty sick I can assure you because we have seen the pattern unfolding already.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is not true. We use the best economic forecast we can and there is an element of buoyancy that enters into the economy that you cannot forecast and our federal counterparts have the same problem.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: They are doing the same thing as you are doing.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not know whether they are or are not.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: I am just objecting to this technique because it seems to me that it is the kind of playing games that undermines confidence—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I will assure this committee that if I am going to make errors I am going to make them on the side that I am now making them on and you better believe it. We mentioned in our last budget that we might have to change our fiscal stance and our fiscal policy this year and that is recorded in the budget.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: I know it is and I drew it to your attention during the budget.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Very well. We recognize that we might have to change our system.

Mr. Chairman: Could we change to another subject now? We have the member for Thunder Bay (Mr. Stokes) who would like to speak on regional development, unless the member for York Centre—

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Under taxation and fiscal policy, Mr. Chairman.

This involves only that related to Ottawa. It has nothing to do with the taxation studies that are done by the Minister of Revenue (Mr. White) and his department as to studies. He has experts studying effects of various changes in taxes within the provincial sources of revenue. What you are working on here in this budget. This \$413,000 is really between the federal and provincial areas and does not have to do with the internal provincial areas.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not altogether.

Mr. Deacon: How do you separate the two functions?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not even know what you are driving at.

Mr. Deacon: The Minister of Revenue has expenditures in his budget for studying taxation within the province. How do you prevent overlap between the two areas of what you are doing? What you are doing as a Treasurer and what he is doing as the Minister of Revenue.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They are two totally different things.

Mr. Chairman: This has nothing to do with federal and provincial relationships. This is what we are discussing.

Mr. Deacon: I am trying to understand in what areas the \$462,000 spent here compared to what the Minister of Revenue is doing in his studies. I forget the item. I have to look that up. But I know specific places where he has hired people to study, I suppose, areas recommended by the select committee on taxation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, really, what he is doing is using those funds to find ways to improve the administration of the taxing statute and he has done much in that field. He has reduced the forms of reporting and made probably a hundred changes in tax reporting. His function is tax administration and taxation policy is the prerogative of the Treasurer. It is a separate and distinct thing.

Mr. Deacon: Just correction of procedures.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Administration of the taxing statutes, collection procedures and everything that goes with it which is administrative.

Mr. Chairman: Can we go on now to regional development?

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): There are two other parts before them.

Mr. Chairman: Of course, we can always come back to the other parts. It is just that one of the members wants to speak on regional development and I think we should let him have the floor.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First of all I would like to draw attention to the fact that in the diagram that was handed to us just as we reconvened that the regional development branch does not hold a very prestigious position within the department itself and I am wondering if that reflects the emphasis that is being placed on the regional development activities? I would hope not.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton (Deputy Treasurer): I do not know how you determine that from that chart. The relationship of the directorship of every branch is the same. There is no differentiation.

Mr. Stokes: I would like to refer specifically to the Toronto-centred regional plan that was unveiled earlier this year, jointly I suppose by the Treasurer and the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. McKeough) and the Premier—

Mr. Nixon: A great production!

Mr. Stokes: There are three things that worry me greatly representing an area such as northern Ontario when I read in the plan—the regional development perspective, item 4 states:

Because of the location within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence megalopolis, the Toronto-centred region probably can increase its economic role in processing resources which currently originate in northern Ontario and move to major markets in the Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland industrial areas.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: A pretty good quote for the hustings in northern Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: Another thing that is concerning the people in northern Ontario is the population projections that came out from that plan, the Toronto-centred region. That is, of 10.8 million people that will be residing in the province by about the year 2000—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: More than that.

Mr. Stokes: Thirteen million.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is better.

Mr. Stokes: But really more than eight million of those will be living in the Toronto-centred region. That would mean there would be a net decrease, or certainly no increase in the population elsewhere, or a very insignificant increase in the population elsewhere in Ontario if those population projections were to hold true.

Another thing that bothers people in northern Ontario is the cultural and economic radials that are shown on a map that would indicate that the only radials pointing to any place in Ontario, other than the Toronto-centred region, were at Sudbury, North Bay and Ottawa, while 11 of those radials stretched out to parts of the United States, from the mid-western states to Boston, Massachusetts. I am just wondering what extent

is the rest of Ontario going to play in the economic expansion and development that this province is going to enjoy up to the year 2000.

I have one other question that I want to relate to regional development in the north, which I prefer that you answer. That question is, in view of the fact that on October 13 you were going to unveil the regional development plan for northwestern Ontario, I am wondering—I do not expect a preview of that report—but I am wondering how the minister reconciles this report of the Toronto-centred region with any hope and aspirations that the people of northwestern Ontario might have associated with the plan that you hope to unveil on October 13. Then, if you answer that one, I would like to ask the minister specifically about another report that came out of the minister's department.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is fair enough. I am sure we have the figures here which will indicate in percentage terms how we hope to contain the population figures within the three zones of the Toronto-centred region plan, the three levels. You mentioned and we mentioned in the Toronto-centred region plan the megalopolis that is developing. It is developing now and it reaches from Chicago right through. The whole purpose of this plan is to arrest that trend by shifting population growth within the Toronto-centred region into areas that have been slower growth areas.

It certainly involves the containment, if you like, of the growth of Metropolitan Toronto. Maybe we could find the section of the report that reveals it; because it has been misinterpreted in the press, misconstrued entirely. We say, of the total population of the Toronto-centred region, the total population in the border concept, we hope to reduce the percentage in the metropolitan lakeshore urbanized area, or zone 1, from the present 75.6 per cent to 71 per cent. For the periphery area, that is zone 3, that is the top tier if you like, we want to raise its percentage from the present 20 to approximately 25, a significant increase in the light of current trends in the opposite direction. That is in our report. How it could be stated, as it has been by people, reported in the press, that it is different from that, I would not know because this is very clear.

Mr. Stokes: Are you suggesting then, by implication, that other parts of Ontario will enjoy a relative growth in terms of the overall plan for regional development in the province?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Exactly. That is the whole purpose of the Toronto-centred region plan and related regional plans. You mentioned certain other things where the arrows seem to point at, shall we say, Sudbury. The plan also provides for a transportation corridor running directly north of Toronto and it is at those points, North Bay and Sudbury, where it enters the north. This is designated to provide transportation facilities into the north. These are the kicking off spots into northern Ontario.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Could I ask a supplementary?

Mr. Chairman: You do not agree with your colleague there?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: No, it is supplementary. I do not think I will confuse his presentation—it is part and parcel of it. To what extent do your figures indicate the comparable kind of thing happening in terms of the development of processing of the material from northern Ontario? Mr. Stokes quoted from that—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We will be back to that question and I will have to—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Oh, I am sorry.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I will have to say to him—I think that was one of the questions he wanted to reserve. I think I will have to say to him that on October 13 he will see a very happy series of recommendations that will accomplish just what you are concerned about. I am not going to be specific about the report today, but basically that is what the northwestern Ontario report is all about.

Mr. Stokes: The thing that concerned me, and I will move immediately to the other question, is the report issued by the regional development branch. It was authored by Mr. Hodge and Mr. Wong. It said that they were talking about northern Ontario, which includes northwestern and northeastern Ontario. Then they proceeded to look into the possibilities or the prospects for an expanded non-ferrous metal industrial complex in northeastern Ontario.

They did not dwell on the possibilities of doing this for northwestern Ontario. They mentioned many things such as the pricing of raw material and transportation services to enhance development in northeastern Ontario, warehousing and sales offices and some kind of incentive from the provincial

government for expanding these services and assisting in the establishment of these services. They also mention better access for transportation and all of the things that will contribute and assist the kind of regional development that is so badly needed based on the resources in the area.

I am wondering if you plan to transfer the same set of circumstances in northeastern Ontario to northwestern Ontario. If you do you might come up with the kind of solutions that are not necessarily valid because of geographics. You might associate northeastern Ontario with a lot of the markets and a lot of the industrial activity that has taken place at the present time in the Toronto centred region while, if you want to establish some kind of a viable base for the resource industries and some secondary industries based on those resources, obviously you would look towards other markets, such as in the mid-western United States, where we have a hitherto undeveloped market in terms of the part that northwestern Ontario might play in that. Notwithstanding the fact that your colleague, Mr. Randall, opened a trade office in Minneapolis, there was really no northwestern Ontario presence to establish the kind of dialogue and liaison that is so badly needed between our industrial commissioners in northwestern Ontario, particularly in areas like Thunder Bay, Kenora and Fort Frances. There was really no dialogue set up and there was no presence, even when he opened the office. If one reads the text of his speech, he mentioned that Ontario had 250,000 lakes and was just a wonderful place for people to live, but then he spent the major portion of the time allotted to extolling the virtues of living in Toronto—a good place to live, a good place to establish, and a good place to work.

He mentioned the number of multi-national corporations that were located in the area and hoped that people would continue to be attracted to Ontario, and particularly Toronto, when I think he should have been talking about the northwestern Ontario context where he would establish some liaison and extoll the virtues to those people in the Minneapolis and midwestern states on the possibilities and potentials of northwestern Ontario.

I am just wondering if you would subscribe to that and if this is the way your department sees the kind of development that might take place in northern Ontario as opposed to the kind of posturing that the Department of Trade and Development is taking.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The report that you made reference to was for northeastern Ontario. I guess you would call it a pilot study. It took only three centres of northern Ontario close to large non-ferrous mineral resources—Timmins, North Bay and Sudbury. Since this was a pilot study, it could be expanded and it will be expanded. The northwestern regional development plan will come before the northeastern one. Let me interject that I will have to ask you to wait until that is presented to see the extent to which what you are talking about is accommodated. I think you will find it will be.

When you talk about primary and secondary industries, I think the first emphasis should be put on further development of the primary industry. This is where we are at some odds with the department of regional economic expansion, because they will not make grants for primary industry; they will make them only for secondary industry. I think the first staging for the north is the further development of primary industries. Once they are properly developed and sophisticated, the secondary industries will likely follow. We think in order of importance we should direct our assistance and our incentive programmes to primary industries, which are presently being neglected, if you wish, by the federal department of regional economic expansion. This is where I think you will find us moving in, into that void that exists now in terms of the federal programme.

I do not want to go too much further than that. I would like to hope that the member will find our report on October 13, probably not perfect—no, I do not think it is possible to produce a perfect document—but I think he will find its trends very directly in the direction of what concerns him.

Mr. Stokes: Well, to be more specific—and as I say I do not expect you to divulge the contents of the plan, but in your thinking—do you agree with some of the conclusions reached in this report or this survey that I made reference to earlier?

Do you agree with the idea that we must change our thinking in trying to foster the kind of development that is needed in northern Ontario to a more specific area where you relate the industries that can be established on the basis of resources in the area rather than a sort of catch-as-catch-can approach.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, I would say in response to that, it really does not matter where this pilot study was taken, because

similar circumstances exist in the northeast and the northwest. And then it can be expanded to accommodate those situations in the northwest as well. I would think that probably that report had some infinite value, the report that will be rendered, if you wish, on October 13. It has provided us with an opportunity to analyse the cost factors, the relative advantages and so on, in these three areas. Now, it does not really matter where you find them for private study purposes; they can be applied elsewhere.

Mr. Stokes: I would be the first one to appreciate the difficulties any branch or department of government has in resolving the very complex problems that exist in the north today. But I am asking you specifically if you have not been able to come to grips with those very complex problems that are so pressing and that affect towns that are slowly dying. I am speaking specifically of towns like Geraldton and Beardmore, where we do have tremendous resources right on their doorsteps but we have not been able to muster our capital and we have not been able to attract private enterprise in the area. I am wondering in the absence of any concrete plan to make the economy of those towns more viable, particularly a town like Geraldton that is a service centre. You cannot just say, "Well, we will forget about it and let them move some place else." It is just impossible to do. We do have a responsibility to provide services to people in the area.

In the absence of concrete plans, as outlined to some extent in this survey, has your department discussed the possibility of giving some assistance to communities such as that, even on an interim basis where they are the dormitory communities; where in the case of Geraldton 400 workers in the pulp and paper and the forest products industries have no industrial assessment at all? Most of the industry is located out in the bush and places where they are not subject to municipal assessment, yet a town like Geraldton is faced with the responsibility of providing services or being the dormitory community.

Would you consider giving some kind of interim assistance to municipalities like that, such as was given to mining municipalities in lieu of mining taxes? I am wondering if you have given any consideration to that on an interim basis?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think, as you know, this is one of the reasons why we established a Northern Ontario Development Corporation. It will have much different terms of reference than the Ontario Develop-

ment Corporation. It will have terms of reference that are broader and will enable it to deal in terms of incentives for situations that exist in the north that do not exist in the south. I think that is a good example of the problem that you raise. That corporation, if it is not fully established yet, is very close to it.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): When can we expect it?

Mr. Chairman: The minister is answering the questions of the member for Thunder Bay.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Accept from me now that it is so close to finality that it will be there very shortly. But the purpose of establishing the Northern Ontario Development Corporation was that the terms of reference that are applied to the Ontario Development Corporation do not fit in the north. Their priorities are different, totally different. I make the distinction between primary and secondary industry, if you wish; this is a good one. And there are others.

I make also the suggestion to you that tourism is a substantial potential industry in the north, so perhaps it is as good an industry to provide incentives for as other industries are in the south. That is the purpose of it. I would hope that the manifestation of those revised terms of reference would work in the direction of just what you are proposing, just what you are suggesting.

Mr. Chairman: I have the member for York North.

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): Mr. Chairman, I have a question I would like to deal with at this time. Since you are dealing with the redevelopment regions, are you prepared to deal with a question on regional development councils at this time?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Regional development councils?

Mr. W. Hodgson: Yes. I will ask the question and deal with it then. In view of the Toronto-centred regional plan which is pretty well mapped out as to population, what development can go on within the radius that the plan covers? Also, in view of regional councils being developed around this area, what is your thought on the future of regional redevelopment councils as they now exist in this area? Once we get this plan under way, do you see these councils disappearing? Do you think they will still have a place in the region?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, I do. I think they provide probably one of our best intimate sources of information; but again I use the word "input"—a very substantial input factor into the position to be developed for the various regions of the province. They are on the ground; they are knowledgeable; they are drawn from municipal governments; drawn from the private sector; they make up a good grass roots composite.

I suggest because of their rather more intimate knowledge of the jurisdictions that they represent, they can do a good job for us in interpreting the attitudes of the people and indicating the potential requirements of the people in those areas better than we can do it from Queen's Park. I go back to what the member for Thunder Bay said. I do not think we could have developed what we are going to present in Thunder Bay on October 13 without local people. I am convinced of it, because they are closer to the people than we can possibly be sitting in Queen's Park. I think that applies across the board.

Mr. W. Hodgson: I agree with you. But in the areas out further from Toronto where you have a regional council now—you have central Ontario regional development, and so on—what contribution have they made to say the Toronto-centred regional plan? Have they made any significant contribution in designing the regional plan?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes they have. I suppose they are as good as the people on them. I would put it that way. Northwestern Ontario, and I am not downgrading any other one, but I must say the Northwestern Ontario Development Council is one of the best in the province. There is no doubt about that. Let us say they all perform a useful function but because of their situation, their level of communication—I see Mr. Stokes nodded his head—I think that is a fair observation. They all do make a contribution, yes.

Mr. Stokes: We are referring right now to the northwestern Ontario region, the northern Ontario western region, that is the NOW region.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, whatever you call it.

Mr. Stokes: What grant would you give that?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We can give you the precise figures. They are all treated pretty well the same. We make a straight unrestricted grant and then we provide a further

grant on the basis of what they can raise from their work.

Mr. W. Hodgson: Mr. Chairman, I am bringing this up because we have the Central Ontario Regional Council and you say they are a help to you. But regarding the councils in the particular municipalities, I think you could look over the council in York county. I think there are only two municipalities in the whole county that give a grant to it. You started out to give these councils a grant. But you were told they were of no benefit to the municipalities, which have cut their grants off. If they are of no benefit to you people, why keep them in existence? Certainly local councils—people at the local level—feel they are not doing the job they set out to do, so they just chopped the grant off.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not want to be critical of their ability, to make decisions as to whether they contribute or not, but there are two ways they can contribute. They can contribute funds, and they can also contribute people. If they think that council is not functioning up to par, let them assign people to it from their own municipalities—

Mr. W. Hodgson: In order to assign people though, you have got to contribute, so they have stopped contributing and they have stopped assigning the people. This has been drawn to my attention and I want to draw it to your attention. There are only two problems that I know of in York county contributing—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It has been a problem with other councils too. It has been a problem in the midwestern Ontario region but it is singularly enough solved after a reorganization there now. The Midwestern Ontario Regional Development Corporation, centred in Stratford, was reorganized and it has just changed its character overnight, quite frankly. There may be some people here who do not agree with that totally, but it is a different council today than it was before, and that similar reorganizations—

Mr. W. Hodgson: I would not want this committee to go away with the feeling that I am against the personnel, because there are some people that are very dedicated and hard-working personnel on that council.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They get \$31,000 a year.

Mr. Chairman: The next speaker is the hon. member for Lakeshore, but the hon.

member for Yorkview has been wanting the floor. I wonder if the hon. member for Lakeshore, who has had quite a bit of time, would let the hon. member speak at this time.

Mr. F. Young (Yorkview): On the regional development Mr. Chairman, following up what the hon. member for York North stated here and some of the problems facing some of the other regional councils. We have in the Toronto Centre Region for example, a picture of development; the areas and all the growth centres and all this sort of thing. The thing that I would like to ask is whose responsibility is it now to implement that beautiful plan?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The cabinet; the government!

Mr. Young: The government itself; that is the cabinet right here in Queen's Park. If it is responsible to do this job, how does it plan to do that? We have a certain area where we want to stop growth, another area where we want to accelerate growth. Is this the OWRC responsibility? We have the trunks going up the Credit River area, for example, which may feed two million people at that point if we allow them to go. The proposed city near Uxbridge and one around Brampton.

All these places are on paper but violate to some extent at least the plan which is there—how are we going to stop the growth and how are we going to accelerate the growth? Is this going to be done largely by OWRC? It is going to be tough enough to say “no” to the people who may have acquired land—and we heard from Mr. Milani, for example, in the discussions at the hotel a while ago, who felt he had been hard done by because he had acquired a great chunk of land and now that is in the number two area and he wants to develop a big city there. How are we going to enforce this?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would have to tell you first of all that Toronto centre regional plan in its present stage is conceptual. We recognize that a conceptual report would bring out some conflicts. We recognize that. We knew that a conflicting situation would develop and at the time the report was presented on May 5 and at subsequent intervals we have stretched the conceptual nature of it and we have invited submissions by everyone who feels there is a conflict. These briefs are coming in.

We asked for them by the end of September. We would like to extend that deadline because some of them are preparing rather

substantial briefs. When those are in, we will examine those conflicts in the light of the concepts and to the greatest extent possible, I hope, resolve them without destroying the basic concept. At this point in time there is a level of flexibility in it. It is not that rigid because it is only conceptual. Now to answer your second question; once it becomes a firm plan—and it will—the government will proceed with implementation, it will have something to say about the direction of what you mentioned in construction of sewer facilities, water facilities, roads, all those things, can start to move in the same direction as the original concept.

This is not saying that you impose something on somebody. You simply by directing, and the government has the ability to direct them, make it more attractive in certain areas to do certain things. The whole concept of the plan, and I am sure you are aware of this, is that we want to arrest the growth, slow down the growth in the lower tier of the 90-mile radius; provide a second tier for living space if you wish, which will be sadly needed; with facilities for conservation, recreation, and slow growth and development. The third tier then will provide for some more development which will both enjoy the market facilities of the metropolitan complex and growth itself in relationship to that.

Basically that is the conceptual nature of the plan. The needs of directing will be done as you suggested, by the Water Resources Commission as one; The Department of Highways as another; there are other methods, too, but these are two good examples: The matter that you mentioned with Milani and Milani is a good one. Some of these situations were developed before the plan. We must pay particular attention to those. Their plans were approved prior to the submission of the conceptual plan and certainly they must be considered. Some have been approved and some of those are either going to have to be accommodated or perhaps compensated, I do not know. Maybe Milani and Milani is a bad example.

Mr. Young: He is up near King City.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Right; he is in centre field.

Mr. Young: Following along with that, this would almost mean that the cabinet will have to impose an official plan on all the small municipalities. You might say to them, “We will give you encouragement to do this.” But in area 2, the small municipality there, and I suppose most of that is incorporated

down to North York so that may solve part of the problem, but part of that plan is outside the new regional government; the small municipality may say; "We do not want it; we are not going to go for this; we want to get all the factories and everything else we can get in industrial assessment or whatever it may be, spreading up our way."

So you are almost going to be forced to do two things: One, impose a plan in some way, whether it is going to be through really high-grade inducement or through wielding the big stick in some way, to force the plan on that municipality.

The second thing that you are almost going to be forced to do is to buy up fairly large chunks of land in the second area or else work out some device where compensation is paid for the use of that land and the farmer keeps operating. He knows you can never develop it and you have to pay some sort of compensation to him. Are there plans being laid, or when do you think the plans will start to be laid along these lines? I suppose not until these submissions are in and the final plan is laid.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is right.

Mr. Young: Then you will move the engineers in and say: "Now the pipelines into this area are going to be so big that we can accommodate 200,000 people in this area. Here we are going to give them an eight-inch pipeline and no more. And we are going to earmark \$100 million for land acquisition or rights of certain kinds in this area."?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not know that it is going to be quite as specific as you say it, but you are not off-track totally. Whether we would impose plans over the whole area may be a moot question, but I think it is fair to say we probably would not approve plans that are in conflict with the concept. It is a possibility, if it is to work, we think it is a good concept. We think basically it is a good concept.

Mr. Young: So, in effect, in that sense The Department of Municipal Affairs will take over the planning function in the areas where there is real conflict?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, to a rather considerable extent they are doing that now anyway. They are responsible for plans and rules; of course, they are. They are doing that now.

Mr. Young: Except that they do it with a little more hesitation than is needed here.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, I think it is quite fair to say that.

Mr. Young: So the OWRC will play a really vital role, as well as The Department of Highways?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Oh, indeed they will.

Mr. Young: So the—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is the basic way, I think, to give direction to what we are trying to accomplish. There may be disagreement, of course, on all these things; on balance, acceptance has been very good. The conflicts arise where specific interests are involved, as you might assume.

Mr. Young: Yes, there will have to be real toughness in the guts of the people here to do the job properly.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Once the conflicts are resolved—those that can be resolved that do not destroy the concept; we do not want to throw the baby out with the bath water, if you wish—there is going to have to be a greater degree of rigidity or it will flounder.

Mr. Young: There is one other question I would like to raise at the same time which affects the Toronto-centred region to some extent at least, and that is this last study which just came to us and outlines the concept of a second transportation corridor north of this one, which ties in to the upper end of the Toronto-centred region. I suppose that is just in the study stage at the present time?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, this is true. It becomes an input for consideration at least. You might be interested in knowing the extent to which we are pursuing this. We have a number of task forces which are working on the refinement of the concept, particularly as the briefs come in, and then in more general terms.

This involves the Ontario Water Resources Commission, The Department of Highways, The Department of Municipal Affairs, The Department of Agriculture and Food, The Department of Lands and Forests, the Ontario Hydro, The Department of Energy, and Resources Management and there are others probably involved, but this is the grouping that will make these determinations. They are pursuing this now in terms of refinement. We still recognize there are conflicts in this thing that have to be resolved to the greatest extent possible.

Mr. Young: In the light of your announcement today about assistance for rapid transit and this sort of thing, does this mean that a department of the province will be deliberately moving out to do some real planning as to where these ought to go, or are you going to leave it to the regional governments now to make the representations and to draw the plans?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think we are going to give the regional governments a greater degree of autonomy than ever before in this field, but they will still have to be in conformity with the broad plan, whether they are regional government or local government. On the other hand, we believe they can develop, if you like, a level of sophistication, because of their increased size in certain areas, that does not exist today. To a very considerable extent that will give them a degree of autonomy, but not to the extent they can frustrate the plan; they will have to fall in line to a considerable degree with the plan.

Mr. Young: Yes. In other words, you would have some idea from your own studies and from the result of your final assessment, where you think the main corridors should go as far as transport is concerned?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, this will emerge as a general policy. The contributing departments will be obliged to conform.

You made mention of the study we referred to today about public transit systems. I do not know about the degree of relationship there or that that was the reason why this was done. But The Department of Highways had made a rather intensive study now. They are pursuing, for instance, other modes of transportation as of this moment. This is why we have suggested that the Minister of Highways should be in a position by the end of December to bring forth some recommendations in this area to serve a variety of situations. But the participating departments involved will naturally have to conform to the general policy, of course, or it will not work.

Mr. Young: But there will have to be very, very strong direction, as this report points out.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: From the government.

Mr. Young: From the central government.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: From the government, exactly.

Mr. Young: Then, as I say again you will have to be pretty tough about this whole situation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There will come a time when the flexibility of the concept disappears and a certain element of rigidity sets in.

Mr. Chairman: Now the member for Lakeshore. Are your remarks on regional development?

Mr. Lawlor: No.

Mr. Chairman: What about the hon. member for York Centre? Are your remarks on—

Mr. Deacon: Well, specifically the Toronto-centred region situation.

Mr. Chairman: You are still on the same thing, yes?

Mr. Deacon: The minister, after the plan was announced, asked for comments and has received I believe quite a number of comments from different groups on the plan as conceived. It certainly was commendable that finally the province has come out with some plans that are based on a lot of studies. Included in the plans are the ideas of greenbelts, parkways and a lot of things that a lot of people have dreamed we would have in the future, rather than just a sprawl. That organization, which the member for York North described as useless, the Central Ontario Regional Development Council, recently held a meeting—

Mr. W. Hodgson: I suggest that should be corrected. You did not hear me say "useless".

Mr. Deacon: Well, maybe it was the way you described it, as of being of little or no value. The council held a large gathering in the Skyline Hotel where there were several hundred people attending—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I was there myself.

Mr. Deacon: They managed to finance that thing on their own without any government support, I think, not even the registration fees of the government people who attended, but—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is a new twist, is it not?

Mr. Deacon: Pardon?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: A new twist.

Mr. Deacon: Well, I think the government should be paying at least the registration fees of their people who participate in it. But regardless of that, one of the points that came out time and time again was what do we have to work with? It is fine for you to come out with concepts and direction to use—this sounds great—but how are we going to carry it out? This was lacking all the way through; it has been lacking in this whole concept you have brought forward.

In any plan that any organization ever put forward, it not only draws the blueprints and puts them forth, but it says how it is going to carry the plans out, the tools. This is what is sadly lacking so far and this is why the reaction you are going to get is not going to be as meaningful as it should be. There is going to be a lot of time and money wasted here because people cannot conceive of how this is actually going to be worked out.

I suggest that the government has been very derelict in not pointing out the essential role it will play, so that we are not just directing the way we want development to occur but we are also saying how we intend to see it will occur. We must not just make prohibitions and regulations but set out the resources we are going to provide to support our general concepts and ensure they are carried out.

For example, a year ago I had a long debate with the minister with regard to provision of services and a new role that the minister and his colleagues should be implementing with regard to the Ontario Water Resources Commission. It is ridiculous to continue with the present concept whereby each region and each local water and sewer development has to stand on its own feet, whereby they have to work out agreements regardless of what the resulting cost of water and sewage services are based, so that those specific individual projects will be self-liquidating. It is not reasonable.

The province has, therefore, come in with a sort of half-baked poorly conceived idea of so many hundred dollars a lot to handle this. It still does not assure all areas throughout that region of water and sewage servicing rates that are competitive one with another, so there is no differential between one section and another.

For example, the water and sewage rates that are going to be necessary for the town of Richmond Hill and the areas up to the Barrie-Midland corridor to impose for a self-liquidating scheme even with the subsidies the province has been talking about could be quite different, one from the other. In Barrie it

is quite different from the rate in Newmarket and quite different from the rate in Richmond Hill. I mention Newmarket and Richmond Hill because they are so close.

The province should be saying to those areas, "We can put in an integrated water and sewage treatment facility by using pipelines, using Lake Ontario water all the way up that corridor with Georgian Bay water. We can be putting plants where the natural drainage areas are so that we do not have to have long sewage trunks where the sewage becomes septic and cannot be treated properly. We can do all these things because we have the power to go through every municipality regardless of boundaries and use it and design a system according to the natural topography and the natural resources available to the overall region."

We can also see that wholesale services are available along the region on a competitive rate, so that all through the corridors where we want development to occur these resources such as water and sewage treatment will be available at the same range of cost as in other competing areas.

Areas outside of these regions, if they develop without that type of assistance, will not have this competitive advantage that you give along your corridors. We should also eliminate the need in those corridors for these silly legal agreements that have to be approved by the OMB. They cause all types of problems for the municipalities when there is a debt problem, because the agreement with the OMB is considered a debt—it should not be, because it is the same as a Hydro agreement. It is merely a wholesale service being supplied for distribution by the municipality.

We must adopt this new concept and approach for the provision of water and sewage services, in transportation as well so that a commuter from Orangeville or Shelburne or Midland can find public transportation much faster and cheaper than any highway trip into that Toronto commutershed. We can then open up so much of the area for development that there will no longer be this competition among buyers who have to find a place to build a house. It will become a competition among those who have land they want to develop to sell their lands. Then we will have a change by pricking this speculative boom in land that has been costing Ontario home buyers at least \$0.75 billion a year.

We also need to have the type of assistance spelled out to municipalities by the government which should say: "We are going to

subsidize residential development over a ten-year period to give you time to attract industrial and commercial development. We recognize the fact that whenever development occurs it is residential development that occurs first. With residential development there is not the revenue from industrial and commercial to pay for the schools and pay for the people services. Therefore, we will give you time to adjust to that, to attract other assessment in because we know the other will come as your residential development occurs along these corridors and we will give you a subsidy over a period of time."

Then we will break down the very natural and very commendable concern of municipal council members who say, "If we do not confine ourselves to large house assessment we cannot afford to have housing unless we have industry at the same time."

We should be making it possible for municipal councils to approve subdivision plans that meet the housing demand that people can afford to pay for, and not have it set up as they have it now, where there is a restriction each year on the number of houses that they are allowed to build and price establishment of ratios of industrial and commercial assessment, that municipalities must consider or face financial disaster as Pickering has almost faced and as certainly rapidly developing residential areas have faced in the past.

These are the things that I am disappointed that this government did not spell out to the municipalities and to these representatives who have been asking you for information as to what Ontario is going to do to help to make this plan work. There has been nothing said so far.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Maybe I did not cover this as specifically as you have covered it now. I thought I covered that in terms of some generality when I discussed the matter with the member for Yorkview.

Mr. Deacon: You did to an extent but that is the first time it has been said.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, all right. You begin to wonder why it has to be said, although I guess it does. I am quite prepared to be candid with this committee and say that a few weeks ago we had a meeting with the chairman of Metro and the mayors of the boroughs concerned about the same thing, the extent to which some of their facilities might have to be required to give effect to the hinterland requirements. It is a natural concern.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: If you pour any more sewage through the borough of York you will get yourself into a lot of trouble, I can assure you.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Let me finish my general observations. They were concerned if the east section of Pickering should become part of Metro, which is not very well serviced right now. They were concerned about the somewhat arbitrary, but not inflexible boundary line that has been drawn to the north. The route of Highway 407 is an example of what might be done there.

I made it quite clear to these mayors of Metropolitan Toronto that, of course, we would be totally inconsistent if we started to pursue a plan like this and made provision for shifts that would swamp the municipalities financially, if there was not a financial responsibility on the part of the province. Of course, there will be; there is no question about that. You are quite right when you say the municipalities do not have the financial capacity to do it. There is no doubt about it and certain of those ones with something less than a balanced assessment are even worse off, as you pointed out.

To give effect to these plans when the time comes, I will put it this way, the government of Ontario is going to put its money where its mouth is.

Mr. Deacon: That does not take all that much money either.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, but it is going to take some.

Mr. Deacon: It will be a lot less than it is now costing the taxpayer or the homebuyer.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I make no bones about saying this because if I do not say this then we are inconsistent in terms of the plan itself. It can be said, once the conceptual nature of this thing is accepted and the conflicts settled, that it is a new ball game once that is done. And it will be done. There will be a few heartaches in it, there are bound to be, if we think that there is a balance in favour of the plan, and you have already said that you think it is a good plan, and if it is going to work, I will repeat we will put our money where our mouth is.

Mr. Young: But your regional councils will almost have to disappear.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not necessarily! I am glad you mentioned that because I want to come back to it. The function and role of

regional development council is purely advisory. How can it be anything else? They have no status.

Mr. Young: When you get your regional municipal governments in there, through the whole area, then the regional council will go!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not want to belabour this. The hon. member who spoke a few moments ago was right; the regional government of York is going to help very materially in this thing, there is no question about that. No doubt about that. It is going to provide a relationship between the province and that regional area to make all these things possible, and help to make them possible.

Mr. Deacon: Mr. Chairman, I am delighted that the minister is coming out and saying that the province does intend to give assistance in this direction.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is no doubt about it, otherwise it would be inconsistent.

Mr. Deacon: He was derelict in not having said this earlier on so that the municipalities could see that there was actually going to be resources behind it. Now he has touched on a point that I would like to cover with regard to this whole approach to Metro Toronto and its magical extension of boundaries. There is only one reason that the people outside the boundaries of Metro, the present boundaries, want to have Metro extend the boundaries and I have talked to a lot of them.

Mind you, there are three to one opposed to any extension of Metro boundaries in the Thornhill area right now. If you take a poll right now, you will find it is three to one opposed to extension of Metro boundaries. But those who want it extended have only one reason for doing so. That is because they want to have water in their towns and they want to be able to have sewage; in other words they want to have the services.

This is what Scarborough, Etobicoke and North York needed ten years ago, or 15, or when Metro was first organized. They got it by means of Metro being formed. Metro gave it the financial base to make it possible for them to pay for the services. It gave them a planning co-ordination. It gave them the means of putting the services down to the lake which they so desperately needed.

If we keep on assuming that the only way we can do this is through Metro we will get a top-heavy political unit in this province to no great advantage whatsoever. The province, really, at this stage must take over those functions. It must take over the functions of

detailed planning co-ordination. I mean detailed planning co-ordination, not simply one consultation maybe once a year between the community planning branch and the planning board of Metro Toronto. I mean really co-ordinating all of the regions, including Metro and the west region, or whatever it will be called in the future, the York region, and the Oshawa region to the east, so that there is real co-ordination there, not abdicating that which has been carried out in the past by the Metro planning board. This is of concern to these people and there has to be somebody who co-ordinates the region's planning and the province has not done this until now.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: What would you say if I asked you what the OPAD study was all about?

Mr. Deacon: The OPAD study is coming from one region.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It will be an adjoining region.

Mr. Deacon: It will be an adjoining region, yes. The OPAD study is the planning of a new form of government, reorganization of government in the area east of Toronto. It is doing a very fine job of it and at very high cost, but it is still well done because it is working very closely with the council. There is very close co-ordination between councils and professional people in the development of that, but that is not the type of planning, I am talking about, Mr. Chairman.

I am talking about the planning, once we have organized the Oshawa region, the York region, the west region or whatever the Halton-Peel region might be in the future, plus metro; that the province actually has a planning staff that can co-ordinate, or an organization that can co-ordinate these four groups so that the co-ordination of planning that was formerly carried out by the Metro Toronto planning board is now done by the Province of Ontario. The second thing is.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: But Metropolitan Toronto has not even got an official plan.

Mr. Deacon: Do not talk about an official plan. There is only one reason they have not actually got an approved or official plan, and that is because we have such a conglomeration of red tape and things that would strangle their ability to do a really good planning job that they have never actually got the plan officially approved. They have given themselves flexibility to move. It is just because of the silly red tape that this

province is maintaining over there at 801 Bay Street, or wherever it is. But Metro Toronto does have a very well conceived, well worked out plan that it is working to and let us not talk about no official plans; that is a red herring there.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No.

Mr. Deacon: The second thing.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is a fact.

Mr. Deacon: It is a fact—you are taking a technicality, but the fact is that there is a really good plan down at City Hall which is being adhered to.

The second thing that we must do, and we have not done, is that we must recognize the fact that the Ontario Water Resources Commission must do in the future what the Metropolitan waterworks and sewage people have done for the areas.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is exactly what we have suggested.

Mr. Deacon: But why do we have to worry about changing the boundaries at Steeles Avenue for that? What is the difference? Why do we have to think about changing the boundary in the east? What is the difference whether the Ontario Water Resources Commission puts in these facilities.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It does not!

Mr. Deacon: —or having Metro do it? The province throws back on Metro the responsibilities which it should be carrying out itself. If you continue to have Metro grow, and people feel that the only way the area can develop is under Metro, then the province is really asking for the organization of a future city state which is going to kill the borough of York in this province.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I am glad to hear you say that.

Mr. Deacon: I feel that very strongly but the province will not—it talks about changing Metro's boundaries because it is afraid to get into the business of supplying these services I am talking about. It is doing it on such a hand-to-mouth, small project by small project, miniscule basis that it takes years to get an agreement done. We have not got anywhere in the last 15 years around here outside the Metro organization itself, and the people of this area have no confidence in the province's ability to carry this out. There is not one of the people on the regional council believes that this province

will get off its butt and really put the services up through there to Midland as it talks about in this corridor.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You go back and tell them that they will have it done.

Mr. Deacon: It would be great to see it happen. It is something that we really need or we are going to get into serious financial difficulties. The last point is I want to be sure that the province recognizes that it already has the machinery which is working with its mining taxation assistance that the member for Thunder Bay talked about. It could be used not only for helping towns like Geraldton, which have an industry but the industry is not in the town; it is no source of taxes. There should be a means in towns like that — that are developing and have a large overbalance of residential assessment — there should be a means of enabling those towns to remain financially strong and able to cope with the servicing requirements to those municipalities. This is vital; that the province does not talk about expanding boundaries of an organization the size now of Metro, but recognizes that it has to take a role that Metro formerly assumed for us. But it is going to cost the province a little bit of money now.

Talking about cost, it will not cost the taxpayers of this province 10 per cent of what they are now paying in exorbitant prices for the homes they are now buying. Not 10 per cent. You will be able to save them 90 per cent of what they are now paying on homes if you implement this programme and really implement it instead of a chintzy programme of 50,000 homes. If there is a market for 60,000, make it 100,000 service blocks available each year.

You will see that the people of this province are then able to find places to live at a reasonable cost, and will not have to have these land banks and things like that that so many people feel are necessary now to carry out proper planning. It will enable us to purchase some of these parkway belts at reasonable cost because speculators will be driven out of this speculation business if we see there is a surplus of supply instead of a shortage of supply of places for people to build that we have had until now.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I cannot help but agree with the hon. member's remarks because I would say it is an awareness of all this that prompted the study in the first place and will prompt the final implementation of it.

Mr. Deacon: I am sorry it has taken so long, though, to come into action. We have created a monster here in land speculation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, I do not know. Then you do not agree with a certain element of participatory democracy. I do not think that you can absolutely impose things with a rubber stamp on people without giving them an opportunity to express to us what you are expressing.

Mr. Deacon: That is no imposition. You have it already it started 15 years ago with the creation of something called the Ontario Water Resources Commission, but you shackled it right from the beginning. It is a real tragedy for this province that you did not recognize what a marvellous tool you had in that—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, not to prolong this, I agree certainly with the generality on your part that is basic to the plan. That is basic to it, what you are talking about. There may be some minor exceptions that I do not agree with, but it is basic to it; it will not work without it, that is what I told the hon. member for Yorkview. It will not work without our recognition.

You say we have not used the Water Resources Commission in this context, we have. What do you think the London water pipeline does? It does the same thing that you are talking about.

Mr. Deacon: Just ask St. Thomas about that London water pipeline and you and your wonderful deals. The way you conceived it, St. Thomas has to pay three times as much for their water as London does 10 miles away. Is that good planning? Is that the way to give people a proper competitive position in St. Thomas with the London people? Of course it is not. You have just failed all the way through here to see the true role and to give Water Resources the means of—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Deacon: I think it is a matter of very definite opinion.

Now there is another thing, as far as conceptual ideas, that I wanted to bring out, Mr. Chairman. The minister said I agree with the conceptual part of his plan. I do to the extent that you are putting in parkways; you are putting in green belts, this is what you are after. But one thing I think is a great mistake is this idea of having a band, rather

than radial concept, as suggested by the county of York planning board, where we recognize that communities are probably developed from existing community centres, where there is a community spirit and something to build on as the people move out.

They do not move into an open field, just creating a great sprawl within a band of green belt to the north. But they recognize their access radial arms going out from the centre of this Toronto-centred region, and that the easiest way to get to the centre is by using the radial concept. There are new systems of sewage treatment that are being developed that I am sure will enable us in the future to have sewage treatment plants a long way away from the lake.

For us to have our whole basic concept based upon outmoded schemes that are not a natural means of development is a great mistake. I suggest that the province has got to think in terms of the green belts being between centres of development.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They are.

Mr. Deacon: Centres that are now viable and will be given all sorts of assistance to grow and will be given the means of communication, fast communication, commuting communication with Toronto centre.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This is an important topic. I do not want to take any more time than I have to with this job of course, but I think I would like Dr. Thoman to express exactly what you are concerned about. I think he will be able to tell you that that is part of the concept. I think he will be able to tell you that.

Dr. Thoman, would you like to comment on the last observation of the hon. member?

Dr. R. S. Thoman (Director, Regional Development Branch): Yes. I would say, with respect to the matter of a band, first of all we do not have a band that is entirely devoid of growth because we do propose an access going north to Newmarket—

Mr. Deacon: Single access?

Dr. Thoman: Yes, but it is a major access and I think an important point.

Secondly, the radial growth is the type of growth which we have found all too often in too many centres. The wedges that you speak of soon become interfilled and then you have the continuous urban sprawl which you see many examples of to the south. If instead you have a carefully controlled series of north-south roads as we have projected we

believe that this gives us a much more feasible control.

It is, by the way, in conformation with a study recently released by C. A. Doxiadis, a consultant with the Detroit Edison company and in which you do have the absence of radial growth. Now Mr. Doxiadis is another outstanding expert in these matters and he is firmly opposed to radial growth.

Mr. Young: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I may ask the minister where White Rock Estates fits into this Toronto-centred region? It looks as if it is a growth that is developing there without any plan or reason. Anyway, it fits into this whole situation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Again, I think I will get Dr. Thoman to comment on that. That is getting out very close to the eastern edge of the total region. It is between Northbrook and Peterborough I do believe.

Dr. Thoman: Yes it is in the Peterborough area, but it is at present, as you know, not related at all to the planning that is going on.

Mr. Young: It has got away from the planning machinery.

Dr. Thoman: I would not say it has got away; it is something which is going on. Any planning process, as you know, has to mesh with what is on-going and it takes a short while to adjust. We are in that adjustment period.

Mr. Young: But they are selling lots which are not part and parcel of an official plan.

Dr. Thoman: Yes.

Mr. Young: And they will have to come in eventually. After the company gets rid of its land, then the individuals are going to have to get together in some way and outline an official plan which they will then submit to the proper authorities and at that time they may find themselves in real trouble.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That may well happen, but I do not think they relate to the concept that is under discussion here today.

Mr. Young: Except that it may mess it up.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is within the jurisdiction of the municipality in which it is situated now to do that.

Mr. Young: And there is nothing that can be done about that situation?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, I would have grave doubts about it. The matter of

plans approval originates with the local municipality, of course. They have to get here before we can approve them. You cannot approve them if you have not got them.

Mr. Young: It looks as though there is going to be a lot of people in a lot of trouble and they are going to be yelling at the province to bail them out before too long, I am afraid.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Maybe.

Mr. Deacon: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Thoman was kind enough to mention the Doxiadis approach to this whole question of the radial development. I submit that the province has a very strong element of control to where it puts the services, where it puts the transportation access, the scene of access and the time of access to the centres. And if the province does follow a policy of seeing that there is a real surplus of land on the market, it will follow to the point where it will enable the province to get a lot more land under its own control.

There is another means of preventing this type of situation developing and that is to have official plans with a lot of what you might call green belts—residential areas with no services ever required. That is a very attractive type of development which, combined with good conservation practices in development where we do such things as establishing a lot of foot-path systems, we can make the land just as attractive—if not more attractive—than if it continued to be just farmed. I suggest there are means that other authorities than Doxiadis will give you. The radial concept does work if one takes advantage of the services and the planning restrictions that are possible under the control of government.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You mention “just farms.” There is no intention to make it just farms.

Mr. Deacon: The difficulty I am talking about with just farming is the fact that a farm is not economical at over \$300 an acre of cost. It is very difficult to have a farmer stay on such land for several reasons, one being the cost of transferring the land to his son. Then there is the fact that speculators will hold land for so long that after a while they will exert tremendous pressures to get that land into a development of some sort. It is very hard for governments to hold against strong economic pressures of that type unless they have an alternative and, I submit, let us be sure that we do create a supply situation and

do planning that will take care of those pressures in the future.

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished, Mr. Deacon?

Mr. Deacon: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Hodgson.

An hon. member: Mr. MacDonald was first.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: What I have, Mr. Chairman, can be dealt with rather briefly because it has been touched on by a number of people, and that is the whole question of the regional development councils. I think the time has come for the government to be a little franker in terms of the role, if indeed there is a continuing role, for regional development councils. The fact of the matter is that regional development councils have had a very checkered career right from the very outset.

The minister at one point earlier in replying to the hon. member for York North said maybe the problem is in some instances that the local municipalities have not put people of sufficient calibre on the regional development councils. I think if you examine the regional development councils down through the years there has been a succession of people poured through their machinery, many of them of considerable calibre, and they stayed very little time because the organization was not a viable organization.

The minister said it is purely advisory. Quite frankly, if it is purely advisory its advice can be sought and gotten only on a sort of ad hoc basis to be of any use at all. If it is going to be advisory it has got to be advisory in an integrated way with local regional government and that it seems to me we have got to build.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is right.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: For example, the kind of approach, as I understand it—and I trust that I am not wrong—that the government finally settled on in Haldimand-Norfolk. It was not to invite the experts from outside to study the situation and go off into an academic ivory tower and produce a report which, when it is set down with the local people, just sort of stuns them and they cannot see how they move from where they are to where that report suggests they might go. What they are going to do, as I understand it, is to move in not with regional development alone but with regional government plans at the same time, recognizing that unless you have a regional government you have not got

the means for implementing your regional development and you come out with something that is a product of the day-to-day involvement of the local people.

If that be the case, I do not know what point there is on occasion when you get into a great deal of flak because of the obvious collapse of a regional development council, as in the midwestern Ontario council, and plunk in some money just to create the appearance, the image, of putting it back into doing a job. I do not think there really is a job that it can do in a really meaningful way. What you have got to have is the resources of the province to go in and assist in the development of the regional government plans. Then the regional development council might be a committee or something or other of the regional government locally in an advisory capacity. But you have got at least some machinery to implement any plans that may flow from the advice that it gives.

I notice the minister sort of nodding for the most time. He agrees, to borrow his phraseology, with the generality of what I am saying, but it seems to me that flowing from the generality of what I am saying is that the regional development councils never really were viable instruments and now that you are getting to the point of seriously getting in and doing a job, they are increasingly a fifth wheel to the carriage and I wonder if you are not just wasting money.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not think we are wasting it yet, Mr. MacDonald, and it will be some time before we are. I think they have a function to perform for quite a while yet.

I agree with you that for implementation purposes the elected people, whether they are at the regional level or even at the county or the local level, are going to have to make the final decisions, because they are the only people who have the authority to do it. I agree with that. And you may be quite right—I would not dispute the fact—that as regional government matures—I think possibly that is a reasonable statement to make too. But there are areas of this province where regional government is a long piece away and without criticizing local government in any way, shape or form, these people can still perform quite a function.

At the moment they are a vehicle that serves us very well, albeit that is still a matter of degree to some extent. They may still be needed; they could be a reasonable interface, I guess, where the regional development boundaries cross the local government

boundaries. They can perform a role there. The time may come when the maturity and the degree of sophistication develops at other levels. I would say you are quite right, but I do not think that is with us yet. That is still a matter of opinion. But I work very closely with them and there is a function they can perform that the regional development branch in Toronto could not do for them because of the area. The province is vast. These people can—

Mr. Young: Are you performing it then?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes they are. I use the word degree again, but they are performing and I go back to Jack Stokes. Jack Stokes will tell you that the one in north-western Ontario performs damn well.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: It is the exception that proves the rule.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, but this is one. There are others. I would make reference if you like to the Lake Erie Development Council. They do a splendid job. There are others. I am not trying to single them out in terms of relative merit.

Mr. Chairman: There are several other members who would like to speak, and we have the hon. member for Lakeshore. I do not think he wants to speak on regional development, but we have a couple of other members who would like to speak on this particular subject. I would like to go to the hon. member for York North, and then after that the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Good).

Mr. W. Hodgson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to support the hon. member for York Centre as far as the boundary is concerned to the south of the region of York.

It is very necessary that this government take a very, very hard look before that boundary is moved north of Steeles. Not only will you have a tiger by the tail by enlarging Metropolitan Toronto to such an extent as the member outlined, but you will also cause the region of York to be a non-viable unit. At this time a new region has been formed there and it is going to take a lot of years before they will have the assessment and everything. We are just on the margin of becoming a viable region both in population and assessment at the present time. If any is taken away from us we are in bad shape.

Another comment I would like to make is on the member for Yorkview. I have to agree with him to a certain extent. This Toronto-

centred regional plan in zone 1—and then we moved on to zone 2 where we are being asked to provide an open area and a green belt for recreation area and for a beautiful area for our friends in zone 1 to come up and look at and admire the beauty of the rolling hills and the green fields. But at the same time in zone 1 the property here has inflated prices. They are up as high as \$30,000 an acre and they have not changed a bit since the Toronto-centred regional plan came out. In fact they have gone up in some areas.

In zone 2 the prices have gone down and are depressed to the extent that they cannot even sell land. As far as I am concerned it is not fair to ask the people in zone 1 to hold their land for the specific purpose of becoming green for the Province of Ontario which is necessary, I am not arguing that. But we must make some compensation some time in the near future for holding that land.

This afternoon there was a little bit of hope for those people that are forced to farm in that area when an announcement was made of a 25-per-cent reduction in their taxes. I am sure they will all be very grateful for it, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Do you want to make any comments before the hon. member for Waterloo North?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, I do not think so.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Waterloo North.

Mr. E. R. Good (Waterloo North): Mr. Chairman, speaking on the regional development work that has been done, especially in the Toronto-centred region design for development, phase 2, of May 5. Many people are feeling that this development is only on paper and the evidence would appear that it is only going to be on paper for a good time to come.

This, I think, is something which many people have said over the past number of years—there have to be plans, and there has to be better planning in the province. There has to be more planning on a provincial-wide manner from Queen's Park so that other areas can fit their plans into the over-all concept of the plans that come from Queen's Park.

We have the Toronto-centred region plan which is still based mainly on the fact that all business corridors go from Toronto either to Detroit or through the Niagara area to

Buffalo and over to the United States which reflects the branch plant economy that we have in the Province of Ontario.

Now the plan calls for development east of Toronto. Up to now the government has been very noticeably silent on how this development east of Toronto is going to be effected. Whether there are going to be certain incentives or certain other controls to point development, no one seems to know. All of us agree that development east of Toronto should be first but the feeling by many planners is that unless the government drastically changes its approach and its attitude, planning is still going to be done by the dollar bill of the industrialists and land speculators of the province.

This is what has happened up to now and there does not seem to be anything on the horizon that is going to change this. We have the example just tonight, Mr. Chairman; the minister did not know whether Centennial City is off or on. Surely this is a very important development in the Toronto centre region concept, whether Centennial City is going to go ahead or whether it is not going to go ahead. We have these things all over the area—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You were not here when we discussed all of the ramifications of this concept.

Mr. Good: I have been here for the last hour, ever since we started regional development, with the result that I think we have things like Century City all over the Toronto-centred region area. About two days after the plan was released, the minister stated to me in answer to a question in the House that those developments do not fit into the concept but probably will be accommodated somewhere or other in the plan.

In the western end of the Toronto-centred region we have my own area, the Kitchener-Waterloo area, which in the concept of the Toronto-centred regional plan is not designated as an area that would receive artificial stimulation for growth. In spite of that, we have probably one of the most complicated development areas of anywhere in the province, not due to lack of planning on the part of the local people but due to the thrusting upon the area of all types of stumbling blocks by the provincial government.

I have discussed in the House many times the assembly of land for the Ontario Housing Corporation, 3,000 acres in our area, where they wanted to put in a city of 100,000 people—land that never should have been assembled in the first place, in my view and

in the view of many others. We now have OWRC moving into the twin cities in August stating that if the pipeline is to come from Lake Erie up the Grand River watershed, the people of the twin cities have to make a decision within 60 days as to whether the intake is going to be oversized down at Nanticoke. This is all a direct result of the lack of planning in the past.

Now we have a recognizable start made in planning by the reasonable regional development people here in Toronto. With the tremendous future development on the Lake Erie area, then, a pipeline is going to be needed down there. What do they expect—200,000 people in the Haldimand-Norfolk area within the next 10 or 15 years? There is going to have to be water supplied for the people who are going to be working in Stelco and Dofasco at Nanticoke. So they tell the people of Kitchener-Waterloo about this 20-foot intake that Ontario Hydro is putting in for Nanticoke now, that we have to decide whether it is going to be increased by another 10 per cent and to let Hydro know within 60 days. They will increase it in size for an extra cost of \$1 million. If it is done later, it is going to cost \$4 million.

To come into a community and tell them that this is their decision is entirely void of integrating into any other plans which have already been spelled out for our area either in the study of the Waterloo South-Wellington land use studies, the six concepts that were spelled out there; the Fyfe report; the Toronto-centred region, of which we are on the fringe. Somebody else moves in and says this is what you are going to have in the area. It is no wonder that many people, including planners, do not have much faith in your paperwork. And I will tell you why they do not have much faith. You talk about input from regional development councils. Your input has only been statistical up to now, and that has been all the input you have got from any regional development council. It is statistical. You can go anywhere and measure the depth of topsoil in Huron county and you can put that in a book; how many feet there are in this area, what acreage of watershed in another area. Statistical information. Surely these people have a higher and nobler duty to perform than they have been labouring in.

I have a great deal of respect for the people who have been labouring in regional development councils, doing more than just supplying the department down here with statistical information so that the academics behind the desks can decide whether an area is going

to be designated as a slow-growth or a fast-growth area. I think I would be correct in saying that Orillia or any municipality in the Toronto-centred region was never consulted as to what they thought would be best for their own area. Talk about community participation, it is the same old government of Tories. You say, "This is what we intend to do; now we will ask for briefs and you can submit briefs within so many days and we will read them." Then you go ahead and do what you were going to do anyway. You need some community dialogue before these decisions are made. The same thing applies in relation to regional government: Up to now the co-ordination between your regional government and your regional development has been absolutely nil, and this is why there is lack of faith.

The Peel-Halton area is a very vital part of the Toronto-centred regional development policy, probably one of the most important outside of Metro Toronto. The Minister of Municipal Affairs has thrown up his hands and said, "Just forget about regional government out there for the present time, because we have not been able to work out anything that is politically palatable to the people there; we will just close our eyes and forget about it." This is the sort of thing I feel reflects the attitude of each department working for its own best interests, putting more and more paper out for people to read and then, in the final analysis, life goes on and the dollar bill does the planning across the province as it has always done.

The recent example, down in the town of Jarvis a year ago, was nothing that showed what the development of the area was going to be; it just enunciated some good planning concepts that would apply to any area.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, and that was all that was intended at that time.

Mr. Good: That was all that was intended?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is right. It was a technical planning report.

Mr. Good: Well, this is all it was. This is all it was.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is right.

Mr. Good: Well, you cannot plan just by enunciating some good planning concepts; it takes some co-ordination. The hon. member for York Centre has told you what in his mind the role of OWRC has to be in this development; then there is hydro and there is conservation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You heard me agree.

Mr. Good: Yes, and that is the first agreement we have ever had from any minister in this Legislature on the role OWRC should be playing in this province.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think again you are oversimplifying this. I had suggested to the hon. member for Yorkview the consistency that has to flow in terms of what both the hon. member for Yorkview and Mr. Deacon discussed. It would be inconsistent if we did not agree with it because it will not work without it. Now how much more can we say than that? I cannot get into the specifics of every municipality and region in an area 90 miles wide, right up to Georgian Bay, at this point in time.

Mr. Good: Somewhere along the line someone has to say—and you have said it—the Kitchener-Waterloo area is not designated as a fast-growth area. We have had tremendous growth there, and there are those within the municipality who are quite satisfied to say, "All right, we have had our big growth; now let us consolidate a little bit and taper off. Much of our agricultural area should remain as agricultural area and maybe we have grown sufficiently for the time being at least. Ontario Housing Corporation says, "The heck you will. We are going to put a city of 100,000 people here right in the same county."

Mr. Deacon: Ha, ha! We have got that.

Mr. Good: We have got our land and have to decide what we are going to do with it. We could initiate another study which costs \$750,000 and TRW Systems down in the United States announced last year one of their ideas for the land. Well, I say it again—I said it to Mr. Randall—the best thing they could do is give the land back to the farmers and let the price of land in the area go back down to where it was before the speculators and OHC came in and bought up land. All they have done is to drive up the price of land in the county by them coming in and buying it. Somebody has got to decide what is going to happen there. OWRC says you need a pipeline from Lake Erie because if you do not take our pipeline we may even cut you off and you may end up failing to even get one subdivision. There is more blackmail goes on—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I cannot believe they expressed it in those terms.

Mr. Good: No, but there is always the underlying club of persuasion held over every municipality.

Mr. Deacon: Ask St. Thomas how they were expressed, the terms by the OWRC.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I am familiar with the St. Thomas situation. Sure we are discussing a new ball game here rather than—

Mr. Good: All we want to make sure is that your new ball game is played according to some rules that are going to be satisfactory to the municipalities.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, may I give you some of what I think are the general rules. We have a process to this programme. You would be the first to scream because you have screamed about a situation that you are concerned about now if we took this plan and imposed it. You would be very concerned about it.

Mr. Good: Was the plan originated behind a desk here in Queen's Park?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: What plan?

Mr. Good: Your Toronto-centred region plan.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Of course it was. That is why we are exposing it to the public right now, to give them an opportunity to determine what are conflicts within the plan, within the concept. That is why it is out in the open for public view.

We have invited them to tell us what the conflicts are, and I have indicated already that we will resolve the conflicts to the greatest extent possible, compatible with the conceptual character of the plan. Now what more can you do?

We have had a meeting with some of the communities that present to us a serious conflict. We have done this. We will have more, but first of all I would have to tell you number one is at least to agree on the concept—agree on the concept, the basic concept. I would suggest that all the briefs we have had up to date, while they are critical about certain specific situations, agree with the concept. They think it is great. Without exception, every brief says that.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Number one then, we have to agree with the concept.

Two, we have to attempt to resolve the conflicts within the concept to the greatest extent possible.

And number three, then, is to proceed with the implementation measures and I said earlier that is exactly what we propose to do. The Prime Minister has requested all these recommendations for the terms-of-conflict areas. He has requested recommendation in terms of implementation.

Once those are in and the resolution process is completed, we would direct it to implement the plan. We have direction from the Prime Minister; we are directed to do it, but I suggest that if we try to do this without resolving the various conflicts, then the concept itself may well be incredible. I suggest that it is a fair premise to pursue it on.

Mr. Good: All right. To resume that point, do you envisage proceeding with the concept of the Toronto-centred region? How can you follow it too much further on until such issues as the Hamilton-Wentworth regional government is resolved, the Peel-Halton regional government is resolved, the Waterloo county regional government is resolved, the Oshawa regional government is resolved? Do you think there can be true economic regional development planning in these areas until you have a co-ordinated base, a political base, to go along with it?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, I do. Mr. Macdonald would like to make a comment on that I think. I would like him to make it.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Well I think in this point we attempt to distinguish between the province's economic planning and all the instruments that make up the provincial budget—the water services you spoke of, the transportation that has been spoken about and these other measures. Needless to say, the regional governments, where they exist, have a prime and principal interest in assisting in the implementation.

One of the great problems we do find, as you know, in the public discussions in the presentation of the concept of regional development is the constant confusion and misunderstanding between the two terms regional development and regional government. We have this common word "regional" and I suppose if you project it into the distant future at some point into some idealized state you would have our 10 economic regions, which are useful regions for purposes of economic planning, made up within each region of a certain number of regional governments for purposes of local and municipal administration. This confusion, I think, is something that is difficult to overcome, but I think

it does not change the fundamental objectives of the plan.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I will pursue that just a little further, if I may. I think we have to move one step at a time. I think if we express on the one hand that we feel that we have a partnership commitment to municipalities then we must proceed in this manner. I think at the same time it recognizes the public's right to have something to say about what is going to happen to it. If we do not go through this process, I tell you something less than credibility may attach itself to the plan.

We recognize some of these decisions are not going to be easy, but I suggest I sometimes wonder about the consistency of the observations. I have heard critics from your party as far back as three or four years ago suggest that we should cut out regional government with a cookie cutter. Just with a cookie cutter. We suggest that we are not going to impose regional government—and you made reference to Peel-Halton—until there is consensus of the people. That is why the minister held back. He is waiting for a consensus.

Mr. Good: There is no consensus in Muskoka.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, you better believe there was consensus. Did you—

Mr. Good: You were not here for the debates.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Did you hear what the election produced today? The election to the various boards up in Muskoka?

Interjections by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: All the proponents of regional government, or whatever you call it, in Muskoka were elected and all the ones that opposed it were defeated. Today. And then say this did not stand up in Muskoka. It did stand up.

Mr. Deacon: It will be interesting to see just how well a Niagara—

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me just a minute. The hon. member for Waterloo North has the floor. Have you finished? Is there any other discussion on regional development?

Mr. H. Edighoffer (Perth): I would just like to make one or two comments and maybe ask one question here. This is in specific—

Mr. Chairman: The member for Perth.

Mr. Edighoffer: —specifically in regard to MODA, of course. I have followed this very carefully and I have attended most of the meetings that have taken place. I was very interested after one of the most recent meetings talking to the people who participated, or thought they were going to participate, in one of these most recent meetings.

Maybe I first should say that the minister came across very well on that film. At times he looked a little shaky, but he kept smiling most of the time there.

The machine worked quite well, but after this one particular meeting I attended, I noticed that we had about 150 people attending. They were told to come and they were told by the minister, I believe, in the film, that they were there to participate. One hundred and fifty of them were there at the start of the meeting. They recessed half-way through and for the last half of the meeting there were about 25 who stayed, because at this particular meeting some of them had suggestions.

One or two made suggestions and these suggestions were not accepted too readily. They said: "Well, write to the minister. He would be glad to hear your suggestions."

On the way out many of the people did seem a little disheartened with this plan or this regional development council programme. I would like just to point out if I might—I do not know if you can answer this question—that many of them asked, "How much did this document cost?" I am just wondering if anyone could figure that out. They do not have to give me the answer right away, but I would like to be able to give the answer to some of my people.

At the moment I understand that phase 2 will come out. I do not know when. It might be next year, it might be two years from now.

I would like to know when phase 2 is planned, because at the end of the report there are eight overall regional priorities listed. I think we were all aware of what those were really before this survey was done. Waterloo - Wellington, and Kitchener, of course, are low priority and Huron and Perth are medium priority. Maybe that is because of the three great members in that area, I do not know, but at the moment The Department of Highways, for instance, has, I understand, completed a study and is just waiting for the most opportune time to release a traffic study or proposal for new roadways in Waterloo, Perth and Huron region.

The OHSC, along with the Perth and

Huron Health Services Council, is going to release a study with recommendations in the next two weeks. My question is: These other departments have already done their planning; is phase 2 just going to be a copy of what the other departments have done?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The report you refer to there is really a phase 1 report. It is an analysis only. It will be followed by a second report which will make the firm proposals after the analysis proposals have been properly studied. I regret very much that 25 people out of 125 people or 150 walked out. That is unfortunate. These are opportunities that were provided to them to examine the analysis and comment on them as to whether they are viable or proper and if they display as little interest as they appeared to do, I for one, am very disappointed.

I am very disappointed, too, to learn that in your opinion the questions were not properly dealt with. That is disappointing. These task forces go around to allow the people to comment on the analysis of our findings. That is far from a final report. So we go through

this process first, we present the analysis report on the basis of our joint findings.

You are quite right. I could, to a considerable extent, have picked out the potential growth centres of those jurisdictions myself. I feel you and I are familiar with that area, but a lot of people are not. So, I have to say, Mr. Edighoffer, that I am disappointed that there is not that much response because it is a very important thing that may well take place. I would think the people would be more interested than they are. The opportunity is there for them to express their views, hopefully. If the conduct of the meeting was such that they could not express their views properly then I am disappointed. The report itself cost \$3,000, and those distributed to those particularly interested have mostly been sold at \$2, so the net cost was very low.

Mr. Chairman: Is there any other discussion on the regional development? There is? Well, all right; we will adjourn now until tomorrow.

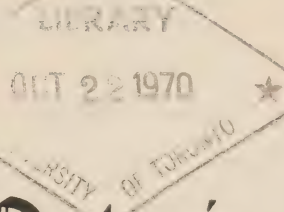
The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

CONTENTS

Tuesday, October 6, 1970

Policy Planning, general expenditure	S-1181
Adjournment	S-1208

S-39



Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Treasury and Economics

Chairman: Mr. D. A. Evans, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Wednesday, October 7, 1970

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970





CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1970

The committee met at 3:10 o'clock, p.m., in committee room one.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AND ECONOMICS

(continued)

On vote 2402:

Mr. Chairman: I call the meeting to order.

I believe the hon. member for Kitchener (Mr. Breithaupt) was next—or was it the hon. member for Lakeshore (Mr. Lawlor)? We probably should have him; he waited a long time last night.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor: Yes, but I take too much time anyway.

I have not a great deal on regional government. I reserve most of my comments until I digest that six-foot pile of documentation that I have sitting in my room at home. I have been able, like the bookworm, to eat only a few feet through.

There are one or two things that I will mention. The Treasurer (Mr. MacNaughton) discussed a bit about the division of population in the future, as envisaged under the Toronto-centred region plan, and I would like him to comment upon the following, which I have before me:

There is also the important question of the size of the metropolitan area in relation to the rest of the province. The report assumes that by the year 2000 there may be as many as eight million people in the Toronto-centred region, one million more people than there are presently in the entire province. With the province's own middle-range projections—

And may I pause for a moment here.

There are three sets of projections; the low, the medium and the high range. But taking the medium-range projections, suggesting a population of approximately 10.8 million people by the year 2000, the eight million suggests that the proportion the Toronto-centred region has of the province's population will rise between now and the year 2000 from approximately 50 per cent to nearly 75 per cent and while 4.4 million are being

added to the Toronto-centred region, the population of the remainder of the province will actually drop from approximately 3.5 million to 2.8 million.

If this is the case, one is to assume that the government is saying that the rest of the province had better prepare for a decline. What would be the minister's comments upon that allocation of population in the future?

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Treasurer): I may call on Dr. Thoman (Director, Regional Development Branch); but first I would say that if you are going to use the eight million figure projected for the region that is under discussion, you would to contrast that with the 13 million to have it accurate. If you used the other figure, 10.8 million, and related it the same way, I suppose this lower tier would go down. We based our figures on 13 million total.

Mr. Lawlor: I see. What you are saying to me, in effect, is that taking the total region, all three zones and—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Applying the percentages to the totals.

Mr. Lawlor: Then in proportionate over that, this particular allocation would not be at all binding.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It would not be valid, no.

Mr. Lawlor: Right. I would trust that in reaching a determination of your land use—and may I just say that I think you will agree with me that the problem with respect to development is fundamentally just a simple question of land use—is the land to be used for agriculture and is it to be used for industry? Is it to be used for recreational area? Is it to be used for residential and what diversities and types of residential? Where are the best plottings for this particular utilization of land over any period of time?

Insofar as residential is concerned, I am of the opinion and would make a suggestion to you—and I think it is fairly in accord with your plan—that there be very high densities or quite high densities in the built-up area

to get the maximum use of land, thereby having an immediate impact on costs with respect to roads and a diversity of services that have to be supplied. I think that is a basically acceptable proposition. One of the most difficult conundrums that we face because of psychological—you hear some fellows saying that having people crowded together or living in close proximity causes all kinds of social dislocation, mental illness and what not, and is bad for the raising of children.

However, I think it is possible, with the design and architectural planning in present use, to make those accommodations quite acceptable. In some areas of the city presently I think they are such and, therefore, I think that kind of difficulty, with a degree of thought, can be obviated.

We predicate our plans, I think I can say—that is the New Democrats. Basically, you have to start somewhere and I think we basically predicate it upon recreational use into the future. It is a good point to start, I suggest to you, not only for the alleviation of contemporary stress the people feel in our society, but because of future leisure, which is inherent as things develop in the economy. Therefore starting from that base, I think that your mid-zone or the commuter zone should be partially designed with that utilization in mind certainly. Going from that point, then we make adequate provision within the built-up and high density zone for recreational facilities, green strips, park lands and what not, in order to relieve the monotony of city living.

Therefore, starting from that base I want to mention to you if you can give me some definition of what the parkway belt will really look like. Bear with me for a moment—I want to bring before you a text of some fears that we have. Some suspicion must be cast on the use of the phrase “parkway belt”. One wonders if this means that public or private transit will predominate, and that whatever the plans may eventually be, public transit will come first.

If public transport is not called for, or as is in the case of the Spadina Expressway, is of lower priorities than expressways, we must register severe reservations about the concept. Moreover, we should add that in the diagrams the parkway belts are shown as being ribbons of road and park. It is unclear how wide these are and it is certainly not at all clear that it is desirable to have park land directly adjacent, in narrow ribbons, to a noisy highway. Surely highway access can be provided without turning the park into a median strip.

Would the Treasurer care to comment on that?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, I would very briefly, and I may ask Mr. H. I. Macdonald (Deputy Treasurer) to deal with it in more detail.

You really have not said anything yet that I can see as a major conflict or even a minor conflict within the plan itself. The green belt, I might say, is really a little more than you stated it to be. It is a green belt and it is also a public utilities corridor.

This is where we plan to put the public utilities. I suppose many of them, if not all of them, probably will be sub-grade—hydro lines, for example, and certain transportation facilities—it is a multiple-purpose corridor.

Mr. Lawlor: Have you any idea how wide it would be?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It varies in width. Specifically it narrows down in certain areas because of existing situations and it broadens out in others. We have task forces working on the finite detail of this. The concept showed, of course, that it would narrow in certain areas and widen in certain areas, but those are conceptual; they are not firm yet.

Mr. Lawlor: Have you any notion how wide it would be at its widest?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Something between one and two miles at its widest.

Mr. Lawlor: Having used up my spleen yesterday—at least until I can refuel myself—my purpose in this, as I say, is not particularly to attack your plan. It is simply to converse with you as to what factors are taken into consideration. One of the factors that I have not noticed in the text itself has to do with expansion of the airport. Is that taken fully into cognizance in the design of this plan?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It will be when there is something of a firmer nature as to the probable location of the airport.

Mr. Lawlor: Suppose the “feds” plunk it down in the middle of your commutershed; what would you think about that? I am just kidding!

Of course, the other factor is a very integrated matter, however mundane it may be these days, and that is garbage disposal and the filling up of ravines. All available ravines throughout that region are gradually being filled, and I would trust that when your task

force is at work they will take good cognizance of that particular problem which could dislocate your plan somewhat.

Apart from that, have there been any additions to the personnel of the department in the last fiscal year in the devisal of this plan and could you indicate to what extent there has been an increase and where the personnel have come from?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The answer to the question is yes. I would ask Mr. Macdonald to provide the detail.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald (Deputy Treasurer): In the current year four additional staff members have joined the branch proper, but I think I should indicate that the branch is the working centre of a network which fans out throughout the whole government structure. The central supervisory body for the work is the Advisory Committee on Regional Development, which is composed of deputy ministers of 12 departments.

Under that group there is a working sub-committee called the Liaison Committee on Central and Southwestern Ontario which is also made up of experts in the various departments concerned. And under that again are a number of task forces working fulltime on the definition and refinement of the concept itself.

So, whereas the centre of gravity of the working operation is the regional development branch, one has to consider the total interdepartmental network to get a proper picture of the resources that are at work.

Mr. Lawlor: And the four additional staff members, I would take it, would belong to the liaison committee?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: No, to the branch.

Mr. Lawlor: To the branch itself. Are any of those members from the United States?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: I do not know. There are three of the total staff in the branch of 59 who are American.

Mr. Lawlor: Okay, that is fine.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Kitchener. The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon).

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, there are two points that I want to raise on this vote and I know that the minister will be quick to remind me if, in fact, he has given the information previously and if it is available in the record.

The first one is the continuing problem I have in separating the functions of this particular branch and its planning aspect with that which is supervised by the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. McKeough). A case in point—and I would raise it again—is the one that has developed over a number of years in Haldimand-Norfolk. I think it is very wise that the people in this branch divided their jurisdictions and did not stick to the old boundaries, which actually went right between Haldimand and Norfolk and gave that anachronism where one branch of government was looking at regionalization of government services with one set of boundaries and this particular branch of government was looking at regional development with a division that did not correspond.

The fact remains, however, that the extensive studies undertaken by The Department of Municipal Affairs, while ostensibly dealing only with regionalization of government services for the first 18 months of this study have dealt in fact with matters very similar to those that concern this branch. I was interested in hearing and reading some of the reports which indicated that only now is the study group, and particularly the very able gentleman whose name eludes me for the moment, appointed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Nigel Richardson.

Mr. Nixon: Yes, Nigel Richardson. Only recently has he actually come to the point where he is trying to decide on what his recommendations would be and to hold the appropriate hearings to back it up associated with regional government. Most of the rest of his studies and findings, in my view, have been associated with the same goals which I believe are the goals of this branch.

Once again, I want to point out from my observation of the workings of the two branches at the local level—part of which is in my constituency, so I am quite familiar with it—that there does seem to be a substantial overlap. I am not saying conflict; there was a time when we felt there was a substantial conflict but this seems to be at least partially resolved, particularly with the publication of some of your specific recommendations which have given a little depth to the general fact-finding that went on before.

I simply want to point out that in this instance of which I have direct knowledge there seems to be substantial overlap, not where your people are concerned to any

great degree—in regionalization of government—but where the regional government people are concerned to an unwarranted degree, in view of what is going on in the department, with what can only be called regional economic development.

I want to point that out and say that while it looks as if—and I believe that this is true—you have resolved some of the apparent conflicts and perhaps some of the real ones—although I do not know about that—that still there is this problem remaining.

The second point I would like to make in direct connection with the funds to be voted here is that some of the regional development councils are doing good work. I know of one, in my view, that is doing good work. I have mentioned this before but the department in its policy, I think, appears to be substantially committed to blocking out the whole of the province with these councils whether or not they seem to come up to any objective standard of achievement. Some of them must be nothing but a headache to you and a source of interest if not amusement to people in the community when one thinks that public funds are directed toward the kind of make-work projects that have been characteristic of some of these councils.

I should go on the record—I think I said it before—that the Lake Erie region has been most progressive in having useful meetings that are just not to be attended for the sake of the dinner that goes with it or perhaps some small emolument that goes with it. The printed material that goes out to the members certainly is useful and they keep a file of it and quite often use it in debate because it is new information. There is an approach there that has the kind of viability and vibrancy that I think means the money is being well spent.

Not being as immediately familiar with all of the others, still my impression is that some others— and MODA has been a classic example, although I must admit you really have been trying to crank that one up—are organizations which had no life of their own at all. MODA was kept ticking over by massive infusions of public funds and I would think some direct instruction from the minister and his main advisers that they had better make proper use of these funds and get some activity going.

I believe that if the initiatives taken by this department to provide funds and some leadership do result in an active, independent organization which is not simply prepared to provide statistics at the immediate call of the director and is not simply to provide an

interested audience when the minister or one of his colleagues comes to town in one of these tripartite presentations, but is in fact prepared to represent community views on what is required for their area in development and put a strong input—the word is, I am sure, used from time to time in this branch—on a local planning basis, then I would say that the money is well spent. But it appears to me that in at least 50 per cent of the cases the money is wasted; it is almost a public funding of just another social organization where people with municipal responsibilities are seconded to this committee which, in fact, wastes its time and grossly wastes the part of this fund that is its right.

One example, I think, was the \$15,000 per volume extensive report that came in from the various areas a couple of years ago. Some of those may have been useful, but I would venture to say that while you people with the responsibility here in Toronto added up the total number of telephone poles on all the roads and things like that, that the input was extravagantly wasteful in some areas where no initiative was engendered by the programme.

It seems to me that you are going to have to set some minimum level of community involvement and make it plain that we require. It should be your policy to require an independent aspect and allow plenty of freedom of action for these local councils. If they are not prepared to use the funds that are provided—there was a time when we said they should be greatly increased to give them this opportunity—you should be prepared to say, “All right, if you continue it is going to be entirely funded by the municipalities,” because you are going to go in yourself and find out the facts that you need.

The emphasis, in my view, should be on the independence of these councils. You have to provide them with substantial assistance so they can carry on. But if you do not get the kind of response that I think is typified by the Lake Erie region or some standard that you set you should not say, “Well, we have to have the whole area blocked in with these organizations whether they are any good or not.” I put that to you as my own view.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I will start at the last half of your remarks. With respect to the councils, I would agree with you that certainly there was a time when—I mentioned this yesterday but I am going to repeat it—you could rate them by degree. I do not propose to go through a rating process here and single out which are excellent, which are

medium, and which are fair. I do not think I will do that, but I am quite prepared to admit there was a time—

Mr. Nixon: But there are occasions when you do, though.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Circumstances warrant changes sometimes. But they have improved immensely. To be more specific, MODA was in trouble. Of course they were. What we did in terms of additional funds there was grant a loan. We did not give a firm advance. They lost their general manager; we had to second someone to do that job for a period of time, from my own branch. We have another man now who I am quite convinced is going to do a better job. They are doing a better job. It would be interesting to note, I think, that these people turned up a surplus in their operations account this year. It was something in the order of \$13,000, which will enable them—

Mr. Nixon: Is that commendable?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, no, but the point is they have been able to engage more participants than they had before. More people and more jurisdictions have joined MODA than had been there before.

Mr. Nixon: There was a substantial coercion to join—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, a little coercion at the right time I suppose. That is just what you were saying a moment ago. Maybe a little coercion is necessary.

Mr. Nixon: I do not know what you call coercion when it is irresistible, but there must be a name for it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I will do my best to continue my remarks.

Mr. Nixon: Yes. Right. Of course.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: All right. I admit there have been degrees of efficiency among the council. I will go so far as to say that I agree with you that the Lake Erie council is one of the best. But let me say I am reasonably well convinced that they are all performing. Some of the ones that were poor performers before are performing much better.

With respect to the other matter that you discussed, the Haldimand-Norfolk study: I suppose in the language of the economists, it was a micro study; it was a technical study. The other side of the coin was that they worked very closely with the Lake Erie

council because some of the things they proposed had a bearing on the regional development side of it that to a considerable extent transcended the bounds not only of the area that was under specific study by Nigel Richardson for The Department of Municipal Affairs, but also rubbed off on the immediately located council. It rubbed off to the north on MODA and it rubbed off on others. So when we presented the report in Jarvis, were you in attendance?

Mr. Nixon: I was not, but you sent me a copy.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes. We first heard the report of Mr. Richardson from the technical point of view and we also presented a paper dealing with the regional aspects of what was being developed there. For instance, the development of the two industries that are going to establish there is very definitely going to change the character of that part of the province.

Mr. Nixon: You predicted that it was going to be industrialized.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It will be industrialized to an extent along the lake itself. This is true, and it will certainly, I presume, bring other support industries there that never existed there. So there was a companion relationship between the initial study, which I have referred to as a micro study and the macro study. There was a distinct inter-relationship and that is why it was dealt with in that manner.

Mr. Nixon: I still call it overlapping but—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You may call it overlapping. I would go further than that and say that I am convinced we have established a basis of close to if not complete coordination.

Mr. Nixon: Yes. I do not want to dwell on this particularly. I think it is characteristic of the report of your macro study that you looked at the decision of Stelco, which had been entered into long before you ever got interested in plants to locate a major industry in the area, and said, "By George, this place is going to industrialize." Would you expect anybody to be impressed with that? I mean it is fine to have it printed, but the decision that that was going to be industrialized was made long before you or any of your colleagues ever became concerned with it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, no, that is not correct.

Our interest in that particular area followed very closely on the heels of that announcement because we knew it was going to make major changes in the character of the area. It was time then to examine the regional development consequences. You say they overlap. Maybe they do, but they are well co-ordinated today.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Kitchener.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of comments I have to make on the regional development programmes. It certainly is apparent that any of the processes that we have seen, especially in the southern part of Ontario, have been evolutionary. The changes in time and space have also resulted in the creation of certain stresses, especially in the areas that are most rapidly developing.

In time we have seen the province develop its interest in these areas from the nomination of local officers and the first Assessment Act of the 1970s to the final development of a separate department in Municipal Affairs—The Department of Planning and Development in the 1940s. Now we have the situation dealing with Design for Development. The changes, of course, in space are the same kind of changes that have very quickly caused problems to arise, especially within the southwestern part of Ontario. We have a framework of local government which has been inherited from the time that predates the development of cities, railways, the assembly line factory, and the problems of mechanized agriculture.

Indeed, this whole framework in which we have been operating has been with us in almost unvariable form in spite of the changes that have been brought about by the automobile and its requirements for highways, for the problems of communications, for the problems of aircraft and other transportation developments.

I think as the tensions and stresses have developed, in the kind of life which we are now leading, then, of course, as has already been pointed out—it was commented upon last evening—we have further problems when we talk about the jurisdictional areas of the government which faces individuals at the present time.

There are assumptions which can be made as to the shortened work week that the member for Lakeshore had mentioned. Of course, we then have to view that start as a question of whether a shortened work week may or

may not mean more actual leisure time. What is going to be leisure time? What kind of alternative jobs are persons going to take who feel that the time which they are now given is something that they seemingly are unable to learn to use?

I was interested in the view of Dr. E. G. Pleva of Western, that calls for some kind of a programme to, in fact, engage the system that we now have; some kind of idea that is going to cause us to use the system we now have in the development of the future. He called for several things, and during last evening we were talking about the kind of research projects that are needed to give the solid information which is going to be required for those who make necessary decisions.

What I am interested in finding out, and perhaps Dr. Thoman can help us with this, is the approach that you are intending to take or, indeed, have taken to encourage the local units of government to enter into various kinds of contracts and agreements and arrangements with each other. Indeed, further to that, what kind of policies is the regional development branch looking at now, which will allow these same kinds of programmes and contracts and agreements to be entered into between various regional areas or municipalities within those areas and the provincial government itself?

Last evening, the member for York Centre (Mr. Deacon) was talking about the problems of water supplies and services and his view that we have the requirement to develop, through the Ontario Water Resources Commission, the same kind of programming and municipal involvement which we had through the development of Hydro since 1912. I think we have the same kind of approach that has to be taken in ensuring further co-operation, when we look at the various local government reviews within the province.

As many are aware, and of course, no one more so than the branch, we have had a substantial review of local government in Waterloo county. I think that in Professor Fyfe's recommendations of his schemes for the involvement of government within our county, there are some areas which, to my very perhaps incomplete opinion, have not been fully attended to. It seems to me that the proper function of government development within the growing regions is to ensure that the cities and the separated towns become more involved within the framework which may now exist satisfactorily at the county level.

If we are to have the two-tier form of government, which eventually will fade into a

one-tier form, then the whole development of this kind of government is going to be a more useful and a more acceptable form of change as communities grow and develop further. The member for York Centre had further commented upon the kinds of requirements that we have serviced land and the need to have these services provided in order to ensure that the speculative effects of immediate overnight development, of a large industry moving in, are not going to be harmful to the overall fabric of the community.

We have had various studies; we have had various reports and none more so than within our own area. As the member for Waterloo North (Mr. Good) commented last night, we have had the Waterloo-South Wellington report, the Fyfe report; now we are now having a further developmental report at the cost of some \$750,000 with respect to the use of the 3,000 acres of land that had been acquired by the officials of The Department of Trade and Development. It seems to me that in all of these reports we are not necessarily coming up with the kind of balanced view of the growth within our communities that we should be receiving.

We are also really not coming up with anything more, at least in some cases, than a regurgitation of previous work. It is almost a situation like Columbus who, as they say, started out not knowing where he was going, arrived not knowing where he was and returned not knowing where he had been and did it all on borrowed money.

I think that this kind of approach to planning must be especially co-ordinated when we deal with the costs of—in this last one—\$750,000 for a plan that may substantially shuffle the pages of things we already know. It would seem better to co-ordinate the plans we now have, especially in a situation with two massive studies that have been completed only within the last year. Now we go on with something else, seemingly insufficiently co-ordinated within the government structure.

I think that it is the function of the regional development branch, more so than that of any single department, to co-ordinate this work. I would believe, Mr. Minister, that you no doubt would share this view because it seems, when you are tying together economic planning and regional development planning, surely the overall view should come from your department. Almost, the ultimate responsibility under which the other departments should work, should also come through your hands. This is a tremendous burden; there is no one who would deny it, but it

would appear that a greater assertion on the part of this branch and a clear statement as to the responsibility for the initiation of new projects and new studies would be a most worthwhile and sought after kind of situation.

It looks to me that we are having overlapping on some of these studies at substantial cost. The cost of data retrieval, the use of the information we now have, is something I want to comment upon in a moment. In having some correspondence with various academics, this whole point of regional boundaries and flexibility of boundaries came up again.

It is certainly clear that if we are going to be using computers to greater extent, which are going to have their information continuously updated, this whole ancient question of jurisdictional boundary is going to change rapidly. The fact of a county boundary or a city boundary is going to be replaced, I think, by a development of boundaries that are more related to the projects and to the development of the areas. Especially if we get to a situation where computers are going to allow us to retrieve and use data which is then not going to be duplicated in study after study.

It may well be that the municipal complexes we have been dealing with are now increasingly out of date. As I have said at the beginning of my remarks the framework has been handed down to us. It is a framework which predates any effective change that you might wish to mention, because our whole economy, of course, and the component parts of it, have drastically changed. Not indeed within the last 150 years, but in the last 25 years. The whole structure of the provincial government, as a result, has reflected these changes in the development of various departments. These developments have not been reflected within the old county boundaries structure and it is surely the function, as I am quite sure you will agree, of the regional development branch to encourage a further more practicable development of structural boundaries to face the needs of the community in which we now live.

If we are looking at the problem of flexible boundaries, then the computer may well allow us to have various ad hoc regions which are going to develop further and further and perhaps be refined from time to time. The complexes, as I have said, are increasingly becoming old fashioned. Indeed, it may be that future development of the provincial government and its departments and branches will, as well, follow this kind

of situation whereby the information available is going to shape substantially the kinds and forms of government which we are going to have.

I was interested, Mr. Chairman, in reading the paper prepared by Dr. Thoman dated January 25, 1969, and entitled "Ontario's Emerging Programme of Regional Development". I am glad that Dr. Thoman is here, because there were a couple of points in the paper which rather bothered me.

It may be that the presumptions under which this paper were written are so obvious that they need not be firmly discussed. If that is not the case, I would think that we should have some view as to the process of consultation which seems to be absent from this paper.

In commenting on the changes in the urban scene, we are told that the first responsibility is to select the places, large and small, which will become the growth points and then to develop initially a theoretical approach and to adapt the network to the existing urban patterns. Then Dr. Thoman goes on to comment on the consideration which must be given to the locations and the conditions and on the principle which he defines of space potential. In this case, it is a matter of saying do we actually move the people or do we move goods and services, depending upon the values and the costs and the problems which arise.

He then goes on to refer to the transfer of people. By that point we are a good part through the paper. This is the first time that the word "people" seems to have come up. I feel certain that the plan and the principle on which this is based is one of consultation because, if it is not, then the theoretical plans must inevitably fail. I am interested and indeed troubled to the point of bringing this up at this time.

It seemed to me that the concept of the theoretical approach of this term space potential and of the idea of transfer of people did not necessarily include an active consultation after the theoretical framework was developed. The answer may be that the consultation is a necessary part of the development of the theoretical framework. If that is the case, that is fine. I would just like to have my own point of view reassured that that is in fact the case.

The policy which develops, of course, is something which is going to affect us all, and Dr. Thoman then refers to the spatial adjustment problems which are going to be obvi-

ously necessary in the further development of the metropolitan areas within the province.

Last night we were discussing at some length the problems of population potential and the fact that the Toronto-centred region plan, while developing population out of proportion to what it now has, did not, as a result, mean that all population growth in other parts of the province would, in any way, be necessarily stopped. Of course, that kind of population growth must continue and that kind of development must strike a balance within the over-all growth of the province.

An article which appeared in our local paper, the *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*, dealt with an interview of Dr. Thoman. I would like to feel—and, of course, as we went back to the comments of the economic regions that we now have—that there are studies and programmes within the branch that are looking to the further development and refinement of these economic regions.

As you have mentioned, Mr. Treasurer, the regions were initially set up under the Wartime Prices and Trades Board and surprisingly, they have not worked out too badly in areas of like interest and areas following natural lines of divisions to regional centres where various citizens are looking. But I did feel that it was worthwhile to comment upon this concept of consultation within the planning of the regional development branch.

I have a few more comments to make briefly following the lines of the member for Lakeshore in this green belt situation and that will end my remarks on this area.

During the meeting at the Skyline Hotel it was reported to me that while this seemed to be a development plan there was, in fact, no real alternative which was going to be considered by such groups as the community planning branch so far as the approving of various municipal schemes of development within this region. It seemed, at least in some reports, that any development not totally in agreement with the framework set out in your plan was not going to receive particular consideration. I am wondering what co-operation there is with The Department of Municipal Affairs especially as to the working within the framework of the plan. Surely the goal should be that we are constantly planning but that we are not tied so firmly to any one plan that further changes cannot be intelligently developed. The kind of flexibility which must be the case is the kind which will allow the development of future plans to constantly change within the framework of a general concept.

The right degree of flexibility, I am sure, is a problem that concerns you more than most others and is probably one of the most severe ones which you and the members of your department have to face. I would be interested in hearing what kind of co-operation exists with the community planning branch in this area of planning.

The other small point that I just want to refer to was the parkway situation. I understand that the proposal was accepted almost unanimously with the exception of the York County Board of Education. I am wondering if you can enlighten us as to whether the complaints or the comments made by the board of education have been resolved or whether, in your view, they are simply not possible of resolution to the effect that the vast approval by the other groups is going to outweigh those views?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You have asked me quite a mouthful. I made some notes as I went along. I will do my best although I may have to refer to others for more specific observations.

I think I would like to start with consultation and take a moment to go back in time. The first consultation round followed the presentation of the four goals plans of the MTARTS report. There was very substantial consultation on those four goals' plans. Many direct submissions were made. Many, many briefs were presented.

All those representations were thoroughly—distilled, and the conceptual plan we now have under consideration at this committee particularly is a result of, if I am not mistaken, most of goals' plan two if not all of it. Goals' plan two was amended because the submissions made against that study were so heavily weighted in favour of goals' plan two that we used it for the basic concept we developed.

So there was a very large process of consultation undertaken. That involved municipalities. It involved the planning boards and it involved the various agencies that you made reference to. It was a very all-embracing type of consultation. Then we pursue that even more and I get down now to the fact that you have to start someplace.

Having done that, having received the submissions, recommendations, criticisms, everything, we evolved a plan based on that input—I will now use the word. I might say we have more terms than input. We have input, output and we also coined one called, throughput and that is when it goes in this ear and out the other.

I am not saying this is going to happen at this committee meeting. I just want to emphasize that there has been a great degree of consultation up to this point in time.

We developed a conceptual plan. As I have mentioned earlier, and I will mention again, we knew when we drew the conceptual plan that conflicts would arise along the nature of what you have suggested. We were aware of that. We also felt it prudent, I guess, to provide for a reasonable degree of flexibility in the conceptual plan, hopefully being able to resolve most of the conflicts without injury to the concept itself.

There may be situations involving conflict that are incapable of resolution because of the injury to the plan that might follow. We would hope to reduce those to a minimum before we proceed to a firm plan. The briefs following our request for briefs and submissions on the May 5 presentation are now coming in. They are going through the process of analysis and evaluation individually. We will not be able to complete that study process leading to a decision until they are all in and following the examination and analysis and examination of specific submissions. They will have to bear some relationship to totality at that point in time. So that consultation process is now going on very actively.

This brings me to a number of other matters, and I would have to say that there is no basic disagreement between us in terms of what you have discussed. I think the basic things that you have proposed are those things that will have to be considered. There is no question about it, if it is to work. Also if it is to work properly before it is firm, I think we need the greatest degree of consensus that we can get because this programme concerns people. Very, very largely it concerns people.

It also concerns municipalities with special problems but on balance, and in the final analysis, it is people who are involved. So again, we are back to the resolution of conflicts. I think we need some degree of consensus, if you like, in terms of the concept before we proceed to firm it up. I think that is a fair statement and I hope you would agree.

You say you hope I would agree with you and I hope you would agree with me. I would hope you would again agree that the consultative process has been well employed and is continuing to be well employed.

I now turn to some other matters. You referred to shifts in population. Some of them

are major shifts, no question. They are going to cause dislocation for a while because of the entrenchment of certain situations which, if allowed to continue, may seriously injure many things associated with people and the economy of the province. These major shifts are going to involve dislocation if you envision and propose through your plans to shift the population and the development and growth factors from one area of the area under study, from the centre toward the east and the north, where there is a need, probably, for more development.

Mr. Nixon: Like Orillia.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, Orillia will be resolved I might tell you. We went a long way with that, I think Mr. Smith will understand that.

Mr. Nixon: There is a certain dilution in the proposals.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, I do not think so.

You have interrupted my general trend of thought a little bit. No, no, do not apologize for that. I will try to do my best anyway.

But, Orillia, as it came out in the conceptual plan, immediately introduced a conflict. It was not nearly as serious as it appeared to be. That is an area that has to be resolved to the greatest extent possible and, hopefully, will be. I have just about forgotten, as a result of that untimely interjection, where I was but I will try and pick it up.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): You fellows have great difficulty getting along with each other.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, yes. I am trying not to do it as much as I did yesterday, so there you are.

Mr. Nixon: While we are interrupting—you could certainly get a job as a consultant in planning if anything happened to this one, you know. They are looking for them all over. You certainly know the jargon.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I am not too sure I would qualify.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): You started with a micro input, you now have a macro output throughput!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Now, what you have just said is throughput. That characterizes throughput.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Someone is putting you on.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes. Mr. Macdonald just said somebody is putting me on.

All right, I think maybe I have dealt with that area of your remarks as well as I can. You made reference to the 10 economic regions. It may be that as we pursue regional development plans that they will be outmoded. They have served us well enough until now. But it is quite conceivable that as we pursue the programme of regional development that we may have to have better regions than the 10 economic regions that were established at the time of the wartime crisis. That is quite possible.

To get back to another level of the consultative process. Mr. Macdonald has told you that there are 10 departments involved plus agencies such as the Water Resources Commission and Hydro. I am quite prepared to tell you that when you launch into a plan like this with 10 departments and agencies, you may be sure they are all going to have different opinions as to how it should be done.

Mr. Breithaupt: Do you have the ultimate responsibility, though, to co-ordinate?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Oh, yes. This is where the advisory committee on regional development, chaired by Mr. Macdonald and represented by 10 deputy ministers and the chairmen of various agencies, comes in. Everything has gone through this advisory committee before, I suppose. It reaches the level of the cabinet committee. There again, in terms of consultation, I repeat that to get 10 departments of government, plus agencies, to agree on the method is not the easiest thing in the world.

We have achieved that now but it has been a grinding process. I think it is just as well that it has because we have had the advantage of all their opinions, either pro or con, favourable or unfavourable. But before we finally launched the conceptual plan, we had reached agreement. I say it was not easy because you would expect it to arise at that level.

Mr. Breithaupt: For example, should the committee chaired by the deputy minister, since it is now after the fact, have approved of say, the 3,000 acres of land purchase in Waterloo county at the time? Or was that something announced as rather a jolt to the group?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not know that I would say that. It pre-dated, actually,

the type of study processes that have led up to this conceptual plan. It is an established fact now, so it could have the element of conflict that has to be resolved.

Mr. Breithaupt: One would hope then that this kind of a jolt, if it was one, would be effectively precluded from happening again because of the co-operation now evident through the deputy minister level.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Did the minister know about that purchase prior to his colleague taking action?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, I suppose he did. I suppose he did. But it was at a time when this concept had not been developed.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: That is why you are using the third person.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No. At a time before we accomplished the co-ordinated efforts of 10 government departments plus agencies, which develop the plan and the concept. We are now in a position to prevent those things from happening unless they are compatible with the plan. Prior to that—

Mr. Breithaupt: That is indeed very encouraging.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Exactly.

Mr. Breithaupt: That is exactly what should happen.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We are very much able to prevent that happening again. But I may say, prior to that and I get back to what I say about getting 10 departments to totally agree with any concept, that is a natural thing.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: You are really confident that you have lassoed Stan Randall and have him tied down.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is not a very good question for him, I might say.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: I did not intend it to be a good question but—

Mr. Chairman: I wonder if we could have the minister answer the remarks by the member for Kitchener? Let us put you on the list, Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: I said my say last night, you will recall, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Could we count on that for the rest of the day?

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if you would permit us a question on the answer that the minister has given where he said that he does have—these are not his words—supreme authority or final responsibility for decisions of this type—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This authority comes from the cabinet committee.

Mr. Nixon: I believe, previously in this committee, the decision to locate and build the proposed pipeline on the Grand River has been discussed. The minister is no doubt aware that depending on whether or not it goes ahead, the location of an entirely new community was suggested both in the Haldimand-Norfolk municipal study and the study for the industrial development for southwestern Ontario from your department. It is apparent that the decision to build that and the location of the pipeline is going to be the decisive aspect as to where the new community will be located. Might we assume that the decision on that will rest with your recommendation?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, it will. I will bring you right up to date on that because I pursued it after Mr. Good's remarks last night. As of today, the only thing that will be done at this present time, is to put an intake in to service the situation in Haldimand-Norfolk, with sufficient capacity to be expanded if the rest of the site can be developed.

Mr. Nixon: At provincial expense?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: As of today. Yes, at provincial expense.

Mr. Nixon: That is very good.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is right. Kitchener, from this point on, will not need to be involved. I understand they are having a number of problems as to where the pipe line should go anyway.

Mr. Breithaupt: That is indeed the case.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This is all we are going to do. We have to have an intake in there for any circumstances to take care of the local development. But we are going to expand it—give extra capacity, in this instance—at our expense and Hydro's expense to accommodate future expansion if necessary. It is much cheaper to do it now than it would be to have to put another intake in.

Mr. Nixon: Of course.

Mr. Breithaupt: Who will pay for OWRC?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There will be a financial contribution by Hydro because it is for hydro purposes.

Mr. Nixon: They are building now.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: But it can be for other purposes, too.

Mr. Breithaupt: You can understand how we felt under the situation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Of course. I pursued it this morning and we have done this. So we have a little authority, you see. This is evidence of it. There is one more thing, I think, that I see here to comment on. I will ask Mr. H. I. Macdonald to make some more specific comments, if I may, Mr. Chairman, because it has become obvious to me that this is a vote of much interest to the committee.

You made reference to population growth and population shifts and, as I recall it, it was the matter of jobs and people. We believe in the concept of this plan; that it is better to take jobs to people than it is to bring people to jobs. That is rather basic to the concept and that involves the shift to the east and the upper tier of the area within the conceptual plan. That is basic to it.

We think that if there is going to be a continuation of bringing people to jobs in Metro Toronto, it will frustrate the plan itself. We are more concerned about the orderly development of a plan like this, which will make it possible to retain by virtue of job availability, people in their own communities and probably provide for growth in the upper tier, which will attract people to those communities rather than piling them on in the area that we are, I hope, sensibly trying to contain. So, I think, Mr. Chairman, that is about all I want to say in general terms here. I think Mr. H. I. Macdonald might have some specific observations to make.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: I will try to respond to some of the procedural and technical references that were made, because I think that these matters will be of interest to members of the committee, and they have been developing rather quickly.

First of all, the question was raised about the role of the regional development branch in the co-ordination process. The minister has described the structure with the cabinet committee at the top and the Advisory Committee on Regional Development underneath, which consists of the 10 deputy ministers.

The regional development branch, then, really serves as a secretariat, as it were, for this government-wide service co-ordinated by the advisory committee on regional development.

As the minister said, within that committee, there are those who are expert in any number of areas from the building of highways to the location of pipelines. Naturally, the views they have and the technical and operational problems which they face are brought into the equation at that point. Our task, then, in that committee is to try to take the overall view and to take the broad planning view of all of the implications and the particular events.

To a large degree, it is possible to reconcile a lot of those problems there. Those which are not possible for us to reconcile or that must be reconciled within the political governmental process go up to the cabinet committee. There is another checkpoint in this process, too, and that is the Treasury Board. Matters that may come directly to Treasury Board, because of the financial implications, are, in turn, referred back to the advisory committee, if they have regional development implications so that they are vetted for their consistency with the government's regional development plan before being acted upon by the Treasury Board. This is an exercise—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: May I interject to say that was one of the things that happened this morning with respect to the pipeline problem.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Yes, that is where that issue came up, in fact, and so this is a process of living through the development of a horizontal network in a vertical structure. As the minister says, no one denies that it is not strenuous or difficult at times. But it has grown quickly.

Secondly, the question was asked about whether our regional development work was designed to serve geography or people. I think it would be interesting to note that we are working on a concept, now called "geocoding", which the staff here can explain at greater length if you wish, but which, in a nutshell, is designed to try to develop functions and services more related to people than to traditional geographical patterns.

Thirdly, there was the point of consultation. The minister has spoken on that. I would just add that in the process of consultation, of course, is the added input of the regional development councils and of increasing interest to us, the regional advisory boards of civil servants. In each of the 10

regions we have an advisory board of the regional officers of the various departments of government. We have found that the meetings of those regional advisory boards have not only helped as a device of communication between the civil servants in the field, but also have increasingly generated ideas and brought forward problems that have been extremely helpful to the regional development branch and to the advisory committee.

The fourth point dealt with population. As you know, the policy in the Toronto-centred region plan in particular was one of a deliberate attempt to encourage two things: the shift of people away from the present tendency to congregate in the centre of the Metro area and a shifting and dispersal of economic activity around the province. I think this sometimes has been misunderstood and I suppose the best term to use—although it is paradoxical—is the process of “centralized decentralization”, by which I mean the effort to move the future growth of people and economic activity away from one big centre, Metro, but not to have it so widely dispersed that there are no economies of scale. Hence, this is the kind of thing that leads to the growth centre concept, as you know. I mention that point because this relates again to the process of consultation; that urging and that concern was perhaps the strongest theme that came through all of the briefs that were received at the time of the MTARTS presentations and, of course, in the briefs and the recommendations which came out of the three northern development conferences a year ago.

The fifth point was the question of the regional boundaries. As the minister said, we are not wedded to the traditional 10 economic boundaries but because we regard the economic activity as more important than the boundaries, we are also not too concerned about the precision of those boundaries. We are more concerned that we not think of the province as 10 principalities, but rather that we should be concerned with the overspill of economic activity between regions. As you know, the Toronto-centred region covered five of our traditional economic regions, and one of the things we are trying to keep our eye on at all times, as we develop these 10 distinctive regional studies is the importance of the interrelationship between them not losing sight of the fact that ultimately one flows into the other.

Finally, on the question of local approvals and flexibility: Again, as the minister said, when the concept came down it stressed flexi-

bility. Operationally, we have a number of task forces that are identifying the conflicts of various types throughout the area. These task forces again are interdepartmental and each of the task forces is chaired by a member of a department other than our department or the regional development branch. For example, the question was raised about the parkway belt. There is a task force that is tracing through the whole parkway belt and all the municipal concerns it touches upon and private developments which are underway. That task force is chaired by a member of The Department of Municipal Affairs from the community planning branch.

I think the question was raised about the extent to which municipal approval and the community planning branch are involved. They are involved there and, needless to say, the fact that this concept came out at a time when a host of activities were underway led to a number of lesser or greater conflicts that had to be dealt with. Many of these were touched upon in the briefs that came in and others we were able to identify ourselves. The task forces have analysed a number of these. We have a host of things now to place before the government and the Cabinet committee which, as you know, Mr. Minister you will have before you in the coming weeks.

I think those are the principal operational points that I wanted to fill in.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I just want to make one more comment, and I address my remarks to the Leader of the Opposition who indicated there seemed to be a series of overlaps. We do not particularly concern ourselves with overlaps because there are forces outside the specific areas that affect the areas involved. I think Mr. H. I. Macdonald explained that very well. So a little overlap may be a good thing.

Mr. Nixon: Perhaps, but just as long as we are not in the position where a decision is made by private enterprise in the province to locate an important new developmental thrust without the government's awareness. In fact, what the province needs is the government making the decision ahead of time. I would point out that the original thrust at Nanticoke was Hydro, and I do not think there is any reason not to expect that the mass of development in the Bruce Peninsula is going to be another nucleus—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: True.

Mr. Nixon: Then there is the area—what do they call it down there at Kingston?

Mr. N. Whitney (Prince Edward-Lennox): Lennox.

Mr. Nixon: Lennox! Yes, of course. And it may very well be an easy decision to be made that industry is going to want to come into those areas where, for example, there are already docking and water facilities, but it should be the government that provides the oversize and not make an effort at coercion which certainly was attempted by OWRC, a group that comes under the supervision of this minister, to get Brantford and Kitchener and the others to provide that money. And you recall—I will not go over it—there was a time limit set. I often wonder, now that you have said you are going to pay for it yourself, what would have happened if the city council in Brantford had been bluffed into saying, “You are the boss, so we will certainly decide for this pipeline.” That is a poor way to plan—planning by bluff.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Of course it is. I could not agree with you more.

Mr. Nixon: All right. This is something that has just happened in the last few weeks and, as a matter of fact, it was just this moment—and you may not accept this—that you backed down on the bluff that was put forward by the OWRC and said, “We are not going to force you into this after all; we are going to build it.” That is a good decision, but I do not like the approach you made to Brantford over the summer.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not like it either. I do not like it at all.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, can I ask of Mr. Macdonald which departments and commissions are represented on your committee?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: The Advisory Committee on Regional Development comprises The Departments of Agriculture and Food, Tourism and Information, Highways, Trade and Development, Municipal Affairs, Energy and Resources Management, Lands and Forests, The Department of the Prime Minister and our own department.

Mr. Breithaupt: That is only nine.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Nine?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: I am sorry. I will find out.

An hon. member: Perhaps it will show in your remarks.

Mr. Breithaupt: What commissions are represented?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: The Ontario Water Resources Commission, for this purpose, is served by the Deputy Minister of Energy and Resources Management. With respect to the other departments, they join the meetings not infrequently whenever there are matters of concern to them. The alternatives are to have all 22 departments there or to have a hard core which has a greater role most of the time and the others involved as need be. In the task forces we have other agencies involved, such as the Ontario Development Corporation, the Ontario Housing Corporation, OWRC and Hydro.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Scarborough West has been waiting for the floor for some time.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, could I ask three brief questions on this before we wander away from it?

Last spring when the members of the House were invited by members of the community development branch of Municipal Affairs to come over and see how they operate, there was one rather interesting session in which we were querying them as to whether they were aware of such massive new developments such as the Stelco, Dofasco, Hydro and other developments down in the Nanticoke area prior to their taking place. And, to be fair, I think, it was rather an embarrassing question; we pressed it and the officials involved did not utter words, but it was obvious from their appearance that they were not aware before they took place.

Can one then assume in light of what you have just said about the development of a new kind of government machinery, that at least one government department knows what the other government department is about to do now?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I thought I commented on that. I explained the difficulties of reconciling the opinions of the various departments and agencies.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: I said “be aware of.”

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, oh yes.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Not necessarily reconciled because my second question was

on the reconciliation. At least now they are going to be aware of it?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Oh yes!

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Fine. My second question is this. The minister no doubt will recall that famous Kreuger report some five or six years ago on regional development in which he said that it would be impossible to have effective regional development if you did not have a cabinet committee co-ordinating all the departments. Fine. We have now reached that stage.

But he went one step further. I put this question to the minister rather than to the deputy. He said that it would be impossible to have that committee effective unless it were a committee that was directly under the Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) who ultimately has the power to knock heads together if it becomes necessary to knock departmental heads together or agencies heads together.

Further, if the man responsible for the operation of that committee was either a minister or a deputy minister who had otherwise a heavy load of work, he simply could not get the job done. The job was of such monstrous proportions that he needed to be, in effect, a man with deputy minister status directly under the Prime Minister. Everybody would then know that he was operating with the knowledge and approval of, and under the power of the Prime Minister. You have not yet done that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes we have.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Have you?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes. First of all there is a cabinet committee on policy development to review the plans that emerge.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Right.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is the Prime Minister's committee. It is his initiative and he is the chairman.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: But who is the man who is responsible for pursuing the implementation and seeing that the whole ongoing thing works.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: No. But you have missed the point I have made because Kreuger's point was that it is impossible for anybody who is a minister or a deputy. Let us face it, the deputy has a few other responsibilities and Kreuger's point was, in essence,

this is not only a full-time job—it is more than a full-time job. Therefore, you need to have somebody who has deputy minister status, not in a department but for this and this alone. He must be directly responsible to the Prime Minister who chairs the cabinet committee. Have you now found that unnecessary?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, I think we have. The Treasury Board does a great deal in that context I would say. Much of what we are doing lends itself to the appropriate type of budgeting that will be required for implementation at that particular time. The Treasury Board performs a very useful function. To get back to your point. The Treasury Board has a very substantial monetary role, I suppose, because I am also the Treasurer and the chairman of Treasury Board. Proposals coming to Treasury Board for the expenditure of funds that have not cleared through the advisory committee are turned down until they have been cleared there and are found to be compatible. So this is another very important ingredient in the process.

Whether there should be somebody of deputy minister status confined to this and nothing else—I have to suggest that we have a man who is doing it very well and who has great capacity for overtime work.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: I would concede if there was any deputy appropriate for this responsibility it would be the deputy in your department—for the reasons—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: For contact purposes alone.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Right. Except that it seems to me as you move toward regional development of the whole province—not in a sort of a superficial way which quite frankly we have been doing in the regional development councils, but in a meaningful way—that there are going to be a million and one details to be pursued.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is no question about that.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: With all respect for Ian Macdonald—and the fact that he is a Macdonald and therefore can be superhuman on occasion—I suspect it is going to be beyond the capacities of any one man who has other responsibilities.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You may very well be right.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for York Centre would like to ask a question.

Mr. D. M. Deacon (York Centre): Yesterday we had a discussion about the "water resources" role. I am very interested in the announcement about the Grand River intake. You also said yesterday that the whole concept is that the OWRC will supply water and sewage wholesale or basic trunk facilities in these developing corridors. That will be its role.

Should this information not be given out to the municipalities? For example, this morning Metro Chairman Campbell had a meeting with the new mayors in the region of York to offer them water. Should he not be told that he is to deal with the OWRC and the northern municipalities can look to the OWRC to look after their needs.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would hope they would know because this was a policy decision reached quite some time ago in terms of oversizing pipelines. This is not new and wherever it is decreed that there should be overcapacity for future use, if you wish, it is recognized that it is much cheaper to provide it at the time than it is to have to provide another pipeline later on.

Mr. Deacon: What I am concerned about here is that the people do not seem to understand this. On the radio this morning it was outlined as a matter between these new municipalities of York and Metro. It should be understood that Metro is to deal with OWRC and OWRC will look after the municipalities. I think that should be made clear by the government to these municipalities if this new concept is carried out properly.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: As you say, it will have to be clarified.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Scarborough West.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, I missed a good deal of this discussion last night so if I am covering ground that has been covered just tell me. I wanted to ask—following from what Mr. H. I. Macdonald said about bringing jobs to people—what beyond the existing incentive programme, say within the Toronto-centred region plan? What has the government in mind by way of a fairly major economic stimulation towards the periphery over the next number of years, by way of incentives or job relocation or new plant development and so on?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It will be resolved. I suppose the principle method of doing it will be the refinement and the ultimate direction of infrastructure to make these communities where we want to shift the growth and development more viable, if you wish, to be able to accommodate it.

This is well within the jurisdiction of the government and can be done. There are agencies in the government and departments in the government which, if they follow as they must this regional development plan, will give some direction as to where highways, pipelines and like infrastructure will go.

The other thing, of course, is that the other forms of incentive that the government has at hand or is available will also follow the same directional policy.

Mr. Lewis: Right, so that if one of your colleagues wants to grant a generous loan to a struggling corporation he will do so in direction of the pipeline.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well he will do that in a variety of ways.

Mr. Lewis: Wondrous to behold!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would like to think that some of the discussion that preceded your remarks would indicate to you that if this policy is to be implemented then these things have to be done or they cannot be accomplished.

Mr. Lewis: How then—moving beyond an area like the Toronto-centred region—do you see the development of the hinterland in Ontario, say northern Ontario in the context of this kind of primary plan that goes with the Toronto-centred region? Do you not see it desperately difficult given the enormous concentration of wealth, population and power which you are now solidifying at least until the year 2,000? Do you not see it very difficult indeed to give the kind of infrastructure development you talked about?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think it would be more difficult because of the vastness of the area involved. But it is still possible. It is still possible.

Mr. Lewis: How is it?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We discussed that, incidentally, to a rather considerable length last night.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, I talked to my colleague from Thunder Bay (Mr. Stokes) a little about that because I did not want to go over it

unduly. How exactly does one accomplish it? We tried in the EIO loan plan. It was announced in the Lakehead, but it ends up with the northern part of the province receiving thus far 15 per cent of the money and 12 per cent of the jobs. But, in terms of what was to be an emphasis on an underdeveloped area of the province, it has not worked out. How then, when we concentrate so much in the south central region, is it possible to leave to the northern part of the province a real sense that they will be developed?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is what I explained last night. That is the purpose of establishing a Northern Ontario Development Corporation with terms of reference that are different from the terms of reference presently assigned to the Ontario Development Corporation. For this reason, one of the terms of reference may well be that they will give accent to primary industry, which bears a much greater relationship in the north than secondary industry does.

It is difficult even with incentives to attract certain types of secondary industry there. The incentives would have to be so great. This does not mean that there will not be every effort made to attract secondary industry to these remote communities, but, on balance, primary industry is more important.

I think Mr. Jessiman would agree that in the north because primary industry is more compatible with the north, the terms of reference of the new Northern Ontario Development Corporation will be different to those that are down here. Tourism may be an industry that lends itself to much more provincial development in the north than other areas of the province. These are examples and there are many more.

Mr. Lewis: Except that the dependency on primary industry in the north is what has, in effect, done the north in. The dependency is so total that, if they close the mine down in Geraldton, then there is no alternative work to be found for the miners, over 50 per cent of whom are over 55 years of age. That is a pattern which repeats itself in the north and, if all of us feel concerned about the secondary industrial development, then what about the intermediate refining and processing?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I said last night that I do not want to pursue this too far because we are presenting our northwestern Ontario plan in Thunder Bay next Tuesday, so I would rather like to give them first

chance at it, if you do not mind; because if we say too much about it here it is not going to be very novel when they hear it.

Mr. Lewis: All right. What was meant in the Toronto-centred region project report by saying that the proposal can increase its economic role—by that I mean the Toronto-centred region's economic role—in processing resources which currently originate in northern Ontario? What does the government have in mind about processing resources which currently originate in northern Ontario beyond that which now exists, which is obviously the thrust of that proposal?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I rather think you will find some comments about that in the report that we will be presenting next week too.

Mr. Lewis: That report would satisfy my question?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well—

Mr. Lewis: The question, Mr. Minister, which derives directly from your Toronto-centred-region proposal: what did the government have in mind when it talked about increasing its economic role in processing resources? Did you mean new facilities in the Toronto-centred region area? I assume you had in mind certain processing, refining, smelting activities in southern Ontario for northern ores.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not know that we can develop these in southern Ontario. We want to consider the provision of those facilities of the north.

I might say too, in pursuance of your further question, that northeastern Ontario is the only major area designated under the old federal programme. The percentage of EIO aid in the north was considerably lower than it would otherwise have been and the same thing still obtains. This again I mentioned last night. The terms of reference under the department of regional and economic expansion at the federal level is restricted to a very considerable extent.

We have a role to play in there. It has restrictions and their identification with northern Ontario has been rather small because of the restrictions within their plan and presumably because they feel that other provinces have more need than any part of Ontario. We do not agree with this, but I think that has something to do with it.

Mr. Lewis: Not so small, however, that two weeks ago they could not offer Texas Gulf \$8 million as a contribution to its \$62 million, without asking for any equity in return. The federal government has not, on occasion, hesitated to move in and provide major support to private enterprise in northern Ontario in these areas about which we are concerned around the provision of jobs.

I read into your proposal—we understand each other obviously—in the Toronto-centred region report a considerable and uninformed enthusiasm on the part of some of your planners about the possibility of exploiting northern Ontario for the benefit of the south. I think that it is time that pattern was reversed and reversed deliberately and with an equal enthusiasm. One could easily make a policy decision which said that it ends—that from now on in Ontario the processing and refining is done in the north and we do not see the Toronto-centred region as yet another instrument through which the north will increase its frustration. And that is precisely what it spells out in that regional report in no uncertain terms. Your words are clear; I cannot imagine them! I will look forward to the northwestern Ontario report that comes out.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, let us leave it and see what you find in that report after it has been presented.

Mr. Lewis: By all means. The latter part of that reference to northern Ontario sees the development in the south as a way of moving it to major markets in the Chicago-Detroit-Cleveland industrial area. Again I want to ask, Mr. Minister, why is it felt necessary, when developing a plan which will govern the growth of the southernmost part of the province for at least another 30 years—we are talking about the year 2000—why is it necessary to increase the dependency on American markets and on branch plant economy at a time when the province had an opportunity at least to make an effort to strike off in other, presumably, more Canadian directions?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You must have read those sections differently than I did. The net effect of the plan is to resist, if not impede, the pull of the United States in that area. We are trying to pull it in another direction and the plan so states. The comments in the Toronto-centred region plan say that.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: As far as population and economic activity is concerned, the main force, as you know, with which we are contending has been the pull of geography and economic activity into southwestern Ontario, and in turn into the American markets. And there is now some effort to reverse that; to increase first of all processing in Ontario vis-à-vis the United States, and secondly the north vis-à-vis the south of Ontario, but not to look at these as being mutually exclusive.

The Wong-Hodge pilot study was mentioned last night. One of the reasons we commissioned that study was to try to isolate areas in which further processing in the north was economically feasible in a congregated fashion.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There was concern expressed about that study and why it was confined to northeastern study, but we were able to get the sample we needed there and make it applicable across northern Ontario.

Mr. Lewis: Do you not think there is value in a fairly major governmental subsidy even of the—dare I say it—the public sector in order to develop the kind of processing and refining requirements of northern Ontario, however tough it may be to do?

I respect that the exemptions which have been granted so far have been granted on the argument, according to the Minister of Mines, that to build the facilities in northern Ontario would be very awkward because of the way in which the ore bodies are located and the way in which the geography sets itself out. But does one not have to make a rather special exertion in these cases.

I do not see how we are serving matters to process in southern Ontario for distribution to the Detroit-Chicago-Cleveland market. I do not see how you can talk about reversing the process with the United States when your whole assumption of the Toronto-centred region plan is the “northeastern quadrant of North America”—“the heartland of American industry” you called it—found in the Chicago-St. Louis-Cincinnati-Cleveland quadrilateral.

All your economic—and with them your social—assumptions are that the continental relationship is so fixed, so total, that for us to attempt to alter it would be futile. What we will try to do is refine it a little more. Our radials will reflect, in a more sophisticated way, the patterns of growth and development. But we are hooked in and will never break loose, so let us not kid ourselves

the way some of those economic weirdos do. Let us just capitulate.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: What economic weirdos are you referring to?

Mr. Lewis: Well I do not know, I think that if Stanley Randall never defines the terms—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well how can you refer to them as weirdos if you do not know them?

Mr. Lewis: —I have my suspicions, but they are not friendly suspicions.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Your suspicions are not well-founded at this point in time.

Mr. Lewis: My suspicions have never been on other grounds than they are now, so what is the use of arguing? I would like to have it explained to me why all your assumptions must lock us into a branch plant system and all your radials of growth and development reflect that—or the majority of your radials of growth and development reflect that certainly.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well I do not totally agree with you. These markets are a two-way street to a very considerable extent I suppose, and without getting into a prolonged philosophical discussion. I do not know that that is what estimates are all about anyway. I think maybe we could draw your attention to the extent to which the auto pact works very well, and it certainly has established more than a branch plant economy in Ontario because it is largely vested here. If you are referring to branch plant economy in that context, I have to say you are wrong because it has probably been one of the greatest things that has ever happened to Canada. It is a hell of a lot more than a branch plant economy here now.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, but hardly negotiated by the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: But with the full support and concurrence of the Province of Ontario. Of course, it was not ours to negotiate. It was a federal negotiation, and quite properly.

Mr. Lewis: Where you have power to negotiate—like redirecting the economic growth patterns for Ontario for the next 30 years—you capitulate, rather than negotiate. There is not a thing in your document which directs our economic growth in ways other than by a reinforcement of branch plantery. And

why; why is it that there is not any department of government which sees its role as reversing the process?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, I do not agree with you that we are not doing that and I think I might say—

Mr. Lewis: Well okay; I wish in the—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Nor do I agree with you that there still does not have to be a little bit of continentalism.

Mr. Lewis: I am not suggesting that the trading patterns will alter overnight or that there will not be a case when there will be a considerable import-export market. I am just asking for even a jot of appreciation in this report—to the year 2000—which says that in Ontario we can shift towards a more Canadian sense of growth and away from the American sense of growth.

You have seen your own graphs in that Toronto-centred region study? They are quite out of this world. It is as though the graph makers had lost control. It is as though they simply said, “Well, everything goes in the direction of the United States in 1970, therefore everything shall go in that direction in the year 2000, and we will simply accept that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, it says the reverse of that.

Mr. Lewis: It does, does it? Well I am sitting with the Plate 1 in front of me, called “Principal, Economic and Cultural Radials”, which is the plate that reflects your series of economic and social assumptions about the Toronto-centred region for 30 years, and you have thrown three or four of those radials into Canada, and you have thrown all the rest of them into the United States.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Your interpretation is your own. The graph to which you make reference indicates the situation as it now stands; our proposals are intended to reverse that.

Mr. Lewis: No, your proposals are not intended to reverse that and you know they are not intended to reverse that, because your words are clear.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I know what they are intended to do better than you do.

Mr. Lewis: Well I am sorry. I think that you should look more carefully at the assumptions in your report, because the assumptions in your report talk about how you categorize

the region, and your report is a Toronto-centred region development plan and it is meant to encompass 1970-2000.

Those are your population estimates, and everything in your report talks about the northeast quadrant of North America, and the heartland of American industry. You talk about the market of 90 million people within 500 miles radius, with manufacturing prominence as "a result of the adjacent location to American firms with branch plants producing for the Canadian market."

You talk about "increasing economic interdependence". You talk about the "Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland quadrilateral". Do not tell me what the document does not say.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well now, Mr. Macdonald will tell you, and maybe you will believe him.

Mr. Lewis: It is your initial statement. I do not have it in front of me but I read it carefully and well. I have the quotes in front of me.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You placed your interpretation on it but you have not interpreted the purpose for which we may—

Mr. Lewis: You did all that? You did all that to show us what it was like in 1970, but did not take the trouble to show how the directions would change within 30 years? I think you would have had some pride in that, Mr. Minister; had you intended any you would have shown us.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Mr. Macdonald is going to make a comment or two if he may.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to suggest that the two factors are unrelated, the one factor being the actual distribution and placement of people and economic activity—and the other being the question of indigenous industry or Canadian ownership of that economic activity, wherever it may be located. There is, of course, a relationship; and therefore the set of policies which might be designed to deal with foreign ownership or with the branch plant economy are related to, but nonetheless separate from, the planning objectives in terms of the distribution and of people and economic activity, whoever may be directing them.

However, what one is seeking to encourage in this process is Canadian companies that can be efficient enough to export to the

U.S., or to whatever market. As you know, the branch plant economy has had a historic relationship to the Canadian tariff, and to operating within the limits of the Canadian market.

If one can accomplish the dual process of encouraging more domestic processing of resources in Ontario, or in Canada, and at the same time, do that on a scale—and on an efficient basis—sufficient to permit exports of the final product to the U.S. or to whatever other market, as has been the case in Stelco, this would be, in my view, an ultimately desirable objective.

Perhaps it is not proper for me to go further, sir, as to what other policies might be designed in that direction, but I offer that as an opinion on the relationship.

Mr. Lewis: Well, that is certainly fair enough, and I know Mr. Macdonald, and he knows me, well enough from previous associations. I do not want to assassinate him by association.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You know me by long association too and you do not mind giving me hell.

Mr. Lewis: It is not your character Mr. Minister. It is unimpeachable. I recognize that it is tough to offer other policies. It is particularly tough to offer them because of the policies which are most notorious on the part of this government; and let us face it, the forgivable loans policy is the primary incentive policy. We know where that thrust tends to take us, so that you have to work pretty hard to demonstrate to us that what the government really intends to do is to develop indigenous Canadian industry.

What really saddened me about the report—and I accept the continentalism of the government and I understand that there are a great many members in the cabinet who think that it is a positive virtue and that the economics must be pulled—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Some.

Mr. Lewis: Some members of the cabinet?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Some continentalism.

Mr. Lewis: Some continentalism. Well, I fail to see where there are many restraints these days, or constraints.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You must believe in that in another context.

Mr. Lewis: I believe in it in a very limited way.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You believe it in another context. There is a very substantial influence on the economy of Canada because of the American influence on branch plant labour unions.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, I see. I am sorry I was not subtle, to catch what was coming.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, you were not subtle enough. There is very substantial influence on the economy through that medium.

Mr. Lewis: I see. Well, I am sure it is a positive one then.

The point being, I think, Mr. Chairman, that this plan does that which has not been done up until now by the government. Up until now the government has developed most of the economic policies, primary or secondary, in the direction of economic dependence. Whether it is Inco on one hand, or Dunlop on the other, or Frigidaire on the third, it is primarily in the direction of economic dependence.

Now, what you have done for the first time, in the Toronto-centred region plan, is point out that this is not simply an ad hoc aberration, the product of the policies of the ministry of Trade and Development. This is a carefully calculated policy which comes out of the Treasury branch—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Right.

Mr. Lewis: —to develop our growth, our economic growth, along certain avenues for the next 30 years unimpeded.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Right.

Mr. Lewis: Well, we are going to have to reverse that, I am afraid.

An hon. member: You are?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, I think we will have to do that. I really think that your plan is sealing the fate of Ontario as a dependency. That is what will result from it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I suppose I should have known I would not get any degree of enthusiasm or agreement over a plan that would produce, under any circumstances.

Mr. Lewis: No, some of your plans I read with great interest. But the micro and macro plans that flowed from Haldimand and Norfolk and Toronto-centred region plan were

not all that impressive in what they meant to the people of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They were not altogether designed to impress everybody. They were designed to impress a lot of people, and they are impressing a lot of people.

Mr. Lewis: Well, maybe they are. Maybe they will. I doubt it. Sorry about that.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, just two specific things I would like to clarify; before we move on there may be some others.

In your announcement, Mr. Minister, about the enlargement of the intake for the pipeline that may be built up the Grand. This is tantamount to a planning decision that the pipeline will be built, is it?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, not necessarily. I do not see how it can be until the other areas that are interested in it can resolve whether they want a pipeline from Lake Huron or from Lake Erie.

Mr. Nixon: The \$1.7 million figure is what occurs to me as the cost of the oversizing. It is possible that this commitment would be made even though the oversizing may not be required.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Oh yes, it is.

Mr. Nixon: The other thing connected with that is that in listening to the presentation of the Haldimand-Norfolk community planning study, I had the impression that the building of the pipeline—at least for the first 15 miles or so—would be the basic turning point on the decision for the location of a new community. Can you give any comments as to whether that decision has been arrived at by this planning group or whether this planning group is about to make a decision on that location? I would not ask you where it was because I do not suppose you would tell me anyway.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I will have to rely on someone else to be as specific. The original need for the pipeline, of course, is to serve the new industries down there. The original need for—

Mr. Nixon: I am talking exclusively on the oversizing, which is about a \$1.7 million commitment. You have said it does not necessarily mean that the government or the planning group has decided that sometime, under some circumstances, the pipeline will be built. However, the decision to locate a

new town depends upon the building of the pipeline—at least the optimum location depends upon the building of the pipeline. I would think that this would be in the ambit of the responsibility of the group that you are describing.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Correct.

Mr. Nixon: But you cannot announce any particular decisions.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not think we can be specific yet, because I do not think those determinations have been made. You may correct me if you wish, Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: I think, sir, the distinction is simply this, that a decision had to be taken about servicing the local problem emanating from Hydro and Nanticoke and the industries there. On a related point, there was a possibility that the Lake Erie pipeline might be one option, the Lake Huron another option and so on. It was not possible yet to determine in a planning context what the recommendation would be about the ultimate pipeline, among those options, or indeed what its location might be in terms of a utilities corridor.

However, if the decision ultimately came to be one for Lake Erie, it would be much more economical to have made provision to tie in with Nanticoke. Here I get a little out of my OWRC depth, but it would be easier to make the provision for that attachment now, technically as it were, than to try to accommodate to it later. So that the decision made now looks after the immediate problem and makes provision technically for extension if the decision goes that way. The issue is by no means ready for decision.

Mr. Breithaupt: Of course, your decision even at this point might mean that the over-sizing of the intake may well be required to service the immediate area with or without a pipeline.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Exactly; absolutely! That is a contingency too. We do not know where these communities are located but we do know that—

Mr. Nixon: He says he cannot do both.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, no, but at the moment we do know that when Nanticoke is developed and the other industries there that there is going to be a community developed around that area to some extent in any case. When you talk about an intake and a short stub pipeline, I think it is going

to be needed under any circumstances within the area.

Mr. Breithaupt: This is whether Kitchener's water, for example, would come from Lake Huron or not?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is right. I think there is an element of prudence associated with this in terms of the over-capacity because the area is going to grow. As I mentioned before, it is economically much better to build the capacity at the time than to have to add to it later on.

Mr. Breithaupt: The decision is an excellent one.

Mr. Nixon: What I am concerned with, Mr. Chairman, unless you want to pursue that further . . . Since we are concerned with the voting of money for particular purposes, I notice on page 183 in the middle, under Regional Development, funds for information services, \$75,000. Then, in addition to that, publications, reports and special expense \$113,000. Can you give me a bit more information on that?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You mean the \$113,000 you see deleted here, do you not? Well this is where it is put in now. You might explain that Mr. Macdonald if you would.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: The funds for information services are mainly the public presentations of the various regional reports such as the one that will take place next Tuesday in Thunder Bay. The other item includes the other publications of the branch including certain research support. Perhaps Dr. Thoman can describe that in finer detail.

Dr. R. S. Thoman (Director, Regional Development Branch): That would involve, first of all, the actual publications—the reports themselves as a part of the presentation. Then, in addition there is our university research programme. For example, you are aware of the current field study that has been published under those auspices. One is basically for publications. The other for the actual presentation process.

Mr. Nixon: I was quite impressed actually with the presentation of the Toronto-centred plan. It was quite dramatic. I am not prepared to say that that style of presentation is worth the \$75,000. But, Mr. Treasurer, you probably missed the impact since you were one of the stars. The theatre was

darkened and Ontario was blasting out from the stereo sound system.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Was it not terrific?

Mr. Nixon: There was a slide presentation and when the lights went down and spots went over to the side, I thought surely that Englebert Humperdink or somebody would be coming out.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Were you disappointed?

Mr. Nixon: But it was just our three friends telling us about the Toronto-centred region. I can see that \$75,000 would soon be lapped up if that kind of a presentation—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We tried to get Barbra Streisand.

Mr. Nixon: Since I am from the farm I might be taking a picayune approach to the expenditure of public funds, but I do get a little offended at this waste. But from the reaction of the audience, I think they enjoyed the, let us say, the artistic nuances of the presentation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Now let me say we tried to get Barbra Streisand but in the interests of the economy—

Mr. Nixon: She was busy, I understand.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: Are we finished with the development?

Mr. Chairman: Well, have you got something on your mind?

Mr. Lawlor: I want to return, Mr. Chairman, to where we left off a number of hours ago on federal-provincial relationships. We have not as yet explored to any extent and I think we are under some obligation to consider matters like shared costs programmes and these inter-relationships between the two levels of government. I do not think we have to spend a great deal of time on it.

I just want to say though before getting into that, that a comment was made yesterday that I felt was somewhat off base and fallacious, touching the fiscal nightmare controversy of a couple of years ago. If I remember that situation correctly—and I served on the committee involved—it arose out of the Smith committee submissions that with any projections—and I will not go into them

very deeply—as you came into 1974-75 the revenue gaps were going to be astonishing. At page 205 he says that they would go to more than \$1.3 billion by 1975 just to finance existing programmes.

You know it intrigues me—and I will not seek to make an analysis today, perhaps on some other occasion—as to why Smith was so wrong. Sometimes it would be, I think, wise and beneficial to our purposes to go into the intricacies of that particular position. Certainly, if I may say so, one of the elements in which he was deeply wrong was on the basis of his projected tax returns, particularly in personal income tax.

In 1969, he thought it would be \$402 million; it was actually \$598 million and while he projected \$428 million for 1970, the projections now are \$712 million. That alone would account for considerable revenues—without going to the corporations at other levels of taxation—coming into this province which were undreamed of by that particular committee. It also has a detrimental effect and leaves a kind of, I suppose, a bone in my throat on this whole exercise about fiscal nightmares and whatnot that were gone through. Apart from picking up a bit of lore along the way, it obviously had very little point.

The whole of his predictions were at fault and the thing on which he based all his recommendations and whatnot has been proved completely fallacious. In other words, the Smith report, like many of these economic documents, over the years was rendered nugatory in the very process of writing it. As I say, they gave members of the committee some kind of insights into various areas of the revenue and expenditure picture of this province and the possibilities. Apart from that, the cost \$3 million dollars, I believe, hardly warrants what the upshot of that particular report comes to be at this day and age.

To return to the shared cost programmes. Perhaps we would like to start this way, just for the historical record, as to the inter-relationship between these two governments—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: If I might interject to say that you might first inform me—I am awfully dumb—what does nugatory mean?

Mr. Lawlor: Useless, insignificant.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well then, why not use useless or insignificant? As far as I am concerned—

Mr. Lawlor: It will add to your vocabulary.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: You have to remember that hindsight is 20/20.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Very well, we will let that one lay. I would say, with respect to the Smith committee, that his figures were reconciled completely in 1968 by our own taxation and fiscal policy branch. It did not invalidate his figures but it brought them up to date.

Mr. Lawlor: Is it possible to obtain those reconciliation figures? I would like to see it just for—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It probably appeared in one of our budget papers.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: You are going to have to work it all out. It is all there.

Mr. Lawlor: The budget paper piece does not contain a reconciliation. However, I have been through—I have been seeking this kind of information. I do not think it is there but we will take that up—

I was saying that the federal government in 1952 had 73 per cent of all the revenue before transfers in the province, and 67 per cent of all revenues after transfers. I spent 66 per cent of all expenditures in the country, less transfers. That is in 1952. In 1971, it has come down from a position of having 73 per cent to 52 per cent of all revenues and 40 per cent after transfers.

The province, in 1952, had 15 per cent before transfers and 20 per cent afterwards and 19 per cent expenditures after transfers. Its position then has accordingly, widened vis-à-vis the federal government so that in 1971, it has 35 per cent of all the revenues—the province's—and 40 per cent of all expenditures after transfers. There is an evolutionary process even within the confines of our present constitution, a considerable shifting taking place as to both revenues and expenditures fields between the two levels of government. This is happening irrespective and this is an ongoing process which the tax structure committee would indicate would be an increasing feature of our economic life in the future.

I have—and I think every Canadian may have—some misgivings about the process—we will come to it under another head—of the shift from the determination of the fiscal policy of the whole country out of the hands

of Ottawa into the hands of the provinces. This is a real possibility and is taking place and we will have to forfend against it. You will have to adopt policies, which I do not see yet evident, to bring the two governments into accommodation—all three levels of the government really—into accommodation under the particular head.

Perhaps the bluntest way in which I could get the government's thinking under these estimates would be to simply ask the Treasurer as to whether or not, and why not—do we think we ought to, in our revenue sharing, adopt the position consonant with the Province of Quebec. Does he feel—he has not done so, he has not seen fit to take into his own possession the numerous plans of the shared field to take them into his own bivouac and to take the personal tax—up to 50 per cent of the personal income tax derivable from the province—back into the Treasury. Are there good reasons? Is there a loss of revenue involved?

Could he give me any indication of the extent? Is Quebec doing it on its side of the fence simply because of xenophobic—or rather xenothetic reasons, I suppose—because of national sentiment in that province which simply wants to run its own programme and will suffer a loss in the process of doing so. Or what are the various things that balance out here in your reaching a decision to stay where you are with respect to the shared cost programmes, rather than adopt the Quebec position?

Secondly, as the Treasurer is well aware, Benson has proposed the abolition of the whole business of abatements. I suppose there are political reasons behind that but in any event, they will take their tax and you can add your tax on top, on a percentage basis, so far as that programme is concerned; that comes into effect from then on. I wanted to know what the sentiments of this government were about that possibility. Whether you found that objectionable—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No.

Mr. Lawlor: You do not?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No. Do you want me to pursue that a little bit now?

Mr. Lawlor: If you wish.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We are very much interested in fiscal transfers in preference to shared cost programmes. We have made our submissions to the federal government over a rather substantial period of time. We would sooner have the fiscal trans-

fers, not because there is any material financial gain in them. There is not in Quebec. It puts the administration of the programmes into the provincial orbit. It provides for the choosing of priorities more than it does through shared-cost programmes.

Shared-cost programmes are very similar to our conditional grants. They direct the expenditure funds along lines that may not be priority lines in this province. So this is the reason we would prefer the fiscal transfers rather than shared-cost programmes.

Now there are two forms of equalization in Canada. One is the equalization formula, to which we are strong adherents, even to the extent that should the formula change, requiring greater participation by Ontario, I think we would follow our present policy.

There is another form of equalization that takes place in shared-cost programmes because—we get less than we put in. We do not quarrel with the fact of equalization. I think we prefer it in explicit rather than implicit terms. I say this as a matter of fact, that in 1968 the federal government's revenues from Ontario exceeded what they put back in terms of shared-cost programmes and by other means. Something in the order of \$1.4 billion. That was in 1968. It is substantially more than that today.

Mr. Lawlor: You documented that very well.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We thought it was information that the people of Ontario should have.

Mr. Lawlor: I thought it was a bit grudging though.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not necessarily. We would prefer—

Mr. Lawlor: You give lip service to the shared cost—to the equalization formula.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is more than lip service. We would sooner do it in explicit, rather than implicit, terms.

Mr. Lawlor: You are saying that it gives you, if you can add your percentage on top, an open-ended possibility as to both corporation and personal income tax; particularly personal income tax, which is the development tax. This gives you enormous flexibility internally.

What do you say about disrupting, either in that form or in the form of increasing or of decreasing the federal government's

control of fiscal policy? Do you think that can be dangerous, if the provinces eat up a greater share of the federal taxes in this way?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not necessarily. We think there can be a bigger percentage of fiscal transfers—substantially bigger—without injuring the federal government's ability to monitor those things.

Mr. Lawlor: Up to, say, 50 per cent, perhaps?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, 51 for the feds, 49 for us would do.

Mr. Lawlor: I want to, in line with the Smith committee, volume 3, page 37, where the claim has been made against you over the years of your refusal to make disclosure of what the federal contributions into the Ontario treasury really are—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I just disclosed them now.

Mr. Lawlor: Do not take umbrage. I am in the process of commending you.

Following those recommendations you have now embodied on page 81 or so a complete rundown of the grants coming in from the federal government and I will not go over the details of each of those grants. The only thing that I would like to know is if you could indicate to me—at the bottom you say the total that goes to the provincial government is \$475 million in conditional grants. That is understandable.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: What page are we on?

Mr. Lawlor: Page 81. I do not know if you are the proper minister to take off on a constitutional issue, but there are numerous people who argue that if the federal government trespasses upon, impinges on a preserve of the province—and there are 92—that it may do so if it gives unconditional grounds but not if it gives conditional grounds. Have you any opinion about that?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We have some opinions about the constitutional aspects of certain programmes. There is some serious doubt as to whether the federal government can touch people of a jurisdiction for a purpose that is constitutionally that of the province.

Mr. Lawlor: Perhaps it is not wise at this stage to get into a constitutional debate.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You had some doubts about whether I was the person to talk to. At any rate, suit yourself.

Mr. Lawlor: No, not in the least. I think you are highly competent.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You seem to have some doubts as to whether I am the minister to talk about constitutional matters.

Mr. Lawlor: The Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) would seem to be perhaps the more proper individual. I do not mean to offend you in any way.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not think it is necessary to take unnecessary umbrage.

Mr. Lawlor: I am not angry one bit. Under this particular head I could not differentiate on constitutional grounds, the grants to institutions of higher education or to hospitalization purposes over against Medicare. You were quite pleased to accept one. I do not understand why you should pick some weird reason and reject the other.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The hospital programme, of course. That was a matter that was done by agreement with the federal government and the province. The other one was not walked into with any degree of enthusiasm.

Mr. Lawlor: It is just because you happen to have certain prejudices; nothing to do with constitutional issues.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I have been insulted by many people.

Mr. Lawlor: I did not get an answer as to the difference between granting on an unconditional basis and the conditional, but again—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Unconditional grants and conditional grants are different because conditional grants involve a determination of how the grants may be spent. When that is conditional upon situations that are constitutionally the province's, then there is a trespass in constitutional terms, unless it is done by agreement. Imposed unilaterally it is a trespass.

Mr. Lawlor: Surely if the province is asked to make no contribution whatsoever and it is wholly done out of the federal largesse, have you objections even then?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, we have no objections of the programmes for which they want to make conditional grants meet the

priorities that properly serve the people of Ontario. We have no objection at all and I will pursue that a little further. There are times, many times, where the best you can do is take a conditional grant to get some of your money back. You never get it all back through a shared cost programme. Never.

Mr. Lawlor: No, because of the equalization situation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is implicit equalization.

Mr. Lawlor: Of course.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Explicit equalization we are all for, but not implicit equalization. I think we should have something to say about it.

Mr. Breithaupt: This is an apparent cost of Confederation in many ways.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Indeed it is, but we think we should have the constitutional right, at least, to pursue this a little better than we do.

Mr. Lawlor: There is the rising threat of the incursions, if you will, of the federal government at the municipal level with payments directly to municipalities under a number of programmes. Some of these payments are made direct and they are made without participation by you; you are not asked to contribute any money. If you follow the pattern that has emerged in the United States of America, contrary to the states rights doctrine of their constitution, the unfolding pattern is that the federal government becomes largely responsible for most urban renewal, for instance, for most areas. If you find your hands tied, as you claim you do because of your revenue position, what real objection can you have if the federal government, as they do in the United States, enters on a programme or urban renewal when you yourself are unable to do so, and therefore it does not get done at all?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, you are not quite correct there, either. We were full participants in their urban renewal programme and still are but the federal government in its wisdom decided, very sharply and substantially, to reduce their urban renewal programme. We are still prepared to participate to the extent that we are required to do but we can only participate now in terms of the allocation of funds which is made to the Province of Ontario. They reduced their total budget for Canada by \$25 million and our share of that is \$5 million.

Mr. Breithaupt: I think that is obvious in the Kitchener situation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Exactly. If we are to be partners and share, we can share only the amount that they are prepared to provide. This is what is frustrating urban renewal. We were willing partners in the urban renewal programme in terms of their previous budgetary limits.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): I know, Mr. Chairman, that the urban renewal programme is not constitutionally strictly a federal matter. It could simply be a wholly provincial matter. You have touched on the constitution but there is nothing to stop you from having your own urban renewal programme without talking to the federal government at all.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would agree with the generality of that, but when we decide to do it on a partnership basis, which was quite acceptable to both levels of government, then we can only be participants to the extent of the federal participation as well.

Mr. Trotter: Surely there is nothing stopping you doing as you please.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We are still prepared to pursue this with them as long as it is a partnership arrangement at any reasonable level.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Lakeshore has the floor.

Mr. Lawlor: To what extent have they cut back on the technical and vocational grants in aid?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is phased now.

Mr. Lawlor: There is \$150 million left in the fund, however.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think it has been reapportioned.

Mr. Lawlor: Did you get your share of that \$150 million this year?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not know whether it was this year or not, but we have been getting our share, and it has been a full share because we had made fuller utilization of the fund than any other province so the remaining share for us was very small.

Mr. Lawlor: I have before me a Benson statement of the House of Commons on June 8, of this year in which he speaks about the

phasing out and says that the credit remaining to the provinces is what I said, \$150 million and that would be paid out to the provinces over a period of two years.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Right.

Mr. Lawlor: My question then is are you in receipt of moneys from the federal government this year?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We are out because we had used up almost our total allowance.

Mr. Lawlor: In advance?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: In advance. We had utilized the programme much more rapidly than the other provinces so the proportionate share left was much smaller.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, coming back to the book on page 81, I just want you to straighten me out on something. The total to the municipalities is \$17.3 million; what does that represent?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Where are we now? Page 81 again?

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, 81.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We will get that information. I am presuming that these are payments direct to municipalities.

Mr. Lawlor: Oh, I see. I would like to know whether that is the case—whether they are direct to municipalities and the breakdown of it.

There is railway grade crossings, for instance, that they paid direct to the municipality.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Grade separation fund?

Mr. Lawlor: I have just written down railway grade crossing.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, that is provided to provinces as well as to municipalities. Winter works may be an example, I believe, that was continuing in that year.

Mr. Lawlor: Continuing in that year?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, and that programme is not on any more. But both the province and the municipalities participate in the grade separation fund.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, on the whole, rather than go on your own in certain areas, you have no constitutional objection to joint-cost programmes?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Except because—

Mr. Lawlor: Except Medicare.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Except because of the priority nature, they direct the programmes in areas that may not be priorities to us.

Mr. Lawlor: We would have possibly some objection—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This is where we prefer fiscal transfers or block grants without any conditions attached because we would assign them to what we think are higher priorities.

Mr. Lawlor: You see, I think there is some feasibility on the federal government granting direct to municipalities and regional governments for pollution control. I think you exercise an enormous jealousy and a very restrictive attitude towards the participation of the federal government with your creatures.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: What is the magic of the federal government doing it rather than provide the funds to the province to do it? The municipalities are constitutionally part of this province.

Mr. Lawlor: What is the magic the other way?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Better direction again in a parlay sense.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, but all you are saying there is that you can reallocate funds to what you think are your priorities, whereas the priorities for the whole country may run counter to yours and may, in the view of the federal government, have higher priority. Is there not a conflict there, which I do not think you should fight so intransitively as you do?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We do not fight. I will give you an example where this is dealt with at the time the previous federal government decided to spend \$100 million for sewage works in our municipalities with certain limitations and conditions. It was their original intent to deal directly with the municipalities and they discovered they could not do it efficiently without using our own Water Resources Commission. We think that applies in a variety of directions, in a variety of ways.

We are administratively geared to deal with municipalities after decades of experience. I think that in many circumstances the federal government would admit that to be true and I think that is maybe why they are not pur-

suing the direct relationship, probably right now. They do not have the counterpart of The Department of Municipal Affairs. They do not have a number of things, statutory, regulatory or administrative.

Mr. Lawlor: There is a thing called a municipal loan fund which gives money to municipalities for capital expenditures for which they cannot find any other resource.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is termed the municipal improvement corporations.

Mr. Lawlor: You work in conjunction with the federal authorities on that?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, that is our own.

Mr. Lawlor: That is your own?

Mr. Breithaupt: That is for municipalities that do not have sufficient borrowing power on the market on their own.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, that is right. It is a sort of a borrowing court of last resort. If they cannot do the job in the marketplace then they can come to us. We have expanded that fund; we have expanded its terms of reference rather broadly lately.

Mr. Breithaupt: Even the approach to that fund would still require approval from the Municipal Board, would it not?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, it would.

Mr. Lawlor: Does money come in from the federal government to that fund, or is that wholly owned?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is all provincial.

Mr. Lawlor: It is a wholly owned subsidiary, I see.

Clarence Barber, at 39 of his, I think, very penetrating piece of writing called "Theory of Fiscal Policies Applied to a Province," which I recommend to all gathered here—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That may be a good reason why we should not read it.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, you paid for it, you should get some benefit out of it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, we probably have read it already.

Mr. Lawlor: Making a statement, precisely of that kind, shows your obtuseness. It leaves you precisely a failure in exercising the kind of fiscal policy that I was talking about here yesterday. In any event, on another point

with respect to municipalities, he recommends, he said, to be fully effective provincial fiscal policies should be carried out in co-ordination with the federal government, and there should be some arrangements made to help ensure the policies of the various provincial governments are complementary.

He also goes on, and just out of his head if I may pause to say that there are instances where nevertheless it would be fiscally valid and worthwhile for provinces to go against the federal government in the determination of the internal policy of that province which, in part, you have been doing of late over against Trudeau's insistence on rather rigid anti-inflationary pressures, but, in any event, he goes on:

There is a need, too, for policies designed to secure effective co-operation at the municipal level, particularly in respect to municipal capital expenditures. Proposals were made for an annual economic outlook and fiscal policy conference sponsored by the Economic Council, for a regular system of grants toward the cost of municipal construction, jointly sponsored by the federal government and the provinces with the size of the grant to be varied on a counter-cyclical basis.

Have you placed under advisement that particular recommendation which he repeats a number of times in this—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You might read our budget papers which reflect some of the things that you are talking about. You will see them in our own budget papers.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes. I saw nothing that brought into being, on a permanent basis, a joint federal agency to so provide. You say you have not got that in your budget paper, do you?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We have hammered it inside and outside the Legislature and the government. There is a great need for a federal-provincial co-ordinating agency. We have said that and I am sure—

Mr. Lawlor: I see the hon. Leader of the Opposition nodding his head because it is true.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Try budget paper A, and see what you find in there.

Mr. Lawlor: What response have you got thus far from the federal government on it?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Up to this time, nothing encouraging.

Mr. Lawlor: I beg your pardon; I did not hear.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Up to this point in time, I have to say truthfully no indications.

Mr. Lawlor: No indications?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No I am afraid not.

Mr. Lawlor: There are a couple of other matters I would like to pursue.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: If it goes back to what you heard me say, I think yesterday, these things can no longer be dealt with in isolation—

Mr. Lawlor: No, if I may interject at that point, you know with respect to much of what you say I agree. For instance, this business of isolation on the comprehensive tax base, that cannot be done in isolation. The Act was perfectly valid. We will come to taxes in a few minutes, I suspect.

Have you got your acceleration by one month of your tax revenues from the federal government?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We get it next year. We have reached agreement on that. It may not reflect total revenue but it may be a substantial percentage of it. This was taken up at a conference by all provinces and the federal government agreed to do it.

Mr. Breithaupt: What percentage do you expect to be able to receive.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not know. I expect it will be awfully close to the maximum, but there may be some adjustments that have to be made. We proposed that if they could not give it all to us they could give us a substantial portion, leaving some room for subsequent adjustments.

Mr. Breithaupt: Would you say 90 per cent would be a substantial portion?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, I would say that would be quite feasible. It might even be higher than that.

Mr. Lawlor: Well that is a nice little windfall coming into the budget picture in the near future.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It helps cash flow.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, \$150 million involved overall in that particular—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is provided for in the budget again.

Mr. Lawlor: Well that is fine. To what extent do you expect to get moneys in on the \$867 million of net equalization in estate tax payments in this forthcoming fiscal year?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not equalization.

Mr. Lawlor: You will not get anything on equalization, but to what extent do you expect to participate in that \$867 million?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Of estates tax?

Mr. Lawlor: It is basically, I suppose, down to that. He is increasing the amount forthcoming. He has raised it actually to \$920 million. Is that all equalization?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Just a moment until I look at the documents here. Table C(2), page 93, sets out in detail not only that but everything else. It is all there in complete detail.

Mr. Breithaupt: What are the estate tax payment amounts in this budget?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Just a moment. Share of federal estate tax estimated in the last fiscal year produced \$26.8 million. Our estimate for the current year is \$26 million as our share of the federal estate tax.

Mr. Lawlor: I think that finishes my remarks.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Our revenue portion from the federal government, or all taxation, is in detail on page 893.

Mr. Chairman: Any other discussion under this particular item? We have covered regional development, economic planning. As a matter of fact this is the second time we have been into federal-provincial affairs.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Everybody should read our budget, and budget reports. There is a great deal of information in that.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Kingston and the Islands.

Mr. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): This could be under federal-provincial, I guess. Has there been any study of industries in the province which are pretty drastically feeling the effects of foreign competition, particularly merchandise that is produced, say, in countries such as Japan, and which are having a real effect on some of the industries in the province. What can be done as far as

we are concerned and what pressure can be brought on the federal government to do something to protect these particular industries.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, we have a continuing committee. There is no special study, but there is a continuing study being made of this. A good example would be of the effect this had had on Cornwall, for example. That is an on-going study. We have made reference to the federal authorities on these things and, on the other hand, they quite properly say that we enjoy a very favourable trade balance with Japan so that if we are going to be able to sell to them we still have to buy something from them.

Mr. Apps: I am using Japan as an example. It is not necessarily the only example. But the thing that strikes me as somewhat peculiar is—Take the situation in Kingston where we are classified in the EIO programme where we are trying to promote industry coming into the area. Yet some of the prominent industries within that area are laying off people because of competition from some of these other countries. Dupont, of course, is one that has laid off, I guess, 400 or 500 people in the last year because of competition.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: And they shelved their own expansion programme, I believe.

Mr. Apps: That is right. Another is the Frontenac Tile Company in Kingston who make wall and floor tile. They are feeling the effects of Japanese competition to a tremendous amount, to the extent that they are almost in the position where they are no longer able to operate. So we have this peculiar situation, where we are putting money in industry to come in, and yet the industries that are there need help in order to maintain the employment policies that they have at the present time. I think this is an area that the economic planning division might look into to see what can be done in this connection.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They are, very extensively right now.

Mr. Apps: The other point I would like to bring out is what is the policy of the provincial government in provincial buildings as far as using the Canadian or Ontario-made produce as against the use of foreign-made materials?

Mr. Trotter: Your microphones are made outside of Canada!

Mr. Apps: That may be, but what I am saying is, do we have a policy?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We purchased them in Canada.

Mr. Apps: But is there a provincial policy in this connection?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I have mentioned that there is a joint committee with Trade and Development studying this matter now. I do not know when we may expect a report which will help us to determine policy, but it is being aggressively pursued by the two departments, the natural departments.

Mr. Apps: Tell me this, in finding industry, and I am thinking now particularly of Dupont, it seems to me that we in the province are working hard just to break even, especially down in my particular part of the country, because of the policies of the federal government. I mean they closed the shipyards and I am wondering whether we should not maybe be paying more attention to some of these industries that are already established in an effort to make sure that they are able to maintain employment at their normal level as well as having other programmes where we are giving incentives to other industries come into the area. But if we are going to do one, maybe we can do something about the industries that are already there, whether in the policy of making sure we use their products in any buildings that we might be building, or bringing added pressure on the federal government and saying, "Look we have to do something about this".

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The policy of the government, as I know it, with respect to purchasing is a preference not only for Canadian manufactured goods, but also for goods where there is a large element of Canadian content—and there is a specific maximum for maximum Canadian content applied.

Mr. Apps: I understand, too, that there is a general percentage below which you use a product made in Ontario or made in Canada. Over that you will go ahead with a foreign-made product.

The thing that I am asking now is that when you come across one of these items, when the price quoted by a Canadian or Ontario manufacturer is over this 10 per cent, is there any effort made by the government to talk to these people and say: "Look you are over the 10 per cent, is there anything you can do in order to obtain this business, to bring your price down to within the area where we can use it?"

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, Mr. Apps, I think you would agree that I am not as familiar with the working details as the Minister of Public Works, but I do know that these general yardsticks are applied. What he does, internally in specific terms, through the purchasing branch, I do not know.

Mr. Apps: No. The point that I—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I will find out though.

Mr. Apps: I think the point that should be made is that when you find that Canadian products are not used because the prices are that much higher than your differential, then I think an effort should be made to contact the manufacturer and say: "Look, you are too high; you are not within our required percentage. Can you come within it?" It could be that the manufacturer might, but what happens in many cases is that whoever is building the buildings, or the supplier who is supplying the merchandise, in his own interests is looking around for items he can use that may not cost as much. And he finds something like this and automatically uses it without any recourse by the Canadian manufacturer to meet the price that he has to meet in order to get the sale.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think that may happen in some instances, but specifications given to contractors would state our policy as well.

Mr. Apps: In many cases the specifications given to the contractors are changed at the behest of the contractor who says: "I can get this material cheaper. May I use it?" This happens all the time, as you know. The department says, "If it meets the specifications, yes, you can go ahead."

Again, what I am trying to say—and I am sorry to be repetitious—is that when this happens I think the Canadian manufacturer or the Ontario manufacturer should have the opportunity of trying to come within the required price range in order to get that job. I would appreciate it if this could be brought home to The Department of Public Works so that this could be done.

Mr. Whitney: Mr. Chairman, I happen to know of one specific case where the—

Mr. Chairman: In all fairness to the member for Kingston and the Islands, we are a little off the estimates.

Mr. Apps: I am very much concerned with the tariff structure and whether we are making any studies within the province as to who is being affected by this and what representations we are making to the federal government to try to remedy this situation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I have indicated to you that we have an interdepartmental study going on now.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Prince Edward-Lennox. Is your question along the same vein?

Mr. Whitney: It is not a question, it is just a comment. I did know of an instance where an approach was made along that same line, to advise these people that if they hoped to be considered, they should consider the volume and sharpen their pencils as well as they could. That is my understanding of one instance where that suggestion was made.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Kitchener.

Mr. Breithaupt: I would just like to comment further on this matter. It would appear that most of these purchases would be arranged through tender and the effect of this kind of an approach would be to give a second chance to one person that might not be open to everyone else. Therefore, the end result would be that the purchase of the items in effect would set the tone for future tendering. Surely, while it would be commendable to encourage Ontario and Canadian manufacturers to make sure that their prices are competitive, the whole structure and principle of tendering may work against this kind of approach.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It could frustrate the public tendering system where everything is not tendered. Small quantities are not. But in the specifications in public tenders, Canadian content is stipulated and if the low bidder does not meet the Canadian content requirements, the usual procedure is to knock it out and deal with the second bidder—

Mr. Breithaupt: I think this should be encouraged.

Mr. Apps: This is not quite the situation because in many cases the subcontractor comes in to the general contractor and says, "May I use this particular item, which is not the specified item but which is comparable to the specified item?" It is going to save money

and I would prefer to use it." There are many interconnections between companies. There might be a definite advantage for the subcontractor to want to use this particular item because he has connections with the manufacturer or the distributor of it.

Mr. Breithaupt: Or because he is familiar with it and has used it before.

Mr. Apps: That is right.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This is true. But when you get down to the subcontractor, you have to hold the prime contractor responsible for the errors and omissions of his subcontractors. There is no way for us to go to the subcontractors; we would have to deal with the prime contractor. He knows the terms of reference in his contract and documents. It is a long way up. It is very complicated; there may be some instances where there could be 25 subtrades or more. So we can only hold the prime contractor responsible unless he tells us these things.

Mr. Apps: But in order to use this material, he has to have the approval of The Department of Public Works.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is right. In those circumstances I would say that he would be reminded of the general conditions of the prime contract.

Mr. Apps: Yes, he is reminded and he says, "That is fine, but I got this at such a price that the savings are such that—"

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: But I do not know that is taking place—it is not in terms of the general policy. That is something that you will have to find out from the Minister of Public Works. I do not know that.

Mr. Apps: When this happens, and it is an imported item, I think that the Canadian or Ontario manufacturer who has not specified on the project should have an opportunity of coming back with an undertaking.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is a matter we can discuss with our tendering department.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2402 carried?

Mr. Breithaupt: No, there are quite a few comments on taxation and fiscal policy, the last portion of this vote. It depends on whether you wish to start on the—

Mr. Chairman: We might as well for five minutes.

Mr. Lawlor: Since there are only five minutes, I want to make a fairly searching analysis of the Ontario proposals of fairly recent date.

Mr. Chairman: You are going to be longer than five minutes.

Mr. Lawlor: Somewhat longer, but I could start off.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: I think we will adjourn the meeting.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Just before we leave, I would point out again that the Prime Minister, as you should recall, has said there will be a debate on our tax reform propositions. I think maybe the Legislature is the place for it, if that is going to take place.

Mr. Lawlor: That is good. I think we will be slightly less searching; we shall just take up the nub points.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is up to the chairman to decide now.

The committee adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m.

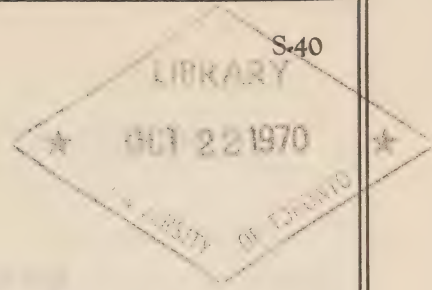
CONTENTS

Wednesday, October 7, 1970

Policy planning, general expenditure	S-1211
Adjournment	S-1243



ONTARIO



Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Treasury and Economics

Chairman: Mr. D. A. Evans, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Thursday, October 8, 1970

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



Price per session, \$5.00. Address, Clerk of the House, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1970

The committee met at 3:25 o'clock, p.m., in committee room 1.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY AND ECONOMICS (continued)

On vote 2402:

Mr. Chairman: Gentlemen, I call the meeting to order. Mr. Macdonald would like to clarify a statement he made yesterday. Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald (Deputy Treasurer): On a point of fact, Mr. Chairman, I would not want to appear to have misled the committee.

Mr. Breithaupt asked for the membership of the Advisory Committee of Regional Development and I said that there were 10 departments represented on the committee. What I should have said is that there are 10 members of the committee representing nine departments. The difference is accounted for by the fact that the Director of the Regional Development Branch (Dr. Thoman) is a member of the committee as well as being executive secretary, and I am chairman of the committee; we are both from The Department of Treasury and Economics. That accounts for the missing member.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): The missing link has been found!

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Yes.

Mr. Breithaupt: Just on one brief point involving the comments that the Treasurer (Mr. MacNaughton) made yesterday. Dr. Thoman was kind enough to provide me with a study called "Regional Development in Ontario," which he had prepared September 8, 1969, and it does go into the role of human values at some length. He talks about the position of the populace at large and the "planning for people" concepts. I am very pleased to see that this kind of an approach was obviously taken for granted in his state-

ment, rather than having to have been articulated; and I thank him very much for giving me this.

Mr. Chairman: Had the hon. member for Lakeshore anything on taxation fiscal policy?

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Yes. Last afternoon, if you recall, before we adjourned, we were going onto tax measures. It was pointed out at that time by the Treasurer that there would be a debate forthcoming in the House on the Ontario proposals of June of this year. I only wish to state that I have waited a long time and even went to the lengths of trying to argue with the Minister of Revenue (Mr. White) about your proposals, particularly those contained in your 1969 budget statement which basically are fleshed out in more detail in the more recent proposals. At the same time I think you perhaps abandoned a position or two—for instance, in the case of small business—that you, as I would read it, might have insisted upon before. At an earlier time I felt that you were not too anxious to abandon the \$35,000 factor as an aid to small business. But in your proposals you have abandoned that whole thing, substituting—

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Treasurer): No. Correction, Mr. Chairman! We have suggested that it should be maintained until a suitable alternative can be found.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, true! I am talking about what you would like to see in effect, of course, and what you think would be the more ideal situation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Right!

Mr. Lawlor: We are fairly in accord with that, as has been stated by myself and other members of the party in the House, as to the proper handling and if it permitted too many loopholes and too much manipulation. So that particular difficulty is obviated.

After what was said last evening, I have cut what I have to say down, I suppose, by about two-thirds, and I shall proceed on that basis.

Just in case the hon. Treasurer is absent from the House and would not have the benefit of the Pierian spring or something like that, it may be just as well at this particular time to get his thoughts on certain areas. I would like to start with the one that has rubbed for some time—at least I have never gotten a conclusive picture on it—and that is succession duties and your claim that with the position of capital gains tax, succession duties ought to be, as you said in your 1969 statement, “either eliminated or reduced.” I notice there is a certain modification in your more recent proposals; you are talking about reduction now. You realize, apparently, over against your earlier statement, that there are areas in which it may be quite legitimate to impose substantial succession duties.

One of the areas which you have to develop here would be in the case of a man who, over his lifetime of, say 60 years, accumulated say \$1 million in mortgages on which there is obviously no capital gain involved, unless he paid for them at a discount. He dies with this \$1 million. Yet another man who, when he was 18 years of age, has invested \$100 in the stock exchange, when he dies at 90 that stock has risen to the sum of \$1 million. There is some equity, I suggest to you, in both of them being taxed the same. I would be inclined under the circumstances, on the imposition of the capital gains tax, to take some cognizance in terms of succession duties, the capital gains tax having been paid.

If that is what you are after, then I think there may be some rationale to it. But the fact is that both parties end up with basically the same amount of money in debts. I want to impress, if I may or can, the distinction that a capital gains tax is a levy on capital increases, whereas the succession duty is an animal of a different colour—oranges and apples—it is a levy on the transmission of capital wealth.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No doubt about that.

Mr. Lawlor: They are quite different things. Therefore, I would not be too anxious to abandon this considerable measure. Down through the years, succession duties was devised as a method of redistributing wealth. I am going to put it to you, Mr. Treasurer, that on the basis of your own free enterprise philosophy, that the transmission of wealth in this form is corruptive.

On a free enterprise basis, should not everyone start from scratch pretty well?

Should not everyone forfend for themselves in the economy? Why should they come into the world with a premium, so to speak, buttressed and swaddled against fortune? Free enterprise would face fortune on his own hook and make his own way in this world; he would not need the old man to buoy him up by handing it down through the generations. It is a way of perpetuating wealth. I have faint hope in any Utopian scheme, however wild I may dream, that it would ever come to pass.

What has happened to succession duties, is it is no longer a wealth-distributing mechanism at all; it is simply a way of modifying certain distribution. Nobody pretends any longer that it has that impact or even that intention. But in a fully equitable system, it would be highly taxed, simply as a succession, so as to break up large accumulations so that each human being in this life may set forth on a fairly equal footing in order to carve out his economic future. I leave you with those thoughts in that particular area, unless you want to say something about succession duties.

There is one other thing I may mention. I am opposed, as you well know, to your abandoning the field. I know your revenues are not large against the increase in any number of other fields—sales taxes, and what not; nevertheless, for purposes of flexibility and proper tax mix, it would be unwise in my opinion, to abandon that particular field. It still fetches us a fair amount of money and it does give you a range of operating instruments. The abandonment of any one at this stage in the province's history would be—however palatable politically it may be, and to get rid of something you, particularly with the new estate tax, no doubt feel an irritation with—nevertheless stripping the province of one of its goodly tools.

It may have more efficacy in the future when people do not work to the extent that they do nowadays and therefore cannot claim throughout, with their peculiar largesse of brains given them by God and shrewdness, that they have accumulated this money with the precise eye and incentive to handing it down to their sons and daughters and to future generations. In other words, there may not be quite that argument left. Then succession duties would still be leviable and probably leviable at higher rates since it was not as earned, perhaps, as it is today.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I am not too sure whether I should leave this or comment on it. I could leave it with my thoughts and rely on what I said the other day, which appears

to have been overlooked. There are a variety of reasons we think we should get out of succession duties, as I mentioned, and one of them is that I believe we should have uniform death taxes all across Canada.

That is the basic reason for it. I do not think we should have tax in some jurisdictions and not in others. I think it calls for a degree of uniformity to make it the same throughout all jurisdictions. You quite properly say estate taxes are different from succession duties, but they have a rather similar effect. I guess if our succession duty legislation were not written differently, we could not have it at all. It is different in that respect. So our principal reason is to ensure uniform death taxes.

Mr. Lawlor: Because whoever makes the break among the provinces, it acts as a tax haven, do you mean you have to accommodate your policies to them?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Of course, we would have to accommodate our policies with those of the federal government to do this, and this is a discussion we have been engaged in with the federal Minister of Finance. There are some reasons it cannot be accomplished overnight because it has a very direct relationship with certain matters outlined in his white paper on taxation. Until those are resolved it is difficult to give effect to certain of the modifications required.

I have had discussions with him, we have corresponded. If we move out of succession duties and rely on or replace that with a share of the estate tax, to which we would feel entitled, it would still be a nominal loss of revenue at the moment. If I recall correctly, we would have a nominal loss of, say, \$26 million or \$27 million, I believe. Is that not correct?

Mr. Lawlor: Would you, with your 75 per cent rebate, which you propose?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We would still lose revenue.

I mean a combination of a share of the estate taxes plus succession duties would produce more than just our share of the estate taxes. We would drop that.

Now these are all matters we want to negotiate. We do not want particularly to lose any prudent or satisfactory sources of revenue, but we might feel inclined to make certain sacrifices in that programme.

Mr. Breithaupt: Have you been able, Mr. Minister, to update or complete any further studies on succession duties since the exchange in the Legislature in early June?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Any further progress, did you say?

Mr. Breithaupt: Yes, or are your opinions in the matter now pretty well established?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They are getting closer! We have corresponded and I think I mentioned that I had a short visit and conversation with the federal Minister of Finance when we were at the conference a few weeks ago. I do not think I am abusing any confidences when he suggested that we might be better equipped to deal with that a little later on when some of the other related matters are resolved. But the matter is alive at this moment. We pursued this discussion at his request, as a matter of fact.

Mr. Breithaupt: Has there been any direct discussion with other provincial Ministers of Finance in this area in order to attempt a certain standardization of the duties across the country?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, I would not say we have had an opportunity to discuss it individually with other finance ministers. We have discussed this matter from time to time at tax structure committee meetings and we, I think, have expressed our opinion as to the matter I mentioned a few moments ago where we have suggested that there should not be tax haven situations and there should be a degree of uniformity. Everybody does not agree with that but that does not mean we cannot do it here.

The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, of course, decided that it might be more attractive, I suppose, to investors of capital. There is no denying that it would be more attractive to investors of capital if they were not going to be subject to this sort of thing. I think Alberta has got out and Saskatchewan redistributes the money that results from the tax. I think that is the way it is, but it has the same net effect.

Mr. Breithaupt: There is certainly nothing more mobile than \$1 million!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is exactly right. That is what I mean about tax havens.

Mr. Breithaupt: And the end result is similar to any unfortunate failure of co-operation that might develop were we and the Quebec authorities not to establish similar security regulations. He works the same.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes.

Mr. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Mr. Chairman, in these references we talk about

the people who have \$1 million, or leave \$1 or \$2 or \$3 million. We fail to think of the people who are working like a son of a gun and leave \$100,000 or \$150,000 to their children. They work hard to do that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, that is right.

Mr. Apps: My sympathies are with those people. To do as our hon. friend from the NDP says, tax the whole works, I think is unjust and unfair. I would hope that any legislation that develops would consider those hard-working people.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, who has the floor? May I finish?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Lakeshore has the floor.

Mr. Lawlor: Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: I let it go around the room, which I should not have done. I think we will confine it to the member for Lakeshore and then I will put the other gentlemen on the list.

Mr. Lawlor: As I said, so that it will be on the record, due consideration is now being made to the base and the rates charged on succession duties or estate taxes. You do not even begin to be taxed until after you hit \$75,000, so let us not worry about these things.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We helped that out this current budget. We raised that to \$125,000, you may recall.

Mr. Lawlor: That is husband and wife.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It used to be \$75,000 at that level too.

Mr. Lawlor: I agree, and I said yesterday that as far as your tax relationships with the federal government are concerned they have been foolhardy and certainly negligent in not dealing with this government on a comprehensive tax base. I think you have got adequate vocal power to make that case in Ottawa again.

I just want to go on record as thoroughly believing in what you say. They cannot take in the revenues on personal income tax, corporation tax, ignoring what happens on the property tax, or the sales tax, the regressive phases and the narrow bases for profit. Apparently, Mr. Benson is oblivious to these considerations. His eye is focused on a single object without adequate care and even The

Estate Tax Act last year—doing things piecemeal in that fashion does not bring about an equitable tax system.

In the area of integration, on page 23 of your proposals you have given six, I believe seven, major reasons you believe that integration is a wrong principle from which to proceed.

The Commons committee a few days ago went for half-integration. There would not be as much loss of revenue—\$273 million is a lot of lost revenue because of the integration principle—if there was half-integration; of course that would be cut into at the federal level. I am inclined to think that Benson just might go for intervention.

On integration as I read and talk to economists and accountants and theorists of all kinds, they are almost overwhelmingly in favour of the integration principle. You have to search around among your economists.

I read a paper, I have not got it with me, from a fellow from BC and another from McGill University who argued an anti-integration stance, but the literature seems to be fairly in accord with its merits because of its streamlining and simplicity and other factors, I suppose, and that the tax is borne not by a pseudo-entity, as they see it, sitting up there, but by the individuals who are the final recipients and are the real owners of the corporation.

However, I am inclined to go along with you on your contra-integration stand. Both on the logical principle that the corporation these days is a separate and distinct entity. And to argue strongly for integration, to say the corporation is not really a separate and distinct sort of personality seems to me a 19th century thinking about the role of corporations, whereas more up to date thought on the matter is that they are quite separate and distinct.

However, there is just one of your proposals that I want to bring to your attention. As I say, in the House I will go through them, one by one. Your reasons are fairly threadbare and I think you need a little bolstering on them.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They appear to be accepted by a great majority of people.

Mr. Lawlor: If you cannot get a better argument than that, you are going to lose the fight. That is my only concern. On page 24 you say:

The Ontario government also rejects the federal integration proposal as in favour of principle. We are not impressed by the

theory that tax—income tax—in the hands of the corporation should not be taxed when it is passed to shareholders as dividends. The argument against so-called double taxation ignores the fact that the bulk of corporation taxes is shifted to consumers in the form of higher prices. Why should taxes, borne by consumers, be credited back to shareholders.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Lawlor: That may be true, but whether it is integration or no integration that same principle applies. The taxes are, on any shrewd analysis, I think, substantially passed on to the consumer as levied on the corporation and by one means or another the consumer is going to be the goat as far as corporation taxes are concerned under either one of these schemes. That would be my thought about that particular reason, which you seem to place some weight on.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: May I ask a question of clarification, Mr. Chairman? What do corporations or commercial enterprises of any kind do with taxes or any increase in costs? What do they do with it? Absorb it? Go broke?

Mr. Lawlor: But, Mr. Chairman, using it, for an argument for non-integration does not—oh come, that is no argument at all.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Lawlor: Well Charlie, you are not going to escape from everything by saying things are a matter of opinion.

These are matters of principle. These are matters of economic policy. These are matters that affect the whole population. They are not subjective or thoughts dreamed up by you and I. They have some kind of validity out there. I heard you saying to somebody else yesterday it was a matter of opinion when you were cornered.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Most things are a matter of opinion. There are a variety of opinions on almost every subject.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, some opinions are a hell of a lot better than others, and this particular opinion of yours is pretty weak.

Mr. Breithaupt: That is a matter of opinion!

Mr. Lawlor: The other major thing that I want to mention is capital gains taxation. For the life of me I cannot understand—I would be most pleased if you would explain to me in four-letter words just why—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: What kind of four-letter words are you talking about?

Mr. Lawlor:—just why you set up a 25-per-cent across-the-board capital gains tax. This is quite an improvement from your earlier 1969 statement, because that view, as I read it, went for the American principle which, as you know, goes through seven per cent up to 25 per cent. Twenty-five per cent is the top limit in the United States and not taxable at death. In two ways you have altered it. You have taken their top limit and, secondly, you imposed it at death.

Substantially, a buck is a buck, and whether that buck is made through the stockmarket by way of a capital gain or dividend it is the same buck. When you tax the dividend at a lower rate on one side of the fence—at 20 per cent of the value—and then tax the dividend at its full valuation I do not think there is any rationale to it.

The only rationale that I can dream up is the perpetuation of certain privileges in the economy. You will argue no doubt that in terms of private savings and capital accumulation and future investments it is a wise thing to leave substantial sums—75 per cent of capital gains—in the hands of recipients. Well, those people who earn capital gains are obviously the better-off portion of the population.

I am saying in effect that capital gains should be taxed the same as any other—it should be taxed as 100 per cent of the capital gain. That would still leave, according to the income tax bracket the individual is in, a substantial sum of money.

If we go along at all with your top rates on that, even at the top rate of 65 per cent that you propose, there are still all kinds of incentives built in to the accumulation of filthy lucre to future investment. You know, I may be willing to compromise with our Treasurer and say, "Well, I will start off with 50 per cent," but why 25?

As I read the minister's documents, he is always saying it is fairer. Of course, it is fairer than nothing, but it does not pretend to rise to the status of an equitable principle, and that is what the minister is pretending it does.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not altogether. I would like to clarify that for you. There must be some incentive for the investment in capital funds; and there are a wide, wide variety of situations, such as investment in equity situations and private sector situations, in all manner of these things that are very, very important. If you remove that incentive,

I suggest that serious things can happen to the economy.

Mr. Lawlor: I cannot see 50 per cent. Why should a man who makes his salary and his money and has to pay his full taxation shot on it be placed in the detrimental position over against those who make it by way of stock market and land speculation and any other number of ways?

At least Benson recognized that principle. He integrated it. It is not for the widely held company, because he did want to stimulate this, but for the closely held, yes. It was completely integrated into the stream and, with a view in the future to integrating capital gains completely. This is where the direction of equity would lie in the redistribution of wealth in the economy. The minister falls immeasurably short.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: May I ask the hon. member if it would not be conceivable, due to this differential between widely and closely held corporations, that there would not be immediate change in the distribution of the shares of closely held corporations? I rather think there would be.

Mr. Lawlor: I do not doubt that Benson would have dislocative effects in that way, and it would probably make it very difficult for private companies to sell to public companies that convert themselves.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not think it would be too difficult.

Mr. Lawlor: All right. We can get on to these. I simply want it dead clear that the 25 per cent top limit as your going rate is a gesture in the direction of equity and a masquerade of its content, rather than the living reality.

I want to end up my portion of this. There are, of course, all kinds of secondary matters. On the business of tax credits, from the day Benson was issued we have been inveighing and raising our voices in favour of tax credits as the way in which to handle the more equitable distribution, which was one of his prime motives. Your low income allowance on one side of the fence analogous to exemptions which are somewhat more generous than what Benson has proposed—at least for families of four—and particularly a refundable tax credit, seems to me to be a policy that you should hammer day in and day out and on every occasion that you can with the federal minister. He simply does not understand tax credits, as far as I can see.

I read a paper of his some months ago in which he sought to justify the exemption

principle as being structured in the same way that you can do the same thing and come to the same thing—that was his argument—and they do not come to the same thing at all. The one is a great alleviation upon the low-income people of the province. By low-income people I mean that anybody under \$12,000 a year would fall into that category and be greatly benefited by the credit scheme, although I think you are envisaging lower income groups than that—quite low-income groups—as the thing is initiated and as it comes to pass. It is people below \$35,000 income who would be the chief beneficiaries of this particularly as this is expanded into insurance premiums and property taxes and what not, rather than have the patchwork of taxation policies that you are presently bringing to pass.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is no alternative.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, as of yesterday. It is appalling what you are doing in order to woo the electorate in terms of an overall tax policy.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Would you not agree that until we have a mechanism for employing tax credits that only by direct means have we got the ability to do anything?

Mr. Lawlor: Yes. You may get around to that opting-in formula that we discussed yesterday, where you pick up 50 per cent of the personal income tax and then you can work your tax at that stage into the base and give relief to farmers and other people in the population rather than the way you are doing it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We are ready for that any time.

Mr. Lawlor: As for minor things such as reduced taxes on second jobs, I think there are some real fallacies there. The business of giving a savings credit to people of up to \$300 is all right if they have the money with which to save to begin with. But these furbelows that you have thrown into the thing to add a little bit of unction to the wounds of your contemporary tax structure—I really do not know why you go to those lengths except to occupy space in the document. It really has not too great a point.

Those are the basic major points I want to make on this occasion with respect to your proposals for taxation, and we can see that we have a considerable difference of opinion.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would just like to say a word on the tax credits. It is nice

and refreshing to find one area of agreement among us. I would say to you, Mr. Chairman, that it is very nice indeed.

The whole matter of tax credits is interwoven into the whole financial aspects of the federal white paper and our proposals. We believe that we could accomplish a great deal more with tax credits for substantially less money. Exemptions are fine—they are very costly—and in the circumstances that you have just described they help nobody below the exemption limits. Tax credits are more certain and in fact if you read the paper, as I am sure you have, are much more economical. You can do the same thing with much less cost.

Mr. Lawlor: Half the money, according to your own figures!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Exactly!

Mr. Lawlor: One billion lost one way, the other way \$500 million.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, the example used there was that if the tax credit amounted to \$100 it would be \$1.5 billion. Now you can take it from there in any multiple; if it was \$200, presumably the saving would be \$750 million. And this is where we arrive at the point where, if those funds were spread, it can have a beneficial effect on the rest of the proposals—which seems to us to make the case rather clearly. But you are quite right that we have not been able to impress the federal authorities with that proposal as yet. Quebec has come on line saying it is good, the province of Manitoba supports it, and I am not too sure but that some of the other provincial governments are not proposing the tax credit system, so maybe we are making some headway.

Mr. Lawlor: Would either you or your deputy make clear—I am most interested in learning this from you. I made the statement that the overwhelming economic opinion was that integration was a good principle. In face of that, would you agree with that, first of all? You might not.

Secondly, in the face of that, if that were basically true then, apart from even considering your reasons here, which I say are not very searching, why do you maintain the position that you have taken against integration?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Would Mr. Macdonald like to speak to that, please, or Dr. Russell?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: The question of the principle, it is true, has been supported by a number of taxation authorities and students of taxation.

On the other hand, it is interesting that two who are not only students but practitioners of taxation, and who have also occupied a prominent place in the examination of provincial-municipal tax systems and their relationship to the federal tax system in a federal country, Mr. Lancelot Smith, who was the chairman, as you know, of the Ontario committee on taxation, and Mr. Marcel Belanger, who is the chairman of the Quebec commission on taxation, both came out in the course of the last few months unequivocally against the principle of integration.

As to other opinions on it, Dr. Russell might have further evidence on that point.

Dr. T. M. Russell (Director, Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch): It is true integration has been tried in a number of other countries, in the UK—I understand it was tried there, and I believe to some extent in France also. In both cases it was necessary for them to roll back because of the very large complexity it introduced into the taxation of corporate activity. Full taxation of capital gains, for example, would require full integration, but is far beyond the level of integration proposed by either the federal white paper, or apparently now the two parliamentary committee reports.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: There is one other implication, too, which has not to do so much with tax structure per se but with the distribution of tax fields in the federal system. This is where it is sometimes difficult to disentangle arguments which are dealing with tax structure, on the one hand, and arguments which are dealing with the distribution of tax fields on the other. I refer to the implications of integration in effectively foreclosing on the capacity of the provincial tax system to increase the personal income taxation by the limitations it implies.

Again, if we want to go into that, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Russell could explain better than I what it means in fact.

Dr. Russell: At the present time, where the corporate income tax and the personal income tax are operated separately, the provinces are allowed to use the two fields independently. A number of provinces have applied surtaxes, or extra taxes, or standard rate taxes in each of the two areas quite independently. Under the principle of integration and the occupancy which is assigned to the federal government in the proposals, the extra use of the

fields—any one of the fields—by provinces would immediately begin to break the symmetry of integration.

Mr. Lawlor: I have given you a good argument. Why do you not put that down on your paper? The constitutional difficulties amongst the provinces on the basis of the tax structure. That has some sense.

Dr. Russell: There is another area of difficulty, too, in the area of fiscal policy again. Presently the federal government in particular, and the provinces to a lesser extent, are able to use the two taxes—again independently according to varying conditions and objectives. With integration, the two taxes would become rather locked together. The use of the two fields, the imposition of differential taxes or special taxes in inflationary periods, the changes in capital cost allowances, this sort of thing would become that much more difficult.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think you might say: "Why do we not put that in the paper?" I think we did, essentially, in the preface to the paper, probably not as well as you would have expressed it. That is quite possible, but it is there.

Mr. Lawlor: Charlie, you have a gift of reading between the lines.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I might say the same about my hon. friend. He has too.

Mr. Lawlor: I have to; you do not.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The real theme of our paper is the extent to which a tax system should be employed. It is the best facility to employ to redistribute the burden of taxation. The federal white paper does not do that. This is the underlying theme of this document. Whether you like the text it is written in and the language it is written in, I think you would foresee that this is the theme that we employ here. It is a method of redistributing the burden of taxation, and the federal white paper by raising the exemptions does not accomplish that.

Mr. Lawlor: That is a question of opinion. In some way it does it better than you and in some ways you improve upon it.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Grey South.

Mr. E. A. Winkler (Grey South): I simply wanted to ask initially here, as the previous questioner started into the support or the possible support of small business, are we in

an area where we could discuss that if we wanted to?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Taxation and fiscal policy I guess would cover that, Mr. Chairman. There is going to be a House debate on it, but it has been permitted by the Chairman for discussion here.

Mr. Winkler: Well just one question. Is the department or are the planners in the department currently thinking about any support for small, independent businessmen—something like The Small Business Loans Act? I am not too sure it is in force right now, but something in that nature.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well I do not know that I should comment on—

Mr. Winkler: I know it involves policy.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: —the government's policy.

Mr. Winkler: I know, but I think at this point in time it is an extremely important thing, particularly for the private sector and for the small independent businessman who has to support himself financially against the corporations. And it is becoming nigh on impossible to do this. I think it is high time the government stepped into this picture. I just wondered if there was any area of thinking whatsoever?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: In this instance we will have to give some credit to the federal government. I understand that the former Deputy Minister of Finance has a study underway which we will participate in.

Mr. Winkler: The former; did you say the former?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, Mr. Bryce, who is now the constitutional advisor to the Prime Minister. He was until very recently the Deputy Minister of Finance, and he has instituted a study of this, which we will of course participate in, on the very point you make.

Mr. Winkler: This is Robert Bruce?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes.

Mr. Winkler: Okay. Fine.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Kingston and the Islands.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, I think I expressed my feelings in connection with succession duty taxes, in that I think sometimes

we tend to concentrate and focus our attention on the people who have large sums of money when they die, and so make our policies to that effect. Or we think about policies to that effect and we do not pay enough attention to those millions of hard working people who accumulate an estate of \$150,000, \$200,000 or \$100,000. They do that in the hope that they can pass a large percentage of that on to their children to give them all the advantage they themselves did not have or did not choose to take when they did have the opportunity.

I would certainly hope that in any discussion on succession duties we would keep these people in mind and try to encourage the savings of money with the knowledge that the money, when these people die, will go to the people to whom they designate it should go, and not to be generally dumped into the government and spread out over everyone. I think that this is a powerful incentive to a great number of people. We are doing enough these days to take away the incentive to save money. This is one way I think that we can keep that incentive. I would hope that our government—I am sure they will—will do everything in their power to maintain this principle.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well I would have to 50-50 agree with you there. There is certainly a level that should be left over within reason of the limits. On the other hand in terms of vast accumulations of wealth, I do not know of any person who has the capability of amassing it all himself. The great economic climate he has been able to enjoy—

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Hear, hear!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: —has made it possible for him to do that I think some of it should be returned to the state for the purpose of distribution in other areas.

So reasonable limits—you bet, we are all for that. Reasonable limits, up to the limits you were talking about, \$100,000 and \$150,000 and \$200,000 may be appropriate. But when you get into substantial accumulations of wealth then I think the state has a right, because the economic climate, as I said, has provided the means and the opportunity to do that. The state is entitled to get some of that back for the benefit of those who have not had those opportunities.

I rather think there is a median line down there someplace, and I hope that in due course, as we discuss this matter jointly with the federal government, we will be able

to find that. But it is a long torturous process. These things are not resolved overnight.

Mr. Apps: I would agree with that. But the thing I am concerned about, and it shows in the federal white paper, is where the burden of income taxation is going to be heavier on the middle income group.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No question.

Mr. Apps: This seems to be the way it always is. Get the middle income group; give it to them; they are not going to have any money to buy back the country, as our NDP friends think they should.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We agree with you there.

Mr. Apps: If we go along with their taxation policy nobody is going to have any savings left.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We agree with you there.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): Mr. Chairman, this is on fiscal policy.

Mr. Chairman, the minister has indicated that he was going to go along with the study of the federal government on support for the small businessman. I agree with the member for Grey South, that we are long past the time of talking. You make no bones, Mr. Minister, about giving large support to big industry. They can get anything they want from this government so far as—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, no.

Mr. Sargent: Well I could be corrected on that. I may be wrong on a lot of things. You are giving forgiveness loans to large corporations by the bucketful. But at no time in the history of my business life which has been a long time of ups and downs, have I seen things so bad as they are today for the small businessman.

I say this kindly, Mr. Minister, that your government is prone to act only when you have to. You take drastic moves when you feel the electorate is conscious of the need for change. You do not move until you have to. But you will find out that there is a great force of small businessmen who are opposed bitterly to the policy of this government on its lack of help for the small businessman.

It is a matter of fact, Mr. Minister, that the largest portion of the taxation you receive

in this budget of yours—some \$4 billion a year—comes from the small business sector. Yet you do nothing, nothing whatsoever about giving help, credit, bank credit or anything. I repeat, you fall over backwards to help big corporations but do nothing at all for the small businessman.

Instead of hanging on to Ottawa's coat-tails, Mr. Minister, I say very respectfully you should be leading the fight in trying to help the people out who give you the money by which you work. I say that kindly and respectfully. You should be doing something positive, because a lot of guys are going to go down the pipe and you know it because there is no bank leverage left.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. Whitney).

Mr. Sargent: I would like to hear from the minister on that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I think I have stretched the point really, to tell you the truth, in allowing this question in the first place. It really has not too much to do with our estimates.

Mr. Sargent: Do you not agree, being a small businessman yourself?

Mr. Chairman: Oh yes, I agree.

Mr. Sargent: You should know the importance of it.

Mr. Chairman: I agree with you 100 per cent.

Mr. Sargent: Let us hear what you have to say then.

Mr. Chairman: —but I am just going along with the facts of the procedure in which we should carry out the estimates which are before us.

Mr. Sargent: That is what I came here for, to hear what he had to say.

Mr. Chairman: I know, but the question really and truly is out of order if we want to get down to the basic facts of the whole thing. I allowed this in the first place and allowed you to ask the question too. If the minister wants to—

Mr. Sargent: Now, Mr. Chairman, you replied to the member for Kingston and the Islands; I want a reply to my question.

Mr. Chairman: I am asking the minister now if he would like to reply to you.

Mr. Sargent: Thank you very much.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think the best reply I can make to indicate our feelings with respect to small business would be found on page 33 of our taxation reform proposals.

Mr. Sargent: They are just proposals, that is all.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: How else would you go about it? How do you—

Mr. Sargent: It is an immediate problem.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, but—

Mr. Sargent: A lot of guys can go out of business by the time you even get into that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Our first job is to do our best, the best we can within the terms of our taxation and fiscal policies. That is what we are talking about today—to reconcile our position with that of the federal government, to permit us to do some of the things you would like to do. That is number one. I agree with you. Nobody supports the problems facing small business more than I do, and it is written into that paper. Heavens above, before you can get big in business you have to start off small, and this removal of that very minor piece of incentive, regardless of the loopholes that may be in The Taxation Act, concerns us very much.

There is no reason why loopholes cannot be plugged. The present Act can be plugged to provide for it, if that is what you are afraid of. They keep putting plugs in the Act every day of the week if they are necessary. Now, we do not agree that this \$35,000 level, or this dual rate of taxation for the benefit of small business should not be abandoned because of loopholes if that is the only reason we have so far that stands up, because loopholes can be plugged. And we say that that should not be abandoned until a better way is found. A \$35,000 limit at the 23 per cent rate is not a very great consequence to a very large corporation, but it is a hell of big one to the small corporation, and we have proposed that if they want to change it they should make a distinction at a reasonable level as to what constitutes a small business and what constitutes a large one, and wipe out the dual rate at the top end.

Mr. Breithaupt: So long as the definition was satisfactory when detailed enough—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It might even be notched all the way up; it is quite possible. Until we are able to do this, let us keep this one.

Mr. Sargent: They help to make the profits first. Give them the help to make their profits first.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is what we say. I mean, small businesses are usually started by small investors with lots of entrepreneurial talent. They could not, in the first place, retain the small amount of revenue they generate without the tax rate that they get. There is no question about that in our minds. There seems to be some questions about it in the minds of other people but not in ours. So we say that until there is a better alternative than they are proposing, let us stick to what we have. But at the higher level, I say, wipe it out because it is meaningless to the corporation that earns a million dollars or more a year. It does not mean anything.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Prince Edward-Lennox.

Mr. N. Whitney (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Chairman, I would like to comment that there is considerable difference between those who have investments or ready cash in a certain estate and business people. I know of a case a number of years ago where what appeared to be a very good business was inherited and I later did some accounting work for this person and discovered that as a result of the money he had to pay out—the cash money out of various sources—his liquid assets were reduced to a point where he had difficulty in weathering the storm, and in my opinion I think that when a family has started a business, I cannot agree with the hon. member for Lakeshore that his assets should all be wiped out.

I think that sometimes there is a family connection that has gone through two or three generations and I think that it is proper that those people should be given consideration so that they can continue in that line of business, because they serve the local community in a great many cases, perhaps better than a new business coming in could do. And yet, if they are faced with heavy succession duties, at the time it certainly can force them to be in very serious circumstances, which is considerably different from someone relying on investments alone.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: We will get around to you later.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well of course that happens in all too many circumstances.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Kingston and the Islands.

Mr. Apps: On 150, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lawlor: I did not say what he said I said. I said he ought to be saying what I said. Quite a different thing. I said, that a man believing in the individual play of the market and free enterprise should logically, in my opinion, adopt that doctrine. I did not say I adopted it. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Now, the member for Kingston and the Islands.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, two things, and these may be very minor points.

First, as far as small business is concerned, one of the great problems that they have is the availability of money, and every month you come along and you get a bill from the federal government and your tax bill from the provincial government. One could be 11 to 12 per cent; the other is five per cent. The five per cent is based on the price that includes the 11 or 12 per cent federal sales tax. We pay the five per cent on the federal tax. It seems to me that you are paying a tax on a tax. Now, it would have a great deal of merit if you can work out something, where this does not apply. This would be a help. The second is—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well—

Mr. Apps: I will give you both of them. The second is that it is mandatory. You pay them on that day or, bang, you get a penalty.

Mr. Sargent: Right, and a 10.

Mr. Apps: Is there any way a government could give a cost discount for fast payment? "You pay it in 10 days and we will give you two per cent discount." Is there any way the government could consider something like that? It would give the business an opportunity to take a discount, if the payment is made in 10 or 15 days. And so the business could benefit by prompt payment. But in the great majority of cases in small business, they do not get their money in time to use that money to pay the taxes that are levied. And I think with all the research people you have here that something could be done along those lines to give some relief in that connection. It would be a tremendous help.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is a good suggestion. I think we will have to discuss that with the Minister of Revenue.

Mr. Apps: Yes, well clearly he would be consulted. I may be out of order here.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, I do not think you are. It is related to taxation policy but the Minister of Revenue would have to be the one who would have to find the means of implementing what you say. Now, with respect to the five per cent tax on top of the 11 per cent tax, we recognize that it pyramids rather sharply but there is a constitutional problem involved here. This is a matter that is being currently discussed at the federal-provincial conference, because under the constitution, the provinces can only engage in direct taxation. The federal government is the only government that has the right under the constitution to utilize indirect taxation.

Mr. Breithaupt: Yet the direct taxation could provide some sort of sliding scale benefit depending upon the pyramiding that does result from the tax that you are charging on a tax.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I suppose that is probably right. I do not know about the technical difficulties that might be involved, but I simply wanted to indicate one of the frustrations that stand in the way of what we might like to do because we have not got any rights in the indirect tax field whatsoever under the constitution.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, it is rather easy to calculate because in many industries anyway you pay your 11 per cent federal tax as a direct payment. It might—depending on the size of the business—it might be \$100 or \$1 million. In addition to that—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You pay it at the manufacturer's level, that is true.

Mr. Apps: That is right. You pay it directly to the federal government. Supposing you pay \$4,000 in federal tax and your five per cent tax is a total of so much. It would be very easy to calculate the amount of tax that you are paying on that federal tax.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well that is true, but it is also a fact, is it not, that that 11 per cent tax is added to the cost of the commodity that you sell so when it gets into the retail merchant's hands or that level of distribution he must recover it, and it is added into the cost of the merchandise. That is because of the indirect taxation method added to the cost of the merchandise in the retailer's hands.

It is a little more difficult to not pass it along, really, than you would think. It

cannot be a tax on top. It has to be indirectly taxed.

Mr. Apps: I realize there are certain problems involved in it but no problem is really insurmountable and some help research-wise by some of your research people or The Department of Revenue's research people might come up with some kind of formula that might give some relief.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is worth pursuing; you bet.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Sarnia.

Mr. Bullbrook: I had not intended to join in the debate, but I have so little opportunity to thoroughly agree with the Treasurer during the course of the sittings that I wanted to avail myself of this opportunity. I want to also say that this is not from any chapter of any book I am writing on economics because nobody is less knowledgeable than I am, Mr. Treasurer.

You made the comment in reply to the hon. member for Kingston and the Islands that you felt, perhaps as vigorously as I do, that succession duties really are inequitable tax because they attribute themselves to the concept that a person acquired equity in life as a result of an individual coupled with the fertile ground to exercise that initiative—the economic climate—and I agree with this. I wanted to voice to you—perhaps you can do nothing about it, perhaps it is a federal field—that what is distasteful to lay people such as myself is the fact that those people who, through their individual initiative and through the economic climate available to them have amassed extreme amounts of wealth and transported it outside the tax jurisdiction. Something has to be done in fairness and equity to the people so that we can relieve those with whom the member for Kingston and the Islands is concerned by properly taxing others. It seems to me that I would take it that it is primarily a federal responsibility—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, it involves tax treaties actually.

Mr. Bullbrook: It does, right. I wanted to put that on the record for my point of view.

A second and probably even more sophisticated concern is that it is a result of the creation of the economic climate that wealth can be amassed. We can also accept the

premise that if it is a result of natural resources, even more so does the jurisdiction have the right to tax and so it is extremely distasteful to me to see the utilization of our natural resources by outside investment, then appropriated outside of the taxing jurisdiction.

I see nothing wrong—and I admit I am not an undue nationalist—in our infant nation, with inviting those outside our nation to participate with us in the great growth that we see in the future but I find it extremely distasteful, nay, reprehensible, Mr. Treasurer, that the equity that they gain should be transported out for another jurisdiction to tax upon their death.

As I say, it obviously is a sophisticated problem. I do not have the resolution but I trust that your advisors and the advisors to the hon. Minister of Finance might have expressed concern, and will express concern, and perhaps someday might do something about it. Because I see that as far as the person making the investment himself, it is not really that consequential.

I would think, that to Mrs. Niarchos, the daughter of Henry Ford II, that \$2 million of her money might well remain here in the Province of Ontario, as long as she has control of that; it is her money, but that when the time comes, that money—and I use that only as an example—I am not even sure that she has that much stock left in Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited—it is my personal thought that in no way should we ever form a government that says to that woman: "You cannot spend that money if you wish"—but, we surely can form a government that says: "Madam, if you want to use our natural resources to make money, then fine, but the money must be left where the people of Ontario, or more importantly, the people of Canada, get their just share of it eventually."

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 2402 carried?

Mr. Lawlor: What are presently in the ongoing tax studies; Item 5, for \$25,000?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Dr. Russell might comment on that because he is pursuing the studies.

Dr. Russell: The tax studies item there refers to primarily the development of—

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Chairman: Order please!

Dr. Russell:—primarily to the use of funds for the development and use of our general income tax analyser model. This was the

model which allowed us to make the estimates of the federal revenue effects—

Mr. Lawlor: That marvellous model—

Dr. Russell:—and it will also allow us to monitor any subsequent changes in the federal white paper plan to produce similar quantifications of the revenue and incidence effects of any changes in their proposals. Also the growth characteristics of any new tax system over a period of time; that is in a dynamic economic setting.

Mr. Lawlor: I see. Thank you very much. If I may go on, Mr. Chairman.

I am taking fiscal policy and economic planning, as far as I am concerned, in one crack; the contemporary economics, as I understand it, concerned with Keynes' counter-cyclical policies plus growth, the growth of an economy, its capacity to produce, so that there will not be waste in the economy. There are all kinds of waste resources—factories only going at three quarters of their capacity, and for every percentage point of unemployment there is at least \$2 billion lost a year in this country. The country simply cannot operate without full economic growth potential being realized.

The index that has been used, basically, for that economic growth to say whether it is growing or not—has been, in the United States, about a four per cent unemployment index. Ontario tries to do better than that. In its budget paper it indicates that it is heading for three per cent unemployment as the permissible level of unemployment. Full employment hits at about three per cent.

Partially due to your own fallacies, perhaps more due to the federal government, you are not going to be anywhere close. You are going to double that this year. You are going to 5.7, maybe 5.9. Who knows, before the year is over, just where your unemployment rate will end up.

There is an abandonment on the part of the federal government or upon any government, yours included, that falls short of three or four per cent unemployment at any time. It means that the economy is malfunctioning. It means its full potential is not operative. It means great wastage and loss to the whole population, with everything that this implies in terms of human degradation and human misery.

I am pleased that you have set such an economic model for yourself. I am interested, perhaps, in some comment that you might make for my own education, if nothing else, as to why it is so difficult when you hit four

per cent unemployment, why it is so difficult in terms of inflation. That particular point, that breakthrough, or sound barrier in economics, does seem to cause an escalation in the whole inflationary spiral. Is there something peculiar about the system? Maybe one of your economic experts would care to inform me of what is involved in that reasoning?

I would like to refer briefly to Heller. Walter Heller has this to say about this problem:

In 1961 once recession had turned into recovery, nothing was more urgent than to raise the sights of economic policy, to shift its focus from the ups and downs of the cycle to the continuous rise in the economy's potential. Policy emphasis had to be redirected from a corrective orientation geared to the dynamics of the cycle to a propulsive orientation geared to the dynamics and the promise of growth.

If you think I use weird language, you should see these economists, Mr. Treasurer; and you are supposed to live with them.

For this purpose it is essential the Council of Economic Advisers formulate specifics of the models within which to relate prognosis and prescription, targets and policies. The main instrument for dethroning the cyclical model and enthroning the growth model, has been the GMP or performance cap, and the associate estimates of the economy's potential and growth rate at a four per cent unemployment pool, or high employment.

These guides have now passed the rugged test of five years used as benchmarks for policies, to match demand with capacity, culminating in a virtual closing of the gap in 1966—

In the United States, and here too.

—establishment of the gap at a greater level in subsequent years.

One of the problems that bother me in this fiscal policy bit is to whether or not, and to what extent, the Ontario government does use Keynesian methods and models.

My impression, and I would like to be corrected on this, is that by and large you are simply the victims of the cycle, and in no way in control of it in this particular province, as pointed out in Barber and Smith here, and particularly in Chapter 3.

You have almost the status of a modern sovereign state in the determination internally of your fiscal policy, many other countries

having far less productive capacity and total provincial domestic product, and the implements that you have at your hand to bring into being an enforced policy.

I think that you basically follow the troughs and peaks of an economy, and when it is in a peak you can predict as I pointed out the day before yesterday, apparently when your peaks are going to take place, but if by some windfall you end up with a surplus, then you put it into your liquid reserves, and if by an equal windfall through no particular planning that I can see of your own, you fall short, then you go into deficit financing, but not deliberately. You go into deficit financing, and add to the provincial debt. These are the ways this economy seems to work.

Now Smith is a few years old, and your whole *modus operandi* might have changed to the period. Smith says:

We note in our next chapter that during the past quarter century the trend in Ontario's provincial debt has been persistently upward, and that its growth presents no definable cyclical pattern, such as might be expected if counter-cyclical fiscal policy had been adopted. The debt has grown both in prosperity and depression, a reflection of the consistent policy of the government of Ontario to finance its entire ordinary expenditures, and some part of its capital expenditures, from revenues, the remainder of its capital programme being financed by borrowing.

And I think it is true today, although the trend that he says that goes through recession and buoyancy in the economy of accumulating debt, has been reversed. It has gone in the other direction because of the fortuitous effect of a series of budget surpluses against many years of budget deficits.

But it seems to me that Smith has put his finger on something that happens in this province, and that there is no tie-in or direct relationship between your debt position and so in terms of that I would like to ask a series of questions.

Why do you not do more capital borrowing, instead of your fundamental policy, which I think you will agree with me is that you try to pay as you go? As I said you are going to get dishwash hands if you dabble in that sink too long. That is not contemporary economics. That is not the way you keep a viable economic system in operation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It keeps them clean though.

Mr. Lawlor: Housewife's knee is afflicting this government, in the area of fiscal policy. Have you deliberately budgeted for a surplus? Did you set out to obtain a surplus in any past year? And which were the years that you deliberately set out to do so?

On the other hand, when did you ever deliberately budget for a deficit, in order to stimulate the economy of this province, as perhaps you should be doing right now? You are budgeting again for a surplus of \$11.5 million and you are probably going to end up the year with \$200 million extra money. Sometimes I think that this Minister of Finance will be known in future history books as the minister who says: "Oh what's a couple of hundred million dollars".

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): Pay as you go, when you can.

Mr. Lawlor: Well we would expect that from you, but that is not the way in which you operate an economy in this day and age, and if you had a modicum of knowledge about this—

Mr. W. Hodgson: We have been listening to you for the past three years. We have not heard anything yet.

Mr. Lawlor: —it would get through to you. Has the minister ever thought in Ontario of giving a tax cut, in order to stimulate the economy? As Kennedy did, in 1963, I think. The effects of that, the effects of a tax cut in order to stimulate economic growth? The benefits to that that flowed into the American economy gave it a boost that lasted almost four or five years, into 1967 or so; it was the first time in history that it was tried by a government, and it worked famously. It was largely under the auspices of Walter Heller that this was done and against the greatest opposition of all the conservative forces in the economic arena. Have you ever thought of doing that as a portion of fiscal policy?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You are tempting me.

Mr. Lawlor: You are attempting it right now?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I said you are tempting.

Mr. Lawlor: So I am tempting? Okay! I am glad of that; I am pleased to hear that. As Oscar Wilde said, "I can resist anything but temptation."

In terms of fiscal policy—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I could not resist that, though.

Mr. Lawlor: —I would like you to inform me as to what control you have over monetary policy, over interest rates. I know it is ahead of federal power, but is there any area in which you can influence interest rates? I am particularly interested, of course, in the devastating interest rates presently in the housing field in this province. And while you have other instrumentalities at hand through the Housing Corporation and so on with which to affect that—which you do not do, in terms of pure economics and pure monetary policy—is there any way of this government influencing interest rates?

The next question I have to ask is about your relationships with the Bank of Canada, and in order to lead into the subject I would like to tell you what Clarence Barber says about that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: What do you say—not Clarence Barber?

Mr. Lawlor: No. I am reading from Clarence Barber now.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Oh I see.

Mr. Lawlor: Barber, page 28, says:

If there were a larger volume of Ontario government securities available, and a wider range of maturities, a more active market might develop here also.

He is comparing it with the federal government.

To some extent also the better market for federal government securities is due to the fact that they are the only securities bought and sold by the Bank of Canada. Because open market operations are conducted entirely in federal government securities, the Bank of Canada has a special interest in promoting them in the active market, or to use an expression favoured by the Federal Reserve Board in the United States, "a market that has 'depth and resiliency.' The failure of the Bank of Canada—

this is important:

—to conduct its open-market operations in a much wider range of securities is in a large measure an arbitrary limitation and one which, in my view, should be removed.

The question then is, to what extent have you made a rapprochement or have got

any type of response from the Bank of Canada in terms of marketing Ontario securities? Would it not be a good idea and would there not be considerable benefits flow? And if you have encountered and approached the central bank on this issue, as you no doubt have, what are the reasons that they give for their failure to respond in the light of the somewhat aggravated conditions of the provinces across this country? Why do they not use their facilities in order to market securities?

This is another area—that the Ontario government does not issue treasury bills. I want to know why you do not issue treasury bills. One of the reasons that have been given to me—which I do not think is adequate, but you may think is—is that you do not want to impinge upon the debenture market of the municipalities. But as you come into regional government more and more and as in any case you are being forced—because the municipalities cannot finance their own internal operations by capital borrowing anyway in this day and age, interest rates being prohibitive—you then are being forced, through your municipal loan corporations, to step in to aid them.

Since that is the case, then why does not the provincial government go out on to the borrowing market to a greater extent and do more in terms of long-term debt and capital financing rather than seek to load the present generation and the people of Ontario at a time of some recession and some tightening of the belt with the extra tax load which is completely unnecessary as things presently stand? You can alleviate that tax load substantially.

I have another major elocution to make when we get to the vote on finance, but this area which I was speaking about at the moment is directly concerned with the fiscal policy, the use of the instruments at your disposal which I think lie dormant largely, and there is no imagination, there is no vitality, there is no thrust in this government so far as its internal financing is concerned and the utilization of everything at your disposal and command. And as mature, forceful people who are trying to run this province and to make it a viable operation, you fail in this regard and in many others, but in particular this area.

I trust you have made a note of all the various questions I have asked; I know you have not. You never do. But so be it. I would be pleased to hear what you have to say.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well let us see; I just do not know where to start. You covered such a wide range of topics there.

Start with the Bank of Canada. We have made two recommendations in my short term of office to the Federal Tax Structure Committee recommending, proposing, urging that the Bank of Canada be put into a position to buy provincial securities and we have heard nothing yet. We think the Bank of Canada, if it is going to serve Canada properly, should serve the provincial governments and the people of the province the same as they do the federal government. Most central banks do. Most central banks do, but as yet we have no indication as to what course might be pursued in that respect. So I would hope you would accept from me that we agree with you on that score.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Minister, I wonder—going to the tax structure committee might be all well and good but have you ever approached the Bank of Canada directly?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Oh yes, we have talked to the governor of the Bank of Canada as well.

Mr. Lawlor: I see and no response from him at all? No response?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, not yet. Mr. Macdonald and I can both attest to that because we have been to see the governor of the Bank of Canada as well. The reason we took it up at the federal-provincial conference, of course, is because all provinces are involved and can express their views on the matter at one time, rather than taking separate trips to see the government. It is a better form to do it in.

Mr. Lawlor: Well I would use every available avenue, that is all.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, we have used both. We have seen the governor; we have spoken about it at the tax structure committee where all ministers are present—

Mr. Lawlor: Have you whispered in Pierre Elliott's ear?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, I would presume that maybe the federal Minister of Finance would whisper in Pierre Elliott's ear; I would like to think—

Mr. Lawlor: Any issue of this crunch should go to the top of the tree.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well maybe the top of the tree should go to the top of the tree. I will be content with one of the lower branches. I presume that is the—

Mr. Lawlor: Well maybe the top should— you are just a suckling—at this stage?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, it is not that way. My deputy says let us not get out on a limb; let us do it properly.

Mr. Lawlor: The tree bends.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Chairman, I wonder—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Maybe we could whisper in Barbra's ear; I wonder if that would help?

Mr. Lawlor: That might. You said there were two proposals made to the federal government. Can you tell me when?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Both in 1968 and 1969 and I think we have seen the governor probably since that.

Mr. Lawlor: You have seen the governor? When?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We have seen the governor as recently as 1969. It has been brought up at two meetings, one in 1968 and one in 1969. It has been brought up by other provinces too, particularly I think, by the province of Quebec. It came up at the last constitution conference from, I think, the provinces of Quebec and British Columbia. So we are not alone in our thinking. It includes at least three provinces that we know of and yourself, so that is four.

Now, monetary policy. Monetary policy is completely vested in the federal government, no question. We do not own the mint; we do not coin the money; we do not have to protect the currency—that is a federal responsibility. So monetary policy—quite properly in my opinion—belongs with the federal government and that is where we agree it should stay.

Now let me see—

Mr. Lawlor: That is where you do not feel that you have any control over interest rates?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Interest rates? Basic interest rates I suppose emanate largely from the value of federal bonds and they move from there; that establishes the basic rate. I suppose that it is related to some extent with the credit of the jurisdiction—the price at which federal government can sell

their bonds I would think has a substantial influence on interest rates.

We adjust our interest rates as often as we can. In many circumstances we subsidize interest rates for a variety of purposes. We provide some subsidization so we rather, on balance, think uniform interest rates are the best.

Mr. Lawlor: I am interested in that; in students' loans, corporations or in co-operatives?

Mr. Breithaupt: Farm-owned corporations!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Junior farmer loan establishment is as good an example as you can find and there are other situations—capital aid corporations.

Mr. Lawlor: All the capital—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: All of them are subsidized rates.

Mr. Lawlor: They are low rates?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They are low rates; as a matter of fact I do not know that I can safely say they are subsidized, but we do not add anything to them. We pass along our capital credit corporation loans at the cost of the money that we get from the federal government. We pass it along at cost.

Mr. Lawlor: It is not strictly a subsidization.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, it is not a subsidization, but to absorb the cost of administration and a whole range of things, we monitor these arrangements so we are certainly absorbing that cost.

With respect to Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation. We mentioned the other day that we have expanded its function by providing it with more funds and enlarging the purposes for which municipalities can participate in it. I would say that we would prefer, when the marketplace will permit it in competitive terms, that the marketplace be employed. When the marketplace will not accommodate the requirements—that is the very purpose for which our corporation was set up.

I think that meets probably your comments—if not in total, to a very considerable extent.

Now you have talked about matters of budget policy—fiscal policy—and whether you agree with the policy of the day that that is the responsibility of the Treasurer or not is not really pertinent. The policy is the

responsibility of the Treasurer. I believe that when the economy is buoyant and the private sector can do the job to a substantial extent, the responsibility to a considerable extent could be left with the private sector.

When the economy cools, dampens, then I think it is the responsibility of the public sector to come in and pick up a share of the burden. It is by a combination of the private sector's resources and the public sector's resources at any one time that you can bring a sense of balance into this whole affair. I think it is a philosophy that is well acknowledged in a good many jurisdictions such as ours; I think it is a prudent one.

You ask when we ever deliberately brought down a budget—a deficit budget. The first budget I presented to the Legislature was a deficit budget of \$250 million forecast.

Mr. Lawlor: You did? You really forecast?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We forecast it. It turned out to be less than that because of changes that could not be completely forecast within the economy and probably some elements of expenditure control to reduce the actual budget if possible. Now that is not always possible.

You could forecast a balanced budget—and we may see evidence of that—you forecast a balanced budget and, because of a change in circumstances to meet the requirements of day-to-day performance, not only at the government level but in the economy,

then it may turn out to be a deficit budget. The best you can do at any one point in time is to forecast what you think you can accomplish.

So, I rather think I have explained our philosophy and that is balancing out the role of the private and the public sector to meet the exigencies of the day in economic terms. I think that is a reasonably well-accepted budget posture or philosophy.

Now you made some references to unemployment and I am gratified to be able to tell you—and I hope these figures will stand up.

Is there a vote in the House?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: All right, well I will finish just this one remark.

The unemployment rate for 1970 in Ontario is estimated at 4.5 per cent.

Mr. Lawlor: That is the average?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is the average. We estimate at this point in time, that by 1971, it will improve probably to four per cent. Now that can change, because circumstances can change rapidly.

I guess we had better go.

Mr. Chairman: We will adjourn and then after the vote we will be back here as soon as possible.

The committee took recess at 4.50 p.m.

CONTENTS

Thursday, October 8, 1970

Policy planning, general expenditure	S-1247
Recess	S-1264



ONTARIO

S.41

LIBRARY

OCT 22 1970

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Legislature of Ontario

Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Treasury and Economics

Chairman: Mr. D. A. Evans, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Thursday, October 8, 1970

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



Price per session, \$5.00. Address, Clerk of the House, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1970

The committee resumed at 8:50 o'clock, p.m. in committee room No. one.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF
TREASURY AND ECONOMICS*(continued)*

On vote 2402:

Mr. Chairman: The meeting is called to order, and now we have the hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): Again, we are still dealing with fiscal policy.

There is another aspect of the policy which I did not deal with, and will for a few minutes tonight, Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me.

I would like to talk to the Treasurer of the province about inflation, about the policy of the provincial government under this head and the general contour lines of this whole problem. Of course, being with the party I am with, I am concerned about the blame being placed on cost-push inflation caused by the trade union movement and by organized labour, over against other factors which may come into the picture. I think that our job as politicians at least is to make some kind of sage weighing of what are the causes and what can be done about it.

The Treasurer has a lengthy section in his 1970 budget—in budget paper A, I believe—as to what the praetorians of this province believe to be degenerative causes, and curiously enough, the cures of the inflation. It boils down, latterly at least, to the usual sloughing off of inflation onto the federal government, saying that because they do not act in a certain way in terms of economic forecasting and gathering statistics—

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Treasurer): It is not true.

Mr. Lawlor: —and a lot of things. I refer you to page 54 of this budget statement.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is not true.

Mr. Lawlor: You may be right. It may not be true. Hold it for a moment while I get onto the right page here.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The truth is important.

Mr. Lawlor: Oh, page 54 will do. I do not think we can say it is not true that we do not append the bulk of the blame in this matter to the federal government and their failure for long-term co-ordinated policies in taxation and economic policy; and you in effect say that you have not got within your domain the necessary tools to contend with it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We are like the Avis Corporation. We are second, so we try harder.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes. You do not really try hard enough. I think that your position on inflation resembles mine. I will not say that of my party—it would take me a while to figure out what that position is—but my position on inflation—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: But let it show on the record.

Mr. Chairman: I might just draw your attention—

Mr. Lawlor: One makes up one's mind about these things.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. member for Lakeshore would just give me a second; I just want to bring to your attention a little note I have which says they are having considerable difficulty in transcribing some of the tape recordings of committee proceedings, and they wish that you would use the microphone a little more. Probably if you would like to make that statement again we might make sure we get it on tape.

Mr. Lawlor: I would never say that over again.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): Let us cross that bridge when we come to it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I want to make sure my comment is recorded.

Mr. Lawlor: As I say, I hope *Hansard* did not pick up the last few words of my last statement. On page 47 you outline what amounts to about six factors that you believe append to the cause of inflation before going on to place the burden on the federal shoulders. And all those factors, such as the growth in the public sector, that you mention as being cause of the unit cost—which is a continuation of the same theme—and pointing out that the limited availability through monetary policy of various kinds of credit, particularly mortgages, and the tax increases have feedback quality which breeds inflation. You are not so blatant—too diplomatic I think—as to join the Yahoos in their outcry about organized labour being the chief cause. You do not say that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Of course we do.

Mr. Lawlor: You find a whole host of other reasons, which may or may not weigh very heavily. I suggest that we look at Hansen and what he has to say about it—I am speaking of Alvin H. Hansen, somewhat renowned.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if it would be permissible, rather than expect me to listen to a long dissertation with a dozen or more points to interject in terms of the points that are being made—

Mr. Lawlor: That is fine with me.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not really see anything on page 47 that is other than your interpretation. I think it might be reasonable if I were to read from the budget and state the facts rather than the theory that my hon. friend is propounding. I do not see anything here that relates in any way to what he is propounding at this moment.

I make reference to page 47, which he has chosen to make a reference page, and suggest that we think that a number of factors combine to produce uniform inflationary pressures in all regions, and among these are the effects of—now let me be precise about it.

Mr. Lawlor: On a point of order, please, Mr. Chairman. I was referring basically to page 54.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: But you said page 47. It is on record.

Mr. Lawlor: It is on record that I mentioned page 54.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, but you came back to 47.

Mr. Lawlor: May I explain, as a point of information? As I see it, you have two different thrusts here. You began at 47 with a series of things blaming it on nobody in particular but on economic conditions; you have six heads under that in which you find the springs of inflation. Then you break and go on to the federal government at page 54, and then list a series of matters in which they are defective and which make their contribution.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Correct. All right, Mr. Chairman, it would be interesting to see how he relates the two pages; how the hon. member relates the two pages. I would be interested in that myself.

Mr. Lawlor: Are you? We will get around to it. I want to refer to Hansen at the moment. Hansen says this:

The wage-push argument is a tricky one, full of pitfalls. It is an undoubted fact that if wages are held rigidly constant, any inflationary gap would quickly vanish. Consumption would, under these circumstances, be held constant—indeed in real terms would decline. No society can for long experience inflation if it firmly holds the wage line.

This much is certainly true.

One could say that the wage level (or rather the efficiency-wage level) is the backbone of the price level. It is the pivot around which the price structure is built. Keynes put it succinctly as follows: "The general price level depends upon the level of wage rates and the level of scale of output." And both wage rates and output are as he explained affected by changes in aggregate demand.

Now here is the tricky part of the wage-push argument. We are often told, even by responsible economists, that the mere fact that wage rates, since the end of the Second World War, have risen more rapidly than man-hour productivity, this fact alone, it is said, proves conclusively that wages are the cause of post-war inflation.

This may or may not be the case. The truth is simply this: No matter what the cause or causes may be, wage increases will regularly exceed productivity increases by the amount of the increase in the price level.

A more succinct and pithy statement of which follows which—who is the chicken and who is the egg—one could hardly come across.

It says in a very few words that if price levels rise, the labouring forces, organized or unorganized, of this country are forced into a position of demanding increased salaries and wages in order to contend, in order to have enough purchasing power to remain where it is standing. You know, they all have to run as if on a treadmill just to stand still the way the thing is presently conducted.

Basically Hansen, I think it can be said, comes down on "administered prices" as not the sole cause—the labour picture probably contributes to it, but I say substantially after the event—in the administered price system, he points out that prices go up in times of investment booms, but curiously enough nowadays they do not come down in times of recession. Not only do they not come down, but they even go up when things are bad. There is something very queer about that economy—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Indeed there is. I would like to comment on that.

Mr. Lawlor: —and it is explainable readily in terms of administered price control done through, of course, not the small shopkeeper, not the little man about whom some Tory members speak, but the giant corporations, those in this country and abroad, who set their price lines in the form of a hidden taxation to all effects and purposes.

Galbraith and all the rest of them have documented it. There is where the nub of this matter rises. As Hansen says:

In my judgement it is primarily at these recession points that administered prices enter the picture. In a large and possibly increasing area, prices no longer fluctuate from day to day in a flexible competitive market. They are set by the dominant leaders, and competitors (if there are any) follow suit. In many industries, three or four giant corporations control 80 to 90 per cent or more of the market. These firms set the prices. Examples are steel and automobiles. Price competition plays little or no role.

I trust, you being the party of big business, basically that you acknowledge and accede to that particular position and know where—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I am not a party of big business. I am a party of the people of this province. You had better be sure of that.

Mr. Lawlor: Where the shoe pinches! Who should you turn to if you wish to exercise any particular role in fighting inflation? All

these nebulous notions of yours here about population expansion, etc., do have peripheral effects, a subordinate effect, on the central issue of inflation. But if you do not attack it forthrightly, where it is generated, you can hardly expect to reach any solutions of it.

If these are the best nostrums that you can devise as to the way in which to handle the thing, either by blaming the federal government or by suggesting that it is the unit cost and the public service, that it is the public realm that is out of kilter and that there is an imbalance of the realm, if that is your best thinking, then you are certainly economically deficient.

Let me tell you what Hansen says about that point: "Now this leads us straight to another important reason for the current concern. The inflation problem—"

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would sooner hear Lawlor than Hansen.

Mr. Lawlor: To continue:

The inflation problem can be made, and is being made, into a powerful propaganda argument against increases in government expenditure, whether federal, state or local. We have always had with us very active propagandist groups who seek by all sorts of devices—

And you join the clique, right in line there, face shining and hands out to belong to that bunch.

We have always had with us very active propagandist groups who seek by all sorts of devices—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This is not original thinking.

Mr. Lawlor: Reading on:

To convince the public that government means waste, that taxes are money down the drain. Community services for better urban living are apparently not to be counted as part of the standard of living. Yet it must become clearer day by day to any reasonable observer of the American scene that the marginal tax dollar has currently a much higher social utility than the marginal pay-envelope dollar. The former goes into schools; the latter into tail fins.

That I think is good economic sense. This man is not a socialist; he is a middle-of-the-road fellow in the United States, who writes on these issues and is concerned about them.

I say to you, Mr. Treasurer, that the spoiling of labour in this particular area does not

make the terms of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics price and wage index of February, 1970, which goes back to the year 1966, showing the various industries in this country, the smelting, refining and the refined copper, which in the first month of the year 1966 had an index, against a 100 of its selling price, of 154. At the end of the year 1969—no, in the second month of 1969—it was up from 154 to 170 on its index. I am saying to you in that price rise, when they went to see Edgar Benson and Mr. John Young they had already had the good business sense, if you will, or the premonition of what was going on and had substantially raised their price.

I could take up a good deal of time with this committee going through area after area on alloys, non-ferrous, proving conclusively the point that these prices rises had taken place prior to your action. Now to stand around at this time and to point their finger at labour, big industry having anticipated the rub, and having made their due provision—like the squirrels, they got their nuts in early for the winter—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lawlor: I say that the feeling of inflation in this country and the Trudeau-phobia touching it, is completely out of place. The problem has been blown out of all proportion. It is not as serious a matter as he pretends. You think it is going to be blaze, that you are meeting the conditions of Brazil or Germany after the First World War where they had a 4,000-fold increase in three weeks and you used to carry around your Kroners in wheelbarrows. There is no relationship at all here, between—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You are apparently not going to impress me with the little you think of inflation tonight.

Mr. Lawlor: All I can say is you Tories have got a lot to apologize for.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Do not hold your breath for him too. Do not grow a beard, it will be down to your knees.

Mr. Lawlor: I was thinking of growing one. That is all I am going to say, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Thank you very much.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): That is a pretty hard act to follow.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: If you believe that, I am surprised. However, that is beside the point.

Mr. Chairman: You might be able to sell these *Hansards*.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, you might; you might get a little government revenue in anyway.

I find it very difficult to accept the observation of the hon. member from Lakeshore. I think his views are totally inconsistent. I would ask him to tell me the extent to which he feels it is consistent, if he wishes to do it, to express the views of a United States economist in terms of the economy of Canada. Because it is rather totally inconsistent with the views that he was expressing on a broader scale to the public of the day. If you want to rely on those views as sensible in terms of the United States' economy, then certainly you do not espouse too many other views with respect to the influence of the United States' economy. I think you might give that some sensible consideration. I think maybe you should.

I still do not propose at this point in time to engage myself in rounds of philosophy or theory as expressed by Hansen or Jones or Smith or anybody else. I was hoping we would get some original philosophy and theory from Mr. Lawlor, but it seems that we are going to have other philosophies to contend with. Reference was made earlier to both pages 47 and 54 of the budget paper. I refer first to the matter of uniform inflationary pressures in all regions. We stated, and I think reasonably well and reasonably fairly, although I suspect that everybody will not agree with it, but we said among these are the effects of:

1. Monetary policy at the level of interest rates. Surely, nobody can quarrel with that as an instrument that involves the effect of inflationary pressures.

2. The pace-setting wage and salary settlements for employees under federal jurisdiction is a prime case and a prime example of what started a number of years ago.

3. The steady increase in property taxes and provincial taxes across the country which registered directly in price indices and resulted in compensatory wage demands. Now, let those three matters stand for a moment.

I would like to move to page 54 where we make certain recommendations. And maybe in the context of it all we impose certain

self-criticisms. We impose these on ourselves. We suggest then that the federal government should act in each province, on the inter-regional flow of goods and services in particular. There is a need for this. And I suggest that there is, maybe, self-criticism to a certain extent. It is not intended to be totally critical of the federal government. You were ready to admit not too long ago, I believe as recently as this afternoon, that we do need co-ordinating mechanisms. These will be the federal government and the provincial governments. If you recognize that on the one hand, then we are trying to deal with situations that might be well and properly and prudently effected by co-ordination. We suggest that there should be a clear recognition in federal government statistical gathering operations that the country is composed of distinct regional economies.

Nobody can deny that across this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there are distinct regional economies. Nobody can deny that. That is a matter of fact, an acknowledged fact. Official economic data would show the impact of federal, fiscal and monetary operations in each regional economy.

I might remind the member that he was talking about monetary influence this afternoon, so I hope he would respect the fact that we are concerned about this too. I hope he would do that. If he does not, he is inconsistent.

Mr. Lawlor: I refuse to interrupt the minister.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: But then you do not have to interrupt me. I am just expressing the hope that you will recognize that, because if you do not, then your remarks this afternoon are inconsistent with your observations this evening.

Mr. Lawlor: I assure you they are not.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, to solve the inflationary thing with this kind of nonsense—

Mr. Lawlor: We will pursue inflation in a moment.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Please yourself, but I want to bring to the attention of this committee, the total inconsistency of the hon. member's remarks—

Mr. Lawlor: There is no inconsistency. You are not solving anything by quoting this.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: —and the conclusion that he draws. We are not trying to

solve it at this moment, we are trying to set out the problem.

Mr. Lawlor: You are saying that you have not got enough statistics.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There are many things that stand in the way of solutions to Canada's present-day problems—

Mr. Lawlor: All this information gathering is not going to help a bit.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The hon. member admitted this in another context this afternoon. So you cannot blow and whistle at the same time, may I say, with respect, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lawlor: You manage to do it all the time.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I suggest that you are doing it now. The hon. member is doing it now. You cannot suck and whistle at the same time using the same breath—

An hon. member: Saved by the bell!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not propose to sit here in this committee room and allow these theoretical, fanciful, philosophical references to other economists outside of this jurisdiction to go unchallenged.

Mr. Breithaupt: You know what you want? You want to set the world on fire!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I might say your party proposes a certain type of economic nationalism, and yet you make references to United States economists as to how they affect our economy. You are inconsistent.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: I want to say that if the minister would like to finish his remarks then I think we should adjourn for the bell.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): That is just a forerunner. There is going to be a four-hour delay.

Mr. Chairman: Do you want to finish your remarks?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Certainly. We have got 10 minutes, have we not?

Mr. Chairman: Sure you have 10 minutes.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: At least, they know where we are.

Mr. Chairman: Finish your remarks.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well Mr. Chairman, the whips know where we are, they can get us very shortly.

Let me deal, if I may, Mr. Chairman, with the posture of the government of Ontario on inflation. It has been stated before. We agreed at the outset of the problem that inflation was indeed an evil thing and something to be contained, and the federal government decided to take certain initiatives.

We have assigned ourselves rather religiously to that prospect, sir, but the containment of inflation is not an isolated matter; although I speak about isolated matters. It involves the support of every segment of our economy. Even if we can get it down to the man on the street, it involves his support if he believes as we do that inflation is a creeping, insidious robber of the individual purse, as it is. So we decided to support the Prices and Incomes Commission and the federal government in terms of their attack, if you like, in their proposals for inflationary restraint.

Very shortly after the initial proposals were made the Prices and Incomes Commission invited the business community to Ottawa to consider moving into an area of voluntary restraint. They agreed very, very determinedly and unanimously to go, and agreed to withhold price increases at that level.

Mr. Lawlor: You have not raised them all, that is okay.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is a fact, they have been contained. But I suggest to you that they cannot be expected to carry the can forever unless the side that you are supporting at this moment agrees to some level of co-operation; they cannot do that. The one side of the economy cannot go broke while the other side prospers; it is impossible.

Mr. Lawlor: Nor can there be a freezing on the side that I am supporting in order to—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is no suggestion of freezing. It was an attempt to achieve co-operation from all elements of our—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I am addressing my remarks to the hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): I am just trying to get in on this—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You will have your opportunity. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the hon. member for Brantford will have his opportunity.

Mr. Chairman: The member will have his opportunity.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes.

Now it was started and I respect the federal government for a co-operative effort, as a request and a demand for a co-operative effort in this field rather than the imposition of compulsory controls. I hope it is never necessary to do that. I hope a degree of sensible co-operation from all levels and all components involved in this difficult situation would be voluntary.

Mr. Lawlor: It will not work!

These voluntary guidelines have never worked. It is just absurd. It has not worked in the United States—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well all right. May I ask the hon. member if he is espousing compulsory controls?

Mr. Lawlor: I am thinking it will be necessary to have selective controls, yes.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: All right, we have established that; let the record show that.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes; damn right!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Let the record show that.

Mr. Lawlor: Over consumer credit and in the real estate market and in many places you have to have control.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: And what about at the level of labour unions which have consistently continued their efforts for an unreasonable escalation of their wages? They go hand in hand; you cannot separate them. There is no way to separate them. The business community cannot carry the can for price increases if they are faced with increasing cost increases.

Mr. Stokes: What about banks, Charlie?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: What about banks? The banks have brought their interest rates down! But I am addressing my remarks to Mr. Lawlor, the hon. member for Lakeshore. Now again, I repeat, that there is an element of inconsistency in the hon. member for Lakeshore's remarks, because at one stage of the game he sees the need for a co-or-

minated effort, and tonight he tells us we should have a fragmented effort; and it will not work!

Mr. Makarchuk: Well, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Lawlor: Pardon me, I want some clarification here. What do you mean, the co-ordinated effort between the levels of government—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lawlor: No, he is answering me—

Mr. Chairman: Do you want to relinquish your place then?

Mr. Makarchuk: On the same point, Mr. Chairman, what the Treasurer is saying is something that is being said almost every year to express what is known as "conventional wisdom".

Now if what you are saying is true, Mr. Chairman, that the labour sector of our economy, the people at the bottom, were getting a greater share of the income, if they were responsible for that inflationary push and so on, then the statistical evidence would indicate that the share of money going to them, the total share in terms of income distribution, would increase. Do you follow me?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I follow you, but I do not agree with you.

Mr. Makarchuk: You do not agree with me? Well I will read you this report of the Ontario Economic Council, and one of the things it points out—

Mr. Lawlor: He never gets along with the Economic Council, they contradict themselves.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Inconsistency!

Mr. Lawlor: Could be.

Mr. Makarchuk: "The lowest fifth of the people in Ontario get four per cent" — it says of Canada, but I imagine the same situation applies to Ontario. The next fifth gets 17 per cent. Anyway 60 per cent of the people get 33 per cent of the income; but four-fifths get a proportionate share, they get 23 per cent; and the highest fifth gets 44 per cent.

But the significant things it shows, it says: "The most telling argument", then it uses of course the growth approach, that if you increase the gross national product then everybody will get enough of the pie:

The most telling argument against the growth approach is that the empirical evidence of income distribution shows that no significant change has been achieved in the post war era despite almost uninterrupted economic growth and prosperity."

In other words, if what you are saying, Mr. Treasurer, is true, in other words if labour has been getting or is getting more, or if the money was going there, in that case there would be quite a change in the distribution of income in our society. This would be shown.

But as it is, there is absolutely no change. There has not been a change for the last 25 years, since the end of the war. And there is nothing to indicate that there is change going on at the moment. Your argument is completely empty.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No it is not!

Mr. Makarchuk: And when you say that inflation is an evil and that it hurts somebody; absolutely, you are quite right. Who does it hurt? You sit back and think; who does it really hurt today?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Low income people.

Mr. Makarchuk: That is right.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Right. I could not agree more.

Mr. Makarchuk: It does not hurt you and it does not hurt me.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It hurts everybody.

Mr. Makarchuk: No it does not.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It hurts everybody, it is a matter of degree.

Mr. Makarchuk: No it does not. It has not changed your style of life or mine, or the life of anybody else who has a good healthy income. It has not affected them the slightest bit. But it certainly has affected a lot of people at the bottom.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey-Bruce): You are right!

Mr. Makarchuk: And if you are really concerned — and this, I think, is one of the responsibilities of the Treasurer of Ontario. We talk about the redistribution of income. This was, I think, two years ago at one of your estimates, and you mentioned casually something to the effect that you would be concerned about changing your policies to

bring about the redistribution. I have no hope, shall we say, that the Tories in Ontario are ever going to do it, because in order to do it you would have to bring that kind of taxation into effect which will tax the high income sector of our society.

As an example, the top gets 44 per cent, the bottom gets four per cent. In other words, you have one element or one segment of our society that has an income about 11 times the size of another sector of our society.

Now these are some of the things that you will have to do if you are concerned about inflation.

You mentioned you were concerned about interest. If you look at the profits of the banks the last couple of years, it is something like 55 per cent. Now if you were concerned, let us hear some public expression about that concern. I hear the public expression about labour getting its big share; which is not supported by anything, because if they were getting their share their share of the income would go up.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Mr. Chairman, we have expressed our concern about the other side too.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well I have not heard it. I have not seen it in any speeches, I have not heard it in any press, I have not seen—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I might say to the member for Brantford—just a minute—I might say to you that a lot of this has been discussed before. This is the first time that you have been at the meeting, the first time you have appeared at the meeting, and I do not think we should be repetitious all the time.

Mr. Makarchuk: That is beside the the point. I am entitled to speak, Mr. Chairman, and we are dwelling on the points that the minister brought up.

He said that he was concerned about the interest rates. Now all I am asking is that if he had this element of concern, then it should be a public concern and somewhere we should have heard that this was the case. But this is not the case, and when you say that you are the party of the people, this is a lot of arrant nonsense because—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No it is not.

Mr. Makarchuk: If you were working on that basis you would be doing something, either with your tax policies or even your wage policies or your minimum wages, to bring about that kind of redistribution of income in our society that would provide for

the people of this province. They do not want more than anybody else, but they want enough to be able to acquire the necessities for their existence, and right now there are thousands and thousands of people in Ontario who do not get these things, who cannot afford to get them because it is the direct, explicit policy of this government to deny these things.

Of course you will get up and say you do not mean any ill to them; you certainly would not want to do this intentionally, but indirectly this is exactly what you are doing. When somebody phones me up and phones other people up and says I cannot get a home or I cannot get my children's teeth fixed, or I cannot buy shoes to send my children to school, this is the result of a particular policy followed by this government—and the one in Ottawa incidentally.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, you are wrong. If I may have a moment—and it will not take too long, I will try and avoid that.

The hon. member for Lakeshore started off by recognizing that the Ontario budget did not put wage increases as the only or main cause of inflation, and we did not. If the hon. member would like to get back to *Hansard* he will see the recording of some of my own views as expressed in the Legislature of this province. We have said that there are a number of factors involved in inflation and that they all should be brought under control.

To get back to the matter of isolation, and this is where I say the hon. member has, inconsistently, agreed with me this afternoon that these problems cannot be resolved in isolation. They have to be dealt with by the federal government, the provincial government and the municipal governments all at the same time. Now the member was not here to hear that, but we have never said that labour was the main cause. We have said repeatedly that the problem cannot be resolved without a proper reaction on the part of business, labour and the people themselves. It might be resolved right across the board. You cannot solve this job in isolation on a voluntary basis.

Mr. Makarchuk: With respect—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, wait a minute. I never interrupted you.

That has never been said. I reassert, Mr. Chairman, before this committee that it has never been stated. We state that it takes a firm, voluntary, purposeful exercise on the part of all elements of our society to cure this problem. We believe that it has to be

cured, but it will not be cured unless all elements of our society address themselves to it.

We have never singled out labour as one of the particular elements, but up to this point in time, I have to say to you, Mr. Chairman, labour has never decided to go along.

They have never decided to exercise any reasonable, voluntary restraints at all, and that is a matter of recorded fact. We cannot deny that.

You are implicitly saying that the government is putting all the blame on labour. That is not true. We are saying again, and I repeat once more, I reassert, that we will never solve this inflation problem unless all elements of our society recognize the problem and work together. I end my remarks on that statement.

Mr. Marachuk: Some facts though, Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, I am not through yet. I will be through in a very few minutes and then I will listen.

It would be of interest for you to know that the facts reveal these things, Mr. Chairman, the facts actually reveal these things: That currently the rise at one level, and that is the prices level, has been restrained.

The rise in prices is running presently at 2.8 per cent and labour settlements are running at 8.9 per cent. Corporate profits in 1970 are acknowledged to be well down.

The member singles out certain segments, but on balance profits are well, well down. If he reads the financial pages of our papers, he will see that every corporate return in the province—not every but most corporate returns in the province—are showing a substantial decline in profits.

I repeat, and I emphasize, I reassert for the benefit of this committee, these facts are well known, relying on the statistical services that my hon. friends rely on when they make their observations, that labour settlements are running at 8.9 per cent up and price increases are running at 2.8 per cent.

I suggest to you, and you should pay some attention to this, that business, private, corporate, everything else, will not carry the can for this much longer.

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Chairman, this is very nice, but in the first place, you come out with beautiful facts. Mr. Chairman, in the first place, labour costs may be related to increased costs, and on the other hand they may not. This is not a sort of fixed situation.

Now the point is that the Treasurer is arguing here is labour, or the people, shall we say the working people at the bottom, should be prepared to accept their lot in life right now. Because what you have said is you are against the idea of getting a greater distribution of income.

You say one of the reasons we are going to go against this is because this is going to cause inflation. This is not the first time this argument, as I said earlier, has been advanced, but the facts still bear out that despite the strikes, despite so-called exorbitant labour settlements and everything else, the group of people at the bottom, the 60 per cent of the people at the bottom, are still getting the same amount of that pie as they have for the last 25 years.

There has not been any change in that pie and the point is that if you expect these people to sit there and accept this thing, because you are going to say the reason we are going to keep them there is because they are battling inflation and so on; this is a lot of nonsense! They are not going to sit there and are not going to accept it. Nobody expects them to sit there and we certainly are not going to stand idly by.

You talk about the corporate profits. Certainly in a certain manufacturing sector they have been down this year, for good reason. But they certainly did not go down in the banks of the trust companies or the base metal mines or the pulp companies.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There were many substantially down though!

Mr. Makarchuk: Last year the pulp—I should bring down the figures with me—but there has been some lowering this year, in the last three or four months, the last quarter. But in the last year, the profits of the banks, as an example, were something like a 55 per cent increase over a period of two years. These are the average increases. Some of them went up 40 to 60 per cent. If you saw the returns—and you could see them in the *Globe and Mail*. I think they come out regularly—the bank of Nova Scotia says its profits are running 20 per cent ahead of last year, and so on. They are generally higher than that.

This goes on, you know, despite the Prices and Incomes Commission which seems to be very reluctant to examine some of these other things. Of course, labour is always the culprit. Getting back to the matter of the redistribution of income in our society; if what you are saying is true, that management

would not carry the ball, or business is not going to carry the ball, then that means they will hang on to what they have. That means that the minister, in this case, agrees that there shall be poverty in Ontario; that certain people should not have an adequate income; that certain people should live in a state of misery.

One of the things you will have to do, Mr. Minister, is you will have to bring about a redistribution of income. It will have to end up that this group at the top of that gets 44 per cent of the income will probably have to settle for a lot less, perhaps 30 per cent of the income. The group at the bottom, the ones on the fixed incomes that you say you are so concerned about, you will probably up their pension—or rather, you could up their pension and you could raise the minimum wages. These are some of the things that will have to be done and this is the only way you are going to get around to solving some of the problems.

It is not going to solve the whole inflationary problem, but I do not think the inflationary problem is that much of a problem. If you compare it to other countries in the world, we have full employment. If you talk to the man on the street, he would sooner be out there working than walking down the street and saying "I am fighting inflation"—completely out of work, out of dignity; his family is falling apart; he cannot keep his head and you are fighting inflation this way. This is a lot of nonsense.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton. Mr. Chairman, again I do not want to take too long. It is unfortunate the hon. member was not here this afternoon because we dealt with these matters extensively with his hon. colleague and he did not agree with us totally but—

Mr. Lawlor: We are dealing tonight with inflation.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We dealt with the matter of redistribution of income and we expressed our views on that. You agreed with some of the methods in our reform paper emanating from the select committee of which you were a member.

Mr. Lawlor: You are not totally bereft of ideas.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, we are not and you agreed with some of them. I suggest to you, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. member for Brantford's remarks are rather totally inconsistent with what was agreed to by the hon. member from Lakeshore this afternoon.

Obviously, he would not and did not agree with us on everything, he would not and did not agree with some of the efforts we are trying to make and propose to the federal government—

Mr. Makarchuk: I am prepared to admit that you are making some efforts. The point is how long are you going to wait?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would only suggest to the hon. member on that score that it takes two to tango.

Mr. Stokes: Do you think John Young was irresponsible in accepting an 18 per cent increase?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I suppose maybe that was inconsistent. I am prepared to admit that it possibly was in view of—

Mr. Makarchuk: How about Rasminsky's 50 per cent or the members of Parliament for that matter?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You did not object to taking your own increase, did you? I never heard a word from you on the floor of the Legislature about your own 50 per cent increase—not a word. You never put your money where your mouth is.

Mr. Makarchuk: We are just saying that other people should get the same breaks.

Mr. Chairman: Are you prepared to—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is what we are trying to do. We cannot do it in isolation. I keep telling you it takes two governments to tango at the same time.

Mr. Makarchuk: I will admit that you have an excuse there.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Kit-chener.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, there are a few comments I want to make concerning the general problem of inflation. It would seem to me at the present time that there is some tapering off in real economic expansion and it would appear as well that, as a result, there was a certain retardation in the growth rate of income increases.

I would think, though, that where my friend from Lakeshore and I part company is the view that he seems to hold concerning the necessary ability to trade off areas of inflation and unemployment. Now in economic theory it is clear that from the approach of the Phillips' curves we have the ability of showing how one area can be benefited, but only at a cost in some other area.

I suppose a strict believer in that kind of a curved situation would tell us that we simply have to take our choice. We can have perhaps a five per cent unemployment rate or two per cent inflation. We can have a four per cent unemployment rate or a three per cent inflation, or perhaps we can have a five per cent unemployment rate and a lesser rate of inflation. But I do not think that it is nearly as simple as the approach that appears to be presented by the member for Lakeshore. I think that any effective study of economic theory is going to find that there are too many other factors involved simply to presume that, because we have an unemployment rate at a certain level, we necessarily have an inflation rate that is the reverse of it.

It seems to me that the kind of approach we must be taking to resolve the kinds of problems of inflation we have must cover a much broader scale. In that light, I think that the points raised in the budget statement have great validity, because I think that the areas covered and the examples chosen, while they are certainly not exhaustive examples, at least refer to some of the major problem areas within the Ontario economy.

But what are we to have? We are certainly not at this point apparently going to have a strict form of control. Our major function, I think, should be a clear commitment that we will not allow an inflationary spiral to get started again. Unless we have a commitment in that area, then all of the struggles and the strife between political parties, as to where to pin the tail, is really going to be an exercise in futility.

The point that I feel must be stressed and stressed again is, of course, the idea of effective co-operation, and that co-operation must not only be at governmental level, but also within the various sectors of interest and involvement that make up our economy.

Now the member for Brantford was commenting upon the report of the Ontario Economic Council, and the figures that he brings out to us are clear. There is no question but that the lowest 20 per cent of the members of our society have not been able to shake off the burdens which they presently have and receive, as a result, a larger share of income. There must be effective government intervention to ensure that this kind of income distribution is more widespread and that the problems of poverty which are being faced are effectively dealt with.

There must be a firm commitment, I believe, by every political party to work exactly in that light. The fact that this has gone on for 25 years is a disgrace. I make no bones

about it. It is a matter about which we are now more aware, and that I am sure is no consolation to those who have had to live through this kind of a situation. But if we are now more aware of it, and if we know that we have the tools to resolve this kind of a problem, then surely it must be our clearly committed policy to effect the changes that are necessary now.

We have a national wage and price policy of sorts. Indeed, the daily press seems to let not a day to go by but what Mr. Young is making a comment as to his views about one increase or another. And the views which he gives are usually those that would call upon various groups within society to hold back on various increases.

Now it may be that his views are overstressed in the light of the need of our lower one-fifth to raise themselves into the areas in which they should be, but of course the lower one-fifth are not necessarily those who are working in either an organized shop, or indeed in an average installation that has not the benefit of union organization. I believe that this lowest four per cent indeed are the persons whom we must—that is the lowest 20 per cent who have four per cent of the income—

Interjection by an hon. member—

Mr. Breithaupt: These are the people who must be helped. Not necessarily through the structure of a wage policy so much as by direct government intervention in basic pension assistance and in the kinds of programmes that should consistently be our involvement here within the Legislature.

While a basic minimum wage programme may be of some assistance to these persons, indeed I think many of them are not actively in the labour force; they are on fixed retirement pensions or they are on certain assistance programmes, mother's allowance, whatever it may be.

These are the persons that must be helped. And while of course the increase in the minimum wage is welcome, that is not going to be any panacea that will solve the problem in this area. The only way that will effectively —oh as the member for Lakeshore says, "It will help!" I dare say it will help, and I hope it does. But there must be more commitment than just a commitment in that area.

It is apparent that neither labour or business as a whole gains in any wage/price spiral. What one group of businessmen or one group of workers may gain is at the expense of some other worker or some other business

group. There is no point in simply referring to selective increases, other than to say that as a result of those selective increases much more could logically be expected of government in ensuring that the increases in the profit structure at those levels is fully justified in order to avoid any intervention from a provincial government.

Now there was one area I did want to go into on discussing some points on inflation, and that deals with a certain approach to the income tax policies of government, both federal and provincial. I am wondering if any studies have been done with respect to any position that might be taken by the province of Ontario to review the possibilities of a flat-rate income tax structure?

I do not know whether you had particularly followed the comments of Dr. A. Kenneth Eaton when he was active in The Department of Finance, but there is an article that may be of interest generally to some of the members coming from the reports of the fifteenth tax conference in 1961.

Dr. Eaton at that point reviewed the whole approach of the ability to pay. And as a result of his article, which I would recommend to the members as an interesting exercise in economic theory, he came up with a situation that set out a programme by which the same kinds of funds could be raised from a much different approach to the tax policy. Dr. Eaton's view was to the effect that a flat rate of income tax at 16 per cent would give us the same net result of income tax revenue as the present graded rate structure, which at that point was ranging from a low of 11 per cent to a high range of 80 per cent.

I would just like to refer to the summation that he made, and the seven points that he raised.

First of all, that there is no rational objective principle whatsoever on which to justify a graduated income tax. It is purely a political device. Secondly, that ability to pay taxes is measured exactly by the amount of money a person has at his disposal, and this generally corresponds to his income. Thirdly, that a flat-rate income tax, a tax proportional to taxable income, is a tax based on ability to pay. Fourth, that taxes based on ability to pay are generally acceptable as a means of financing ordinary government expenditures which are for services which can only be carried out on a communal basis and where benefits are intangible and not susceptible to management.

He then goes on in his fifth point to state that under Canadian standards the great majority would be able, without hardship, to provide for their own social security on an insurance basis established by the state. Sixth, that in a community in which the right to private property is upheld and which supports the principle of private enterprise, it is utterly inconsistent to finance universal welfare benefits by means of taxes based on ability to pay. And seventh, that so long as universal welfare benefits and services in Canada are largely financed as a general charge against revenue, it could not be claimed that any group in the community would be treated inappropriately, either too generously or too harshly, through the removal or progression from the income tax schedule.

I find this article and certain other comments in this general area to be of interest. I was wondering whether studies have been entered into, or whether this matter had been reviewed by the provincial authorities, with respect to a possible change in attitude concerning the income tax structure.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Mr. Chairman, I would say first that I find it difficult, if not impossible, to disagree with any of the observations made by the hon. member for Kitchener. I will start with his latter proposition. I read with much interest Eaton's paper, and I will ask Mr. H. I. Macdonald (Deputy Treasurer) later on to comment on the extent to which we have proceeded with a study of that proposition.

Mr. Breithaupt: Yes, I find it a very interesting point.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Very interesting. The interesting point is that the impact is uniform across the board. There is no question about this. It is a very interesting paper and it is worthy of much study. I think Mr. Macdonald will tell you the extent to which we have been in pursuit of that study process. I find little or no quarrel with what the hon. member has said, but I do want to say this—and I make reference again to one of our own budget papers and I am sure that most hon. members have examined them. I make reference to budget paper (a).

Budget paper (a) was on the problem of the paradox, if you like, of concurrent inflation and unemployment, going hand-in-hand together. This prompts me to say—at a certain point, what price inflation, if you wish? I think it is a fair statement to make and I maybe could recall to the mind of the hon.

member and certain others, following the conference in Winnipeg in June of the tax structure committee, we made certain observations on that matter; that we were very concerned as to the extent of the price that might well have to be paid in terms of unemployment to contain inflation.

I get back to my consistent theme that it cannot be resolved in isolation. It will take every element of our society and all levels of government working together to solve the problem at least on a voluntary basis.

Then again the budget paper pointed to the inflation psychosis and I might make a little comment on that. I do not know the extent to which you read a certain article in a recent issue of *Executive Magazine*; whether you would have it available to you. If not, I would like to send one to the hon. member for Kitchener because an inflation psychosis has been created. There is really little incentive to save any more in Canada. That gets down to the level of people.

With some imperfections or by one means or another you should not be too concerned about getting sick because your hospital and your medical requirements will be paid for.

An hon. member: To a degree!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I say with some imperfections; I said that. That is recognized. Also, where is the incentive to save if, as we heard today from some people, you do accumulate anything it will all be taken away from you? Where is the incentive to save? This all adds to the inflation psychosis. It does. It is transcended down to the level of people that, by some manner or means, they are going to be taken care of anyway. That is all developed, maybe not to its finite degree. There are certain institutional rigidities, if you like, and this is in the nature of uncompetitive business.

Mr. Lawlor: At \$1.25 an hour you speak of incentives!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Really!

Mr. Lawlor: I hope I am expressing myself adequately.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I entertain grave doubts about that, but that is beside the point. There are pressures on provinces and there are pressures on municipalities to use regressive tax fields. We have discussed that already in this committee and we know they exist.

Property tax is the most regressive of all and the narrowest base of all. We recognize this and without a system through the tax mechanism itself we are obliged, at this moment, because of the doubt and the obscurity—and I am not saying this in terms of criticism, I think I am saying it in terms of matter of fact related to the federal proposals for tax reform. It is very difficult for the provinces on the present revenue bases that they employ in the progressive tax field to implement it in isolation. I am back to that again.

There is the lack of wisdom, if you like—and I state this again as a matter of fact and probably some criticism—in federal policies which tend, and it is the same point I made a moment ago, to feel that it is quite prudent and appropriate to create unemployment to solve inflation. This is where we part company.

It has been stated by the Prime Minister of Canada that we can stand a great deal of unemployment if it results in the solving of the inflation problem. This is where we part company. There has to be a happy marriage of the circumstances and situations involved. I agree with you again.

Then reference has been made to banks; I am back to other observations. We are concerned about the extent to which the banks are involved in a certain position but I would suggest that to some extent they may welcome it. Again, the cost of borrowed capital or borrowed funds has been also determined at another level as a means of containing inflation. Put up the cost of employing capital and, shall we say, the unimpeded use of capital will go down and inflation will be checked. There is some doubt about that. We do not think that it has worked.

People who are involved in business enterprises need capital and because of the extent to which they really need it, they are obliged to pay probably more than capital is worth. This has been imposed on the banks by the federal authorities. We are concerned about this. They have been obliged not only to raise the cost of money in terms of the bank rate established by the central bank; they have also been obliged to contain their secondary reserves. They charge a high price for the money that they are allowed to put out but then they are restricted in what they can put out at the same time, so it involves a tremendous cost for capital in terms of interest and availability.

An hon. member: High interest.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: High interest rates; exactly! These interest rates are established by the federal government very largely in terms of the bank rate that they establish and they—

Mr. Makarchuk: Use the Ontario savings banks.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would suggest the 21 branches of the savings banks as they presently exist. That is a matter that I might tell this committee is under very intensive study as to whether or not we should expand these facilities to provide a greater service to the public.

Mr. Makarchuk: Full banking powers?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Full banking powers will never be achieved because full banking powers under The Bank Act of Canada are restricted to the chartered banks by the federal authorities.

Mr. Breithaupt: This is an agency of the Ontario governments; it is not a bank.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Wait a minute. It has never been described as a bank. It is a savings office. It is not a bank. The Bank Act of Canada will not permit—

Mr. Sargent: Change The Bank Act.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We cannot change The Bank Act. Only the federal government can change The Bank Act because it is a federal Act.

I want to pursue this for one more moment if I may. I listened attentively to the remarks that were made.

Mr. Chairman: Just keep quiet for a minute.

Mr. Makarchuk: Do you not have an option to expand the facilities offered in the savings bank?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Let us come back to that if I may. I am going to pursue the observations of the hon. member for Kitchener because I agree with him. I very seldom agree with members of the official opposition, but in this instance I agree totally because the position he has expounded is very consistent with our own. We agree with this.

I am trying to indicate to the committee certain of the barriers that stand in the way of the provinces implementing those things that are prudent to implement because we do not have the statutory authority to do it.

It is a well-recognized fact that federal statutes supersede provincial statutes and if we are going to accomplish this, then I hope the continuing dialogue at the federal-provincial conference level will enable us to reach a meeting of minds on these things and make it possible to achieve some of them.

I made reference this afternoon to our position vis-à-vis the Bank of Canada. This is a prime example of what we are trying to accomplish. In all these fields, I suggest, we come up against major barriers because of the constitutional differences in authority for certain types of legislation. Now I say that I am trying to interpret these things as matters of fact because I think the committee should know. But I sum that up by saying I think the hon. member for Kitchener has made a very sensible contribution to the debates of this committee.

Mr. Breithaupt: I thank you for your views, Mr. Treasurer. The point that the hon. member for Windsor West (Mr. Peacock) made, when he spoke concerning the flat rate of taxation, was not that I was, from my point of view, necessarily supporting this as a principle. The reason I raised the point, the article having come to my attention, was that I was interested in this principle. I had not seen this article by Dr. Eaton at the time of its publication and, it having been brought to my mind and to my attention, I thought it was a rather interesting one to follow and I was wondering whether the provincial government had in fact looked at this and was aware of the situation. It is interesting to hear that the matter has been considered.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes. If I may, I would like to allow the deputy minister to take a few moments to explain to the committee the extent to which we have pursued those suggestions that are worthy of study.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald (Deputy Treasurer): Over the past few weeks we have done a number of studies of comparative tax rates and tax incidence, including the uniform rate proposal. There is one fairly obvious problem with it: Where your demands for revenue are considerable, the incidence has a fairly heavy impact on the lower end of the scale in order to bring in the required revenue with the flat rate.

There are also some technical inconsistencies with the contents of last year's budget paper (b) but these matters are being pursued and we are interested in it without making any commitment one way or the other.

Mr. Breithaupt: I am glad that matters are being looked into. A couple of other areas that will end my remarks on certainly this development of taxation and fiscal policy, are these.

I have noted, of course, as no doubt you are as much aware as the rest of us, the recent change in rate range movements of the Canadian-American dollars. I was wondering whether any of the funds for tax studies in this item would necessarily be spent in any co-operative studies with the federal government as to eventual rates that might be expected. I thought with the revaluation or the free valuation of the dollar that eventually the range should settle at about 97.5 or thereabouts.

I was wondering what involvement you may have had on your own, or what involvement there was in co-operation with the federal authorities in viewing this for the future.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Well, Mr. Chairman, in response to that, first may I say that when the federal Minister of Finance decided to float the dollar, we really could not quarrel with it. We really understood the extent to which he could no longer match the purchase of American dollars to stabilize the low pegged rate.

He had little or no choice, because if it had gone on uncontrolled or unfettered, there was no real limit to which it might have deteriorated. So we felt that there was no sensible choice other than the choice he employed.

There are many, many authorities. I have knowledge of one in particular; I think there are more coming around. The reference I make is to the chairman of the board and the president of the Royal Bank of Canada, who has for many years suggested that all currency should float to find its true value. Pegged values are artificial and they are employed for certain specific purposes and for certain advantages to respective jurisdictions.

But if currencies are to establish their true value, they are not unlike any other commodity in terms of the supply and demand situation. So there is some merit in allowing them to float. And having allowed our dollar to float, of course, it almost reached parity, very close to parity, so there is some evidence of the strength of the Canadian dollar.

Mr. Breithaupt: This, of course, is more practical now that the special drawing rights situation exists.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Precisely, they go hand in hand. So we have discovered, at least, and, though the Canadian dollar has declined in recent days and maybe recent weeks, it is bound to fluctuate because of economic circumstances over the whole staging process, I think that is a reasonable situation.

It produces problems for a country like Canada because it benefits the importers and disadvantages exporters rather substantially. Of course, in an economy like Canada's probably we have to rely more on exports than maybe other countries that have a more contained economic society than Canada can have at this point in its history. So it has produced some distortions that have probably a serious effect on the economy of our country.

But certainly, at that point in time when the Minister of Finance was obliged to buy American funds to sustain a pegged rate, obviously this could not go on, as I mentioned before, uncontrolled and unfettered. So I frankly think he had no choice. We support it, notwithstanding the disadvantages to the economy that ensued.

Now, of course, the dollar is settling down. You mentioned a pegged rate of 97.5. I would like to hope it is lower than that; I would like to hope he provides enough time to determine or discover that maybe the sustainable rate could be lower than that, because it would improve advantages to Canada against the comments that I have just made. 97.5 per cent would not provide a recovery of those advantages that we have lost. I think that is a fair statement.

I have no idea where they are going to take it. I would like to think it might be in the range of 95 to 97, somewhere in there, but then that is just wishful thinking. It may well transpire now that the differences are starting to decline and settle down, and that it is a periodic situation. Probably at this time of the year it is reasonable that they should come down.

There may be other periods across the months and quarters of the fiscal years that it might well move up and down. It moves freely now. They are going to peg it. I would like to suggest that it be pegged at a rate that provides at least a modicum of advantage to a country that needs a little bit of an edge. So we look with much interest, not only to the time when the federal government decides to peg the rate. We also look with much interest to where the rate will be pegged because of these concerns. Now we engage ourselves in a continuing study and watch that situation and we express our views certainly from time to time. We did in

June shortly following the decision of the federal minister. We expressed our view then. We agreed with him that he had to do it but we expressed our concern of what might happen to the economy as a result of it. It is an on-going watching brief, if you wish, on a day-to-day basis.

Mr. Breithaupt: That ends my comments on the vote.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Grey-Bruce.

Mr. Sargent: Very briefly, Mr. Chairman. With the minister's advisers and the brains he has advising him on these things — like Don Stevenson (Executive Director, Policy Planning Denison) from Owen Sound a lay person like me talking about finance is kind of shaggy. But the thing is that I am concerned about inflation in my area. There is very serious unemployment now and the very fact that Trudeau and Benson can say that more people will have to be unemployed to cure inflation is a shocking situation.

Because of economic mismanagement somewhere along the line, the lower sector has to be without a job, but not the big boys on top — no one suffers on the top level. It is always the little guy who gets hurt I think. To me, as we have discussed this evening — it is very important to me to lay the blame for this. A large steel company last year announced a 63 per cent increase in profits the very same day they announced an increase in the price of steel — 10 per cent on some products. Somewhere along the line, what is labour going to say? Labour is going to say "you guys have got yours, how about us getting ours?" I do not blame them a damn bit and I say bully for them, let them get all they can because no one is stopping Stelco from getting their share of profits. Having a price increase on top of that — the very same day — labour should say "Boys, we want our share". Somewhere along the line, Mr. Minister, I think — this is only an average guy talking — but I think that they have had wages and price controls in Europe for 10 years. Price controls have to come, but someone has to start saying "no" somewhere whether it is Charles MacNaughton or John Robarts or Trudeau.

Someone has got to be running the store, and no one is at this time. Yet we have plumbers on strike for \$9 to \$10 an hour; the electricians, \$13 an hour. What is this going to do on our economy? Someone has to start saying "no" to these things. I think it starts at the top level when the banks can go unchecked in making these fabulous amounts

of profits they are making. The minister has got to induce some ways of solving it. I am not afraid to say that we have to have price controls and wage controls, but I think there must be a base wage for labour, too, and I do not say that we have to pick on labour, but we must have some conscientiousness on the part of John Robarts.

You are not doing your share, Mr. Minister, in slowing down inflation. You have the biggest spending programme you have ever had. You have got Ontario Place. You have got the Queen's Park complex. You have got a \$1 billion programme going on in Hydro. We are borrowing money, gentlemen, on the market, debentures, on Hydro, to put transmission lines down to the United States.

I have a shocking story here on what you you are doing for Boise Cascade and for the Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company — borrowing money to give them the power for the United States, borrowing money from me to give power to the United States. And you talk about responsibility, Mr. Minister, insofar as inflation is concerned. I think you have got a little bit of your own operation here in Queen's Park, but we must stop this give-away programme, forgiveness loans to industry, to American industry. This is why we have inflation, because no matter where you go in this city of Toronto, you drive out the Danforth, eastern Toronto, northern Toronto, anywhere you go you see fantastic developments going on, new cities being built right today. Where in the hell the money is coming from, I do not know.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Where are the new cities?

Mr. Sargent: Out on the Danforth they are building a new city where I think there are about 1,100 apartments—pardon?

Mr. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): I thought you were flying over Toronto at that time.

Mr. Sargent: No, that was this morning at 8 o'clock. I get up early in the morning. There is fantastic development in this city, with millions and millions of dollars being spent. There is money for everything, for big business. Where we are getting the money, I do not know, but there is no money across the board for the small businessman. Anybody who has a business—you pay a secretary—you are lucky if you can get a good girl; you may have to pay her \$100. Now \$100 up my way is a good pay for a secretary. Why, hell, down in this town what are they

paying the girls in check-out counters? They are paying them \$120 to \$150 a week—for check-out girls. I have a good girl. I am paying her \$100 a week—one girl. Now that is a good wage up our way, but that is only peanuts down here.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: How much do you tip the hat-check girl?

Mr. Sargent: It depends on what kind of a mood I am in.

I say very respectfully, Mr. Minister, that do you not look askance at talk about price controls and wage controls, because it has got to come and somebody has got to make his mind up. That is all I have got to say.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: My only comment—and I say this because it might be of interest to the committee—is that in the cities of Toronto and Ottawa, which are good examples, the rate of price increase is dropping every month. It has dropped rather consistently over the months. The wholesale price index is coming down, let us say. In January it was 287.8; it is 284.8 now. And it is consistently showing a modest decrease every month.

Mr. Makarchuk: So what good is it to the unemployed? This is the point. It is fine for us who have an income or are making an income. It is very nice for us to see the prices relative to our income dropping. But to the chap who is out of work, it does not do him one damn bit of good.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I wish the hon. member had been here this afternoon, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well, we were involved in your lousy labour bill.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Of course I realize why you could not be here. I wish you had been just the same. Our philosophy, as far as redistribution of income is concerned, related to the paper we presented to the Commons committee. I think it is a very valid approach, and to a certain extent your colleague agreed.

Mr. Makarchuk: Has that paper been published, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It was tabled in the House in June. If you did not take your copy home, we will give you one right now. Here it is. Give it to the hon. member. We tabled those in the Legislature, so I suggest if the hon. member does not care to read it—

Mr. Makarchuk: You call this a redistribution of income? All it is is a redistribution of paper and nothing else. I thought you were serious.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Brantford has not got the floor.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Just a moment; he has spoken to my comment.

Your colleague thought differently today in certain aspects. He thinks our tax credit system is a better basis of redistributing income than the matter of raising exemptions, so at least he agrees with us on some things. Obviously you do not.

Mr. Makarchuk: I cannot agree totally.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Read it.

Mr. Sargent: A question on the fiscal policies. What amount of moneys are you going to need to reimburse the municipalities for the planned lack of moneys paid by farmers on their education taxes?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We stated that in the Legislature the day before yesterday.

Mr. Sargent: I did not hear that. What was said?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Twenty million dollars.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I might say we have no choice but to do it by direct means now, because it is impossible to do it through the tax system as we had proposed.

An hon. member: There is an election coming.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is always an election coming. It starts the day after the election. The day after there is another one coming. It never stops.

Mr. Makarchuk: You are bribing the voters with their own money.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, we are not. We had no choice but to do it by direct means because we cannot do it through the tax system.

Mr. Makarchuk: You had it in mind for three years without any meaningful tax report and now you are bringing in little bits—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, my hon. friend. You are distorting the situation.

Our proposals to use the income tax system as a means of redistributing the tax burden are well known to the government of Ontario, to those who want to understand it, and they are well known to the federal government. But we cannot implement it because we are frustrated in terms of the lack of decision as to what is going to happen to the white paper. So in the absence of any means of doing it in the proper, mechanized way, we have no choice but to do it by direct means.

Mr. Makarchuk: The only way, Mr. Chairman, that you will bring about any kind of meaningful redistribution of income, is that you will have to tax the higher income, or the higher segment of our society, that segment that receives the higher income, as Mr. Benson proposed in his white paper, you saw the results, the big hue and cry. The same situation will develop in Ontario and, as Mr. Benson has backtracked, so will the Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is no point in confusing this committee with options or opinions, or anything else, or facts even, when minds are made up.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Lakeshore has the floor.

Mr. Lawlor: I must say, Mr. Chairman, I am delighted that the committee has settled down and taken a little fire and reached the level of debate that I had anticipated at an earlier day. As we get toward the end of the estimates, the thing picks up. I am almost disposed to take another week as things presently stand.

May I make a comment on the paper read by the hon. member for Kitchener? I have seen it in some disguised or even open form before.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We have not seen it in disguise; we have seen the real thing.

Mr. Lawlor: I saw it, I am sure, in terms of the Milton Friedman version, Milton Friedman being a professor of economics and adviser to Barry Goldwater. I think there could be no more iniquitous—

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): You know what happened to Barry Goldwater?

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, I know, and this is what is going to happen to that paper. Why do you give such credence to it and bend over backward trying to give it any scope on the basis that it is interesting, or something? I think it largely balderdash, and a thoroughly inequit-

able scheme. To say at the very beginning of that there is no principle upon which graduated income tax is a legitimate operation in the society is to be completely amoral or immoral with respect to that society.

Mr. Breithaupt: I do not say that I agree with the paper—

Mr. Lawlor: I hope not. I hope you do not.

Mr. Breithaupt:—but there are comments in it worthy of pursuit.

Mr. Lawlor: I do not think it is worthy of spending 10 minutes on—a fixed, across-the-board income tax at flat rate. It is thoroughly opposed to any concept of justice that a man may have. Since you are so—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Facts are incontrovertible!

Mr. Lawlor:—nationalistically interested in Canadian economists only, and find what the Americans or others who have enjoyed the same economic system have to say about that system as a whole as being out of place with respect to the demesne of Ontario, having no relevance apparently at all, I propose to go on a bit more with this inflationary thing with the Canadian economist, Rosemarie Blaver. Rosemarie says that we are up against a real dilemma in the area of inflation. You are going to have to take a choice in some stage, and we talked about this earlier today in fiscal policy. You have to take your choice “between a burgeoning economy and some degree of price rise, or a slack economy and some degree of price stability.”

Take your choice. I opt for the former. I do not want to burden the economy and I am willing to accept a certain rate of inflation in order to obtain it. That is apparently the choice in present-day society.

Trudeau has seen fit—in a thoroughly conservative stance by the way—to opt for the second alternative. He thinks that the greatest evil in a society and the chief enemy is inflation. I do not. The position is that as far as we are concerned unemployment is the curse on any society, and, you know, that is your position too. Let us be completely frank about it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We have indicated our sympathy with that.

Mr. Lawlor: A more forthright attack upon the federal government could hardly be dreamed of than what you have set forth here in your own economic document. You say that “the federal and provincial govern-

ments continue to retard economic growth; Canada can experience both high unemployment and inflation in the mid-Fifties", and you point out the disadvantages; you run down the page.

You say it is economically wasteful because it puts people out of work and you go through a series of arguments that I thoroughly agree with. I wish you would stick to your guns on the issue.

You have not gone great steps in modifying your programme in the face of the federal overtures. You have given a bit of lip service to it and I think that is all it deserves. To pretend that over against widespread unemployment inflation is the chief curse, is to do a grave injustice and I know you do not believe it yourself, because you say so.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, I do not believe it at all.

Mr. Lawlor: And that puts you in a notable position, so far as I am concerned.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not mind that notable position.

Mr. Lawlor: Let me say everyone knows there are many factors that enter into the inflation—the six factors set forth by the provincial government are not the crucial factors. They are, certainly, important.

"The expansion of the service industries." Everyone knows that the service price index is three or four times the wholesale price index and is a percentage point—in many cases—higher than the consumer price index. It is the service area that has the great impact. I would say that that is the secondary impact.

Some of your impacts here on the population growth are tertiary impacts. The primary impacts are either in labour, or in administered prices or, in part, both. I know, and I have indicated to you where I think the primary impact is in this particular area. It is in "administered prices" and I have economic authorities to back me up on that. Now, that is what you are going to attack.

Now you see fit in your budget papers to say nothing about labour, admittedly, and that was kind of you, because it was fair. But you also did not mention administered prices as having this impact and the reasons for your not mentioning it I leave to be reposed in your own bosom. But it is because you fundamentally do not want to attack the industrial sector.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You may find, to your sorrow, that we are better friends with labour than you realize.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, your recent bill did not particularly disclose that, you know.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You may find out at your peril.

Mr. Lawlor: Many of your own members apparently felt the same way because they stayed away.

There is a second complexity, apart from this range of things that enter into inflation. There are all kinds of causes operating, but let us get down to one that we really have to get to in order to change it.

There are two kinds of inflation, of course, And the old-fashioned type of inflation that was excessive demand is being attacked by the Trudeau government, particularly in the area of housing. He is using the weapons of tight money, withdrawing government expenditures, tightening monetary policy and budgeting for surpluses, which is the way of the past.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I beg permission to interject, Mr. Chairman.

How do you equate that with the criticism we received here—I do not know whether it was from yourself or your party—with the extent to which we have launched certain capital construction programmes in the public sector, to do our best to provide some employment in these crucial times?

Mr. Lawlor: I am saying that there are two things operating; that his old-fashioned method of dealing with it is only aggravating the problem. The whole housing issue is a different kind of inflation from the cost-push inflation that occupies other segments of rising prices in the economy. It is a complex and mixed bag and to try to attack it with a single instrument causes inflation rather than cures it, because one is driving up the price of interest and the price of housing and the price of rents that all go into the consumer index.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is still a level of demand pull, too, believe me, because of the requirements of this jurisdiction. You talk about cost push but there is still a level of demand pull too.

Mr. Lawlor: In the housing market there is.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Indeed, there is.

Mr. Lawlor: And should there not be expansionary government policies in that area in order to relieve the demand?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I quite agree with you. That is what we are doing.

Mr. Lawlor: Right.

Mr. Chairman: Could I interrupt you two gentlemen at this point? It seems that we are not going to get the vote through tonight anyway.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, I believe the member for Lakeshore's comments will be the ones that will end the vote, if he is prepared to end it up.

Mr. Chairman: Are you prepared to end it up, Mr. Lawlor?

Mr. Breithaupt: If he had five or 10 minutes to go I would be quite prepared to—

Mr. Lawlor: I have three minutes to go.

Mr. Chairman: I think that is a very reasonable suggestion.

Mr. N. Whitney (Prince Edward-Lennox): I have a question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lawlor: I will not take any more than two minutes, then, and Mr. Whitney can have a minute at the end.

As far as it affects the poor, inflation, you may know, may be good for the poor since it makes them very obvious. They stick out because the aged and the poor are the chief sufferers of the thing.

The second thing about it is that at a certain level and among certain groups, if you have got a fully expanded economy and a full labour force, it obviously makes it easier for the poorer segments of the population to be pulled into that labour force as you hit the three-per-cent situation, and that is better. But that does not last very long and it cannot be depended upon, I point out just in passing. I should prefer not to argue on behalf of inflation in that particular way but it has some side benefits too. I think that is all I will say about it tonight.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Prince Edward-Lennox.

Mr. Whitney: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Grey-Bruce asked a question of the minister as to how government was going to deal with the municipalities with regard to unpaid education taxes. I would like a

statement from the hon. minister concerning the question with regard to how the municipalities were going to be reimbursed because of those who were not paying their education tax.

Mr. Sargent: Yes.

Mr. Whitney: I think, as I understood it in the House, the municipalities were not going to be paid at this time, but farmers, who are bona fide farmers with over 11 acres, or whose income or gross income is \$2,000 or over, were going to be paid one-fifth of their municipal taxes directly.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: One-quarter!

Mr. Whitney: One-quarter, at least, of their municipal taxes directly, so that this will not go directly to the municipalities. I think there might be a little misunderstanding.

Mr. Sargent: Oh, I see, I did not know that.

Mr. Whitney: So I think perhaps the member assumed or misunderstood the—

Mr. Sargent: Who pays the balance then?

Mr. Whitney: Well, that is up to them. Of course, it will stand against the property in any case.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They will have to pay the balance themselves; they think it is a rather generous contribution.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: One little final question. Where is the—

Mr. Sargent: What about the thousands of times you have paid your taxes? What do they do about it?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You will still get it back.

Mr. Lawlor: With your \$11 million budget, Mr. Treasurer, where are you going to find the \$37 million?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Oh, we will find it. We will find it somehow.

Mr. Chairman: Just a second before we go. Is vote 2402 carried?

Vote 2402 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: We will not meet again until after the questions of the day on Wednesday. Monday is a holiday; Tuesday is a day off because the minister must be in Thunder Bay.

Mr. Stokes: Great expectations!

Mr. Chairman: The members agree to that?

Agreed.

The committee adjourned at 10:35 o'clock, p.m.

CONTENTS

Thursday, October 8, 1970

Policy planning, general expenditure	S-1267
Adjournment	S-1287



Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Health

Chairman: Mrs. A. Pritchard, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Tuesday, October 13, 1970

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1970

The committee met at 3:20 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. one.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Madam Chairman: If I can have the attention of the committee please, we will call the meeting to order for the estimates of The Department of Health. Mr. W. Hodgson is sitting in for Mr. N. Potter and Mr. Brown is sitting in for Mr. Shulman.

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Health): Madam Chairman, my only opening remarks would be to introduce the estimates and to say to the members of this committee that it is the first year that we have had the opportunity of coming before the health committee as an estimates committee.

The estimates as printed are for \$866,950,000. I think we can have a very fruitful discussion of each item as we go through. Apart from that, I will reserve all my comments for the discussions as we move through the estimates.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Minister and gentlemen, I have been asked that anyone speaking please go to the mike for the benefit of *Hansard*.

Speak into the mike and I do not think you will have any difficulty.

Mr. E. A. Winkler (Grey South): I wonder if we could have the minister introduce his officials.

Madam Chairman: Would the minister introduce the officials, please?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I will start with the deputy minister, Dr. Charron; director of finance and administration services, Mr. William Nichols; Mr. W. J. Lane, the executive assistant to the deputy minister; Mr. Dave Archibald, the executive director to the Addiction Research Foundation; Mr. Henry Shankula, the director of administration services for the foundation; Dr. Wilf Boothroyd, who is the chief medical consultant for the Addiction Research Foundation; Mr.

Broughton, who is the executive secretary to the Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation; Dr. Kanehl who is the medical director of the cancer foundation and Mrs. Young from the cancer foundation.

Do you want me to go all the way around the room, Madam Chairman?

We have Dr. Gordon Martin, who is the executive director of the public health division; Dr. Granger Reid, who is director of research and planning; Mr. Coulson and Mr. K. Palmer from our drug pricing programme division, and Mr. R. A. Gray from our research and planning division; Mr. Norm Mealing, who is the administrative officer in my office; Mr. Larry Kent, who is my executive assistant; Dr. Mastromatteo, who is director of the environmental health services branch; Mr. John Percy, director of our laboratories division; Dr. Best, the director of our local health services division; Dr. Large, director of our special health services division; Mr. R. Oss, director of personnel for the branch; Mr. Williamson from the lab; Mr. Stewart, who is the secretary of this committee and in the special health services branch.

There are others, of course. Mr. Bain, the director of our legal branch; and Miss Wysocki the senior solicitor of the branch. There are others who will be in here, Madam Chairman, as the votes come, our people from mental health and from the health services insurance division.

Madam Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister. We will proceed with vote 701.

Mr. G. Ben (Humber): Madam Chairman, I had anticipated that some remarks would have been made by the minister, as a matter of fact, rather important remarks in introducing his estimates. I was rather concerned that any remarks that I would be making would be redundant by reason of the new programme, which at least I expected to be enunciated by this minister. It is rather shocking and surprising that the minister has chosen to make no initial statement and has introduced nothing of any substance whatsoever.

Upstairs this afternoon, the Prime Minister (Mr. Roberts) did make a statement about

combining the administration functions of the existing services, but in essence all he said was that they are going to form a new body, the Ontario Health Insurance Commission, to carry on the administrative functioning of the existing services. This is nothing new; this is something that has been asked of this government for many, many years, and I am afraid it left many people very disappointed.

From the remarks which had appeared in the newspapers we had been led to believe that an announcement would be coming from the minister or the government which would, among other things, see that there was no double billing; and the doctors were paid 100 per cent of the cost of their services or a new scale of fees would be arranged.

We had looked forward in the light of a statement that the minister made very early this year, to something being done about paying the cost of nursing-home beds, that a remark of that nature would be forthcoming. We had hoped that, at least, some agreement would be worked out between the medical profession and this government whereby the government, which is paying the piper would have some say towards calling the tune, that is, as to what the doctors would charge.

All wonderful things were expected of this government, but as is often typical, I would suggest that the Prime Minister wasted his time even taking the six pages that he did to make this pronouncement that we are now going to have a new body. Obviously, it is a letdown for many of us, and all we can do is hope that the people have a good appreciation of how little is being offered to them. It is so empty, Madam Chairman, one just does not know whether to give any words of criticism to it at all.

At any rate, what I want to do is to get at some of the long-range matters arising out of these estimates. I think the minister will be aware that I circulated, about two to three weeks ago, a 53-page document entitled, "Proposals for Essential Reform in Ontario's Mental Health Programme." He should be aware of it because I sent him a copy, or at least I had copies sent to his office.

Initially, this was to have been section 3 of my lead-off speech. However, because of the revelation of the infant mortality figures in the inner city by Dr. Ursula Anderson of the Toronto Children's Hospital in an article which appeared in the *Canadian Family Physician*, September 1970, I released the document on September 25. At the same time, I mailed it to a number of independent

authorities for appraisal and comment, and the speech I am going to deliver now is the result of the informed comment which ranged beyond the field of mental health into the general area of health care.

The thing that emerges most clearly out of all this is that we cannot separate health care from social and family services, nor can we separate it from the educational process. We have very many departments in government now, and yet the effect of actions on people's lives is integrated; so if I appear to stray beyond the narrow confines of a particular department it is only because I am following the patterns of true life.

I sent a copy of my paper to the minister as well as to various members of his staff. I hope he has had the opportunity to read it, because I do not intend to read all of it, by any means, into the record. What I do intend to do today is to add the comment which has come back to me as a result of circulating that document.

Let us talk then, first, in terms of the city. In a small community, planning issues and human resources are easier to identify than in the city because they can be defined geographically. In a metro area on the other hand, only the lives of housewives and young children are defined in this way. Everyone else in the community has a diversified life space according to work, leisure, politics, profession and special interests. This means that if we set up services, be they health services or social services on a neighbourhood basis, they will serve mothers and young children very well. However, they are less accessible to others in the community; people who are moving about. So we get a false impression, we get an illusion of community that is out of tune with the facts of urban family life.

For example, teenage drug users from the suburbs often prefer to come to town and to go to Rochdale or to Queen Street if they are in a crisis, because they know that there they can find someone who will talk them down, as they say. This means that where a person is actually located is just as important as where he lives in the planning of services.

Informal networks exist in Metro in great profusion. However, they do not respond to our old ideas of territory at all. They are mobile things and you cannot draw a line around them on a map. They tend to follow transportation lines, immigration and migration chains, and even teenage fashions as they change from year to year. The whole thing is mobile.

Now we in the opposition are looking for a way to spend the taxpayer's dollar, and particularly the taxpayer's health dollar, to the best possible advantage. The Economic Council of Canada has told us how health costs are rising. We have to find the best way to spend the money. It is quite clear from the comments that are now coming in as the result of my initial essay, which as I say is in many ways applicable to all aspects of health, that we in the opposition are on the right lines in putting the emphasis away from hospital building and towards decentralization and mobility.

We are thinking in terms of early help, based on the trailer and the store front approach. We are thinking in terms of diversified staffing, and I am glad to see that the minister is now trying to talk the medical profession into acceptance of this idea.

Thirdly we are pressing for recognition of the informal helping of people by people. What people can do for each other is vital. People can make programmes work or they can make programmes fail. If programmes work the money is not wasted.

The Canadian Mental Health Association has suggested that I ought to have made more use of existing Canadian examples than I did in my first paper; that while the American examples that I gave were timely, there are plenty of Canadian examples around—plenty of Ontario examples, for that matter.

One of our aims must be to implement the proposals of the report of the commission on emotional and learning CELDIC disorders in children, often referred to as the CELDIC report which was tabled in June. The title of that report is "One Million Children". I am sure the minister is familiar with it. What that report says about mental health can, of course, be extended into the field of public health generally and we would hope for the implementation of these ideas on a wide scale.

Alongside more citizen participation and more diversified staffing practices in our general and mental hospitals, we have to come to grips with the organizational and the funding problems of this huge health programme. Public health services which are right in the community are allocated only five per cent of the total health care budget, according to the 1969 federal task force report on costs of health services.

I suppose the heart of our front line approach is that the diagnostic and treatment services could be better done throughout our large cities by carefully planned and exe-

cuted decentralization of certain services. In other words, we want to bring the services to the people rather than having them trek downtown or not show up for treatment at all. We want to see greater use of specialized staff to provide backup consultation in training to front line workers. That is, to public health nurses, teachers, general practitioners, to Children's Aid Society and juvenile court workers, because these are the people who actually see and deal with the vast majority of early symptoms of all kinds. As the ETV network develops, we want it to be used for in-service training, even of family physicians in small communities, in the management of new diseases and in, for example, the emotional aspects of childhood illnesses, as is being done by radio at present in some communities.

Our whole theme in all aspects of health, not just mental health, is that we keep people in the normal community as much as possible; we do not isolate them unless they have to be isolated for reasons of contagion or for the purposes of intensive care. We do not want to take people out of circulation unless we have to. We want to surround them by their own family. We want to surround them by their own age group. We want to keep them in their own social environment.

Madam Chairman, this is the year in which we are going to hold the new Minister of Health really accountable. I am still quite convinced that he does not appreciate the magnitude of his responsibilities or the extent of his portfolio.

The time has now come for him to take a broader look at his responsibilities and to answer for them. The population explosion and the resulting overcrowding that we are now beginning to see means that the emphasis is going to swing from physical to mental health as the years go on. Much of the fighting and the violence that we are now seeing seems to offer direct evidence in support of the overcrowding theory of mental breakdown. One can see the parallel with the rats which go berserk and sterile as they are packed in tightly with other rats.

The *Toronto Daily Star* of Monday, May 11, had a picture of what was described as distraught mother with her child, supposedly having been pushed by a police horse in front of the United States consulate on University Avenue. What the picture did not explain was what the woman was doing there with a child on her back in the first instance. Is there some kind of compulsion that drives people to this kind of activity on a sunny

day, when the child, at least, would obviously have been far better off in the fields, away from the concrete jungle? All the new research seems to suggest that such a compulsion to crowd together does exist.

Another aspect of our changing health scene concerns pollution. It is also only in the last few years that our insatiable demand to tame nature rather than to live with it, has resulted in our fouling our nest to such an extent that we are now poisoning the whole of the biosphere, that thin film that reaches out into space for as little as eight miles of air and down into the cracks and crevices for as little as five miles of water at the most. The soil we have come to depend on for our food is often only inches deep and is liable to blow away with every puff of wind unless we husband it carefully.

We are all too ready to cover our precious land with concrete and with asphalt and to fill our air with noxious gases and our water with chemicals which will not break down. Our efforts to clean that air are stopped by vested interests who do not want the sulphur dioxide out of the air because if we make too much sulphuric acid it will depress the market they have cornered in that commodity.

And I wonder, if the hesitancy in introducing wet scrubbing into the Richard Hearn electricity generating plant in Toronto is because it just might flood the market with sulphuric acid in competition with CIL.

We seem to have loaded the dice against ourselves to such a degree that it is no wonder that more and more people are experiencing mental distress and fatigue and that gradually the border is passed between mere fatigue and actual illness. How many mentally ill do we have in Canada? Nobody really knows, nobody dares hazard a true guess, but this much is sure, we should have a concern for mental health as a positive force and as a human right.

We now have to give much more serious consideration than hitherto to devoting a greater proportion of our resources than before to research on the relationships of the physical, the social and the behavioral sciences as they affect the minds and the performance of people in our crowded and urbanized society, and the minister cannot escape his personal responsibility in this regard. He has to take the government portion of this research under his wing.

It is essential, in my view, that the treatment and control of mental illness must be predicated on intervention prior to the actual crisis. Such intervention must be based on

sound, social and clinical knowledge. Only then can be improved the conditions and the quality of our lives as individuals.

We must remember that whenever we improve the quality of life of the individual, we also improve that of the family, that of every group of which that individual is a member, that of all the communities in which that individual is associated; and in fact that of the entire population of Ontario. Every little step we take has a multiplier effect that is incapable of measurement, but which is nonetheless real for that.

Mental illness may result from either physical illness or social illness. It can come about as a result of physical disorders, disorders of the body; or through social disorders, disorders of personal relationship of the individual with his fellows; or, of course, it could be a combination of both.

It is not long ago that men turned upon their fellows with violence, with burning, with torture, with chaining, with whipping and with drowning. Today, such inhumanities seem confined to mob situations and to war situations. Civilized people have tried to put these techniques behind them. Today we are supposed to be in the age of reason, the age of understanding, the age of humanism.

That is why we have moved into the area of what is called social environmental treatment. This derives its principles from the works of Drs. Sullivan, Myerson, Joshua Bierer and England's Maxwell Jones. The basic premise is that the chronic psychotic patient does not need a hospital so much as he needs a school where he may be re-educated. Psychosis is characterized by thought disorders, including hallucinations and delusions, and by severe social withdrawal. These seem to be symptoms of a single fundamental defect—the individual's inability to relate himself or herself to other people.

Using close-to-community resources, then, we must channel our provincial mental health funds mainly into on-the-spot services which instruct patients and give them the chance to practice social interaction in a therapeutic milieu. This treatment can reawaken and nurture the patient's own tendencies to interpersonal relations.

This will overcome the long-term hospitalization syndrome of loss of human dignity, extreme dependence and apathy. We have to get over the idea that mechanical efficiency is the best thing for the health service. What is the best thing for the health service is the best thing for the patient.

This means that we can kill two birds with one stone. We can save a lot of work of a routine nature by allowing patients to fumble through their own meal-making and risk a poor meal now and then, as is being done very satisfactorily at the moment in London at the Western Ontario Therapeutic Community Hostel. We can allow them to do their own bed-making, even if once in a while they have a troubled night as a result of a poorly-made bed. We can generally cut down on the maintenance staffs as long as we do not think in terms of institutions but think rather in terms of front-line work and small units which are largely self-sustaining, as the Western Ontario Therapeutic Community Hostel is.

In the first draft of my paper, I suggested when making proposals to the auditor that he should not look too closely at the staff-patient ratio at the Western Ontario Therapeutic Community Hostel because of the good work that was being done there and because of the fact that it was a pilot project. However, it has been pointed out to me by Dr. Harold Mountain that in fact the staff-patient ratio at the Western Ontario Therapeutic Community Hostel is less than it is at the London Psychiatric Hospital, because of course the patients do not have any kind of caretaker or maintenance man or cook or bottlewasher at all in that institution. Everything is done by the patients themselves and the people who are supervisory people are also therapy people; they are all mental health workers.

We have also got to let our patients keep their things with them. If patients own nothing, they can obviously develop no pride of possession. Dealing with those who do possess things, why take them away from them and put them in a central store room? At the Western Ontario Therapeutic Community Hostel, where practically all of the patients are attempted suicides, they are still allowed to shave with ordinary razor blades because the argument goes, the risk is always there in human life and they can never be returned to the ordinary community until they get used to the idea that they are going to co-exist with razor blades. As soon as you start to make the conditions of life artificial, you start to put up the price of treatment and you start to reduce the possibility of anybody being able to return once again to community life.

There are hundreds of little things I can mention. For example, in no circumstances should there be toilets without doors. We will never be able to induce any personal pride or sense of privacy in patients as long as we have toilets without doors. We have to take the risk that something will happen behind those

doors. Unless people are physically incapacitated, then they must be allowed to bathe and shave themselves; even, again, if there is a risk involved.

We have to break up the long tables in dining rooms and replace them with tables at which four or five people, at most, sit, so that they can establish some kind of rapport with each other and learn to form their own little groups and talk to each other again. We have to spend money on such things as place-settings, because as long as we think in terms of ladles and aluminum plates and a general "Oliver Twist" atmosphere in institutions, we are finished so far as rehabilitation goes.

We ought to be asking ourselves what is the proper use of television in the rehabilitation situation. It is said that the three "Ts" are used as panaceas by the staff—television temperature and tranquilizers. These are things that they use to keep peace among chronic psychotics in institutions. This takes a load off the attendants, but what does it do towards the ultimate rehabilitation? The trouble with an institution is always that we find we are moulding the patient to the institution rather than allowing the institution to serve the patient. We have got to restore individuality and dignity to patients and to foster their self responsibility and put some initiative back into their daily lives.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): What hospital is this? Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital?

Mr. Ben: I beg your pardon?

Mr. J. R. Smith: Madam Chairman, I would like to know if the hon. member could specify the particular psychiatric hospital in the province where all these conditions exist. I know, for example, these certainly are not the conditions at the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital.

Mr. Ben: I am indicating what the hospitals should be like. Have you got a guilty conscience about the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital? Should we go and visit there? Is it really bothering you? If you feel so guilty about it and think these terms apply to that hospital, since no one else raised the point, maybe I will have to take a closer look at it.

Now when to all this is added poverty, Madam Chairman, then we have to reverse the effects of years of social deprivation. We have to run classes where patients can learn the rudimentary skills that they need to acquire before they can leave the moribund

state in which things were done for them and re-enter the real world where they can henceforth look after themselves. Even a fork poses a threat after years of using only a spoon.

That is why we in the Opposition want to see the development of therapeutic communities all over Ontario, so that they become almost as common as nursing homes. Only in such small communities—in the houses which are now becoming too large for a private family to maintain but which are not to be torn down for esthetic reasons—can social living situations be created which correspond closely to normalcy in life. Then, and only then, can we organize opportunities for social interaction and rehabilitation.

We have now so much evidence that regular ward life is of so little value in returning patients to the conditions they will find in the community that we really have to consider how much longer we are going to be able to maintain the large mental hospitals which have gone for so long under the euphemism of Ontario Hospitals, and which I now understand are being renamed. Philadelphia has shown the way in this regard.

Especially significant is the finding that the patient group universally regarded as the most chronic and retarded, those more than 45 years old and those hospitalized more than 11 years, has shown the greatest proportion of individuals re-entering the community. Yet rarely do these patients leave the hospital from traditional ward programmes. So there is no doubt at all that the new approach offers great promise for chronic mental patients.

However, let us face the real problem head on. It is a question of professional standards and of staffing and this is what has come up in the United States, time and time again, and this is what we have to face; we have to take the bull by the horns in Ontario too. Our desire to improve and expand the mental health programme will come up against the staffing problems which are endemic in mental health work. The amount of retraining of existing workers that we will be able to undertake is limited. We have to start with new people and that means friction. This friction is something that is bound to come and it is something that we are going to have to face. We cannot duck it.

We are going to have a new kind of caretaker, a generalist mental health worker, such as has won support from the training branch of the National Institute of Mental Health. American experience shows that with one

year of training, young people otherwise uninstructed in mental health can function as key people and as group leaders in socio-environmental treatment programmes.

No one knows for certain what qualities will make a good group leader, nor does anyone know how to tell which applicants will be most likely to make a career of mental health work. All we know is that we need warm, expressive, communicative, dedicated, mature people who are likely to come through as the best prospects in 12 months of intensive training which will put them in contact with patients so much more quickly than any other method.

Let us make this a firm target then. Let us decide here and now that we can no longer afford the cost of these enormous hospitals out in the country and let us start to phase them out and begin with a programme which sets patients and staff to work in a therapeutic community with living conditions which approximate those of the real world. Let mental patients have small private rooms, their own keys, their own clothing, their own clothing, their own personal effects. Let them be responsible for their housekeeping. Let them be responsible for deciding many aspects of their activities through patient-government groups. The patients' goal must be to learn what they have to do in order to leave the hospital within a target of, say, a year of entering rehabilitation. So the whole programme is concerned with encouraging positive social contacts between staff and patient and among patients themselves.

This new kind of mental health worker that we have to create will play a key role in organizing the therapeutic community. The services of psychology, psychiatry and social work will be available when the patient is ready for them and as he needs them. I think there will be some friction, of course, during this phasing period because we cannot obviously accommodate everybody at once. But it seems to me that the common-sense approach is the best. The mental health workers of a community themselves will be selecting the patients to be involved in the therapeutic community initially. They will be organizing the social setting and they will start by defining the patients' responsibility and eventually the patients themselves will define their responsibilities through the setting up of patient governments. It can be done even with the mentally ill. It has been done and it has been shown that it can work as long as we have faith and as long as we trust the operation of group dynamics efficiently.

We have to get the patients embarking on a structured programme of activities which is relevant to the group's treatment goals. To start with, every patient will get a mimeographed schedule of the group activities for the week and the patient will be responsible for being in the right place at the right time and then, as the treatment year proceeds, the patients are systematically guided into ever-increasing social interaction and all these early crutches become less and less necessary. The social forces emerging from the group processes are used to elicit and reinforce every patient's socially adaptive behaviour.

In these areas of treatment in mental health work there are key people. They are the group leaders, and so their course teaches them the skills which are necessary for this.

It cuts across various disciplines: there is a little bit of sociology and there is a lot of psychology, as well as basic, simple medical learning experiences.

Our new mental health workers will learn the skills involved in the activities that have been shown to be helpful in rehabilitating chronic patients. These include crafts, sewing, cooking, gardening, woodworking and the like. Experience the world over has shown most patients prefer to join in the manipulation of materials toward useful ends to begin with. Group discussions and other more abstract activities come later. Those early motor activities help free the people who are locked in with themselves in a kind of self-isolation and then co-operation is slowly fostered between one patient and another and eventually within the whole group. You get small but meaningful social acts that might not otherwise occur. People open doors for each other and become courteous and polite to one another, something that is quite unknown in the ward and institutionalized setting.

At the same time, in these house settings you get verbal experiences where the patients start to talk, start to respond to other human beings for the first time and start to explore themselves in a kind of rudimentary way, to learn the basics of self-expression and to make trials at intercourse with other people. These discussions have been found to be most useful when they are about practical issues which the patients need to explore, things like handling money, getting along with others, the care of clothing, the care of one's self, good manners and so on. These are really "reality" classes where patients discover or rediscover the most fundamental facts of social living.

The next thing we have to do is to get away from talking of sickness and cure, illness and therapy, because it is no good talking to patients in terms of case histories. No use digging into the past, because people have so little understanding of what we call sickness. So many mental patients still believe they are in hospital because they are kept there, because a man brought them there years ago. All the patients need to be told is that they have to learn to live again and that their problems can be solved with the help they are going to get now. Patients tend to be very receptive to this idea because no one knows better than they that somehow they are crippled, they do not know how, but they know they are crippled and until they get this kind of help they will not be able to live outside.

It is important, in training the staff that we have, to get them into regular ward work as well so they do not think that they are little gods themselves and that they have all the answers to the therapy problem licked. The Philadelphia people tell me that it is like the difference between the tender air of a greenhouse and the atmosphere of a jungle, but the jungle is experience.

Just as patients have got to be slowly exposed to the reality of community living in real life, so have the trainees got to be exposed to the realities of the institutions which exist and which are, unfortunately, going to be with us for some time to come. The degree of co-operation that is possible between mental health workers and established hospital workers will be critical for the future of socio-environmental treatment programmes and for a resolution of the mental health manpower crisis.

This brings us face to face with the personnel problems that we are going to have to encounter if we try and change over this mental health programme from one dependent upon massive institutions to one dependent upon first-line treatment. We are going to have a lot of staff trouble, let us face it.

Staff members of mental institutions are committed to their ways of working. Each is conscientious in his specialized area of responsibility and each one is convinced of the utility of his job. Like anyone else, they are also jealous of their prerogatives; they are fearful of being put down; they are dubious toward innovation, particularly the ones who are more set in their ways. These attitudes are not unexpected; we have to face them head on.

This means that any such programme as I am now proposing will meet with resistance right from the start. We are going to get resentment. We are going to get obstructionism from the staff who have a lot to lose by the restructuring of seniority programmes, by the restructuring of the whole way of life they may have dedicated themselves to. And yet, unless we make this breakthrough, then the mental health programme is going to stagnate and, of course, it is going to get worse and not better.

I am certainly not going to underestimate the importance of winning the confidence of the present establishment in our mental hospitals. I am certainly not going to underestimate the problems of the abrasive interaction of the new people in the innovative treatment programme and the established people in the old programme. But just as I do not want to escape that reality, neither must the future mental health workers. That is why they have to go into the wards first, and then they can work better in the cottage kind of setting which I am convinced is the answer to the mental health work of the future.

All right, what can we do today? What can we do to create a new species of mental health worker, a new category of mental health worker which will have civil service recognition or public service recognition and which will correspond to the proposals which have been accepted by various states of the union in the United States?

For example, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania now has mental health workers entering the state civil service at the rank of psychological services associate No. 1. This level of entry for mental health workers has gained wide general acceptance. It has been found that the role of the new workers is seen by the public and viewed by patients with reasonable clarity and that the status it has been accorded is comparable to that given to social workers.

It seems that mental health workers are being smoothly assimilated into the established hospital hierarchy. However, not without cost; and the cost is that in the wake of transition at the hospital, or any given hospital, from a custodial to a therapeutic setting those workers who are involved in curing activities are gaining status at the expense of those who are concerned primarily with custodial care. And this, of course, is what is going to happen.

The people who cannot make it into the new grades are going to suffer. This is going to be inevitable as part of the price we are

going to have to pay for this new approach.

I have word, however, of one difficulty in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and that is that the mental health workers do not seem too keen to remain long in state service unless they have opportunities to advance, which they do not have now in sufficient measure. Apparently, there is a certain amount of unrest there, due to the fact that, beyond a certain grade in the civil service, they cannot advance.

However, turning to Washington, DC, this problem has been licked. There is a promotion proposal there which is working better than the one in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania's entry was small "c" conservative in concept. The people who were picked for mental health workers to begin with were high school and junior college graduates and, of course, they started at a fairly high level to begin with.

The other approach is epitomized by the Cardozo programme, which is sometimes known as the Baker's Dozen programme, because that was the group at Howard University which started the programme off in the first place before it was taken over by the federal authorities.

Baker's Dozen trained eight adolescents aged from 17 to 21; these were products of the Cardozo slum and they were dropouts. They were experienced in poverty, unemployment and delinquency and yet, out of these people—out of this raw material—there was to be created a significant mental health service. Each of these young people now work with disturbed teenagers and the programme is proving outstandingly effective in preventing later troubles. Several of this original cadre of eight dropped out of school around grade 7. Only one had finished high school. Their reading levels range from grade 5 to grade 11 and they all came from socially deprived families. Four of them had police records. Nevertheless, the far-sighted decision was made that training could be undertaken by these youths, and others subsequently selected, as long as no court action was pending against them that might interrupt their training.

So you see, we are starting there with people whose only advantage is that the disturbed people they are going to work with can identify with them, right in the community, to begin with. They are really front-line troops, they are shock troops, and yet mental health workers too. These aides were paid \$20 per week during the initial three-month training period. They had to put up with classroom work; they did not like it

because of their own school experience, but they had to put up with it, and that work included courses in interviewing, record keeping and in group observation.

In other parts of their training these aides visited a juvenile court, a psychiatric facility and other social institutions, and they saw many films on mental health and child development. Then they participated in group psychotherapy programmes and received continuing on-the-job training.

And they took it; they took it on the chin. They were motivated; they realized that this offered the possibility of a career for them. Notice, the start was much lower than the one in Philadelphia.

I want to know what we should be doing in Ontario. Which model we should be picking from. I am not sure, but I think these two possibilities are two extremes and we might be able to find some middle ground or we might try pilot projects with these kind of people ourselves.

At the end of three months, the weekly payments to the aides were raised to \$75 per week and later to \$80. The aides are now considered as US government service aides, even though they are employed by the District of Columbia, and they have a pay scale which is called, in the US government service level scale, the GS2, GS3, GS4. Now, GS2, which they are all on at the moment, is \$4,321 per year and provision has been made in their job prospects and in their job descriptions, which have been written up by the District of Columbia health department, for them to move up in a proper career fashion to GS3 and eventually to GS4. So in spite of the fact that they had a very low initial level of education and very low background to begin with, they at least have the chance of a good career, and of course the thing is working because at every moment they can identify with the people that they are treating.

Each aide is now responsible for two groups of children and this totals about 20 children altogether ranging in age from 12 to 16. Most of these children have been referred to these groups because of school problems, difficulties with the police, defiant attitudes toward authority and other symptoms of personal and social maladjustment. They are what social workers call "multi-problem children".

The level at which treatment begins can be seen by one teenager's comment about one of his charges, as quoted in the report of this project. It says: "When I say he gave the

secretary a hard time, I mean he pulled a gun on her."

The aides act as leaders, planners and helpers. They conduct activities in the youth centre; they take the youngsters on visits to places of interest; they intercede with the schools and other agencies if necessary; they guide group discussions and they act as confidants. What they are trying to do with all their charges all the time is to combat the feelings of helplessness, isolation and indifference which are found in these youngsters and which feelings were common to the aides themselves when they started training. They try to improve the behaviour of the people in their charge, whom they call their clients.

The Cardozo programme reports these major findings:

1. Young people from destitute neighbourhoods and with many serious problems in their own short histories can be trained for community mental health work.

2. The aides apparently see their clients' problems clearly and want to help the youngsters get out of behaviour patterns which would lead to trouble. With professional supervision, the aides have been performing many functions and meeting many difficult situations. All have been working at an acceptable level.

3. Major changes are seen in the aides themselves and this is attributed to their steady, meaningful employment which has enabled them to support themselves and to stabilize their lives. Marked personality change has not occurred, but social adjustment has improved considerably.

The report on the Cardozo project says that there have been problems: that the trainees as a group were much more comfortable with activity and with movement than with verbal expression so that throughout they have considerable difficulty in talking about their feelings. On the other hand, they have shown a far higher tolerance for frustration than had been expected. They feel that the Cardozo programme has changed their lives and they are strongly attached to the staff and loyal to the agency which pioneered it.

So my request to the minister is this: How far can we now go in Ontario to get away from the bricks and mortar and take the mental health and emotionally disturbed programmes, which are costing so much money, right out into the community, into Thistletown and into the areas where they are needed?

I firmly believe that the policies of the Minister of Trade and Development (Mr. Randall), have been responsible for much of the mental illness that we see in the OHC projects. The feeling that there is no security but only supervision and surveillance has had a lot to do with the unsettlement and disturbance of many of the people who live there. What we save on rents we apparently lose later on in treatment. As I said in my earlier statement, we have the two extremes: We have Harbour City, which is going to be called "Randall's Riviera", and then we have "Randall's Roughshod Rodeo", which is the way he treats his OHC tenants.

I also berated Mayor Dennison and the councillors who wished to tear up Toronto's inner city without due regard for the feelings of the people who are displaced. There is no doubt that the destruction of neighbourhoods has tremendous social consequences and mental health consequences that are by no means fully understood. The cost of urban development is far higher than we have come to expect and it should be approached with extreme caution.

Let me now turn to the costs of health care. We have all seen the Economic Council of Canada report, which just came out in September, called "Patterns of Growth." This seventh annual review of the Economic Council of Canada is unsatisfactory from my point of view, because it seems to put the cart before the horse. However, it does observe, on page 37: "Moral and social value judgements are involved which cannot be made on economic grounds alone." At the same time, although I do not like the tone of the economic council's report, several points are made which do bear examination.

For example, it suggests that health and hospital care are much less exposed than many other industries to market forces and competitive pressures which tend to act as a spur to efficiency. And of course that is very true. We are told that looking ahead to 1975, about \$1 out of every \$6 or \$7 of the increase in the total income of the economy could be taken up by health care and higher education combined. I would point out that out of total expenditure of \$4.166 billion, education and health take up \$2.4 billion of our budget. That is a fantastic sum—at least half of our budget.

Obviously we cannot let that happen, so we have to immediately start looking for efficiencies that we can help build into the health care system. We have to have increasingly more effective use of resources in these fields.

Of course, these costs are coming out into the open as they shift from the private to the public domain. Let me just repeat for the record some of the figures that are given in the Economic Council's report.

In 1955, total health care expenditures per capita were about \$60. By 1967, these had risen to almost \$170 and by 1975 they could double even on the most modest of assumptions. This implies that about one dollar out of every twelve dollars of increased income in the Canadian economy from 1967 to 1975 would go to health care. Large and rapidly growing amounts of both capital and manpower—some of it highly educated and skilled manpower requiring further allocation of resources to related educational activities—are being drawn into this sector of the economy. It is therefore becoming increasingly important to raise questions about the effectiveness with which such resources are being or could be used. In short the economic aspect of health care urgently needs more careful attention.

There is something I do agree with in the report and it says:

We interpret the term more and better health care to include more equitable distribution of health care among the various regions of the country, between rural and urban populations and among the poor and various minority groups. The goal of health care is assumed to be adequate, timely, efficient and humane care for all Canadians.

This, Madam Chairman, is not what we are getting at the moment. We have seen the report of Dr. Ursula Anderson and we have further evidence in the mental health field to suggest that there is not equality of opportunity in access to health care, so consequently the people in the inner city, because they do not understand what is available to them and do not know where to go for it and are not being told where to go for it, are not getting the same degree of use out of the health care mechanism as are the affluent people and the well educated people in the suburbs.

One of the problems is that it is almost impossible to measure the output, the real output, of our hospitals and health services on the basis of measures of labour and capital input. It just does not lend itself to that kind of measure.

Also, health care is a labour-intensive industry. The major agency supplying health care is the hospital, and of course it is in the hospital that the costs are rising most

abruptly. Yet we have to take into consideration the cost of the people not being well. The maintenance of good health has two sides to its balance sheet—the gross national product and the gross provincial product are determined by the quality of the health of the population of Canada and of Ontario respectively, and of course of the labour force in particular. So health care expenditures not only benefit the individual but they also represent an investment that should yield returns to society as a whole. Conversely, if the people are sick then it is going to cost society as a whole.

It is quite clear that it is not enough to provide the health services. In the future we have to have the dissemination of knowledge about the effective use of such services by people; increased emphasis on preventive measures, including more attention to good nutrition; pollution abatement which is such a vital part of our health these days; proper access to recreation and that includes the implementation of the Gertler report and the provision of more public parks, access to beaches and so on; and then of course the safety programme to minimize accident hazards.

Now on a national basis we are going to be moving up from \$170 per person in 1967 to \$345 in 1975. It is even higher than that in the United States where by 1975 it will be about \$430. In Canada the cost of public hospital rooms soared from an average of about \$5 in 1946 to \$50 in 1968, and it is even higher than that today.

The growth of health care expenditures by all levels of government has expanded at the rate of 14 per cent a year and reached \$3.5 billion by 1969. Now the growth in constant dollar terms of nine per cent per year projected between 1967 and 1975 is a faster growth rate than any other major category of government spending. By 1975 personal health care is going to cost us 6.5 per cent of the projected gross national product.

The labour-intensity of health care is indicated by the fact that the earnings of health care personnel account for about 80 per cent of total expenditures on health care and for 70 per cent of hospital operating costs. About five per cent of the population is now employed in the health care business. From 1961 to 1968 the number of health professionals increased by about 40 per cent and nursing assistants and aides by well over 40 per cent.

Yet in spite of all this, we can expect physicians and dentists to be in short supply by 1975. There will be a total supply of about

8,500 dentists by that year, and about 40,000 physicians, and it will not be enough. There will also be a continuing shortage of therapists and medical social workers unless we tailor our educational system to provide them.

Madam Chairman, upstairs in the education debate, probably tomorrow, I intend to speak on the role of the community college in the education of nursing personnel. I use the word "education" advisedly rather than the word training, because of the implications that training is too job-centred. It is quite clear that with the rapid developments in technology in health that a broad education for nursing assistants is going to be the order of the day.

A final set of figures from the beginning of the report is rather interesting. The gross income of the manpower providing personal health care in 1975 is projected at \$6 billion in current dollars compared with \$2.5 billion in 1967. This increase is based upon four assumptions; a rate of population growth of 1.7 per cent a year, a growth in per capita use in health manpower services of 2.9 per cent a year, a rate of growth in the quality of health service of about 2.5 per cent a year, and a rate of increase in price of health service of about four per cent a year.

Now turning to the section of the report on hospital use and costs. Hospital expenditures in 1967 accounted for well over half of total health care expenditures. The importance of hospital services has been increasing relative to total health care and to the rest of the economy. The value of the total resources operating costs, plus depreciation, used in the average public hospital is now about eight times the level that prevailed at the end of the Second World War.

Another trend has been that although the number of hospitals has only grown slowly since the end of the Second World War, the bed capacity has doubled so that hospitals are tending all the time to get bigger. The staff ratios have also been going up. In 1946 there were 120 personnel of all kinds per 100 beds. By 1967 this had increased to 217. Now those are just fulltime people. The proportion of part-time personnel has also been increasing. The average public hospital is 30 per cent bigger than at the end of the war. It is 122 beds on the average for Canada, but the average value of hospital plant assets has quadrupled.

Almost all births now take place in hospitals, compared with less than 70 per cent in 1946. About two-thirds of all deaths

now occur in hospitals compared with less than half in 1946. By the end of the century, the chances of anybody dying at home will be almost zero, unless he or she is a very rich man or woman.

One interesting fact emerges. Hospital expenditures increased faster in Canada than in the United States over the 1950-1967 period, due partly to a higher rate of growth in population, a faster increase in use per person and more rapidly rising elements of cost increases. The average length of stay in Canadian hospitals is greater than in the United States. These factors account for this—a more ample supply of hospital beds relative to the numbers of population, more severe winter weather and possibly, but not proven yet, the incidence of Medicare. It has to be said that the amount of health care per capita is growing with increasing incomes and urbanization and with accelerating technological advances.

People definitely do want more health-care as they become more affluent. At the same time they seem reluctant to face the soaring costs in terms of the total per capita income of the country and the province. We cannot measure the quality of health care. It is said to be improving and a few indicators are the declining incidence of communicable diseases, due partly to better preventive care, and declining infant mortality, although as I have said before there is a great differential between the downtown area and the suburbs, which is something that we have to regard as a blot on our record. Then we have more intensive training of doctors, nurses and other personnel, and a wider range in their availability of diagnostic tests and other services. There is also an increased variety of services closely associated with the advent of new medical and allied specialists—new drugs, and more sophisticated equipment and facilities.

I am also the first one to recognize that the pay scales of hospital workers at the end of the war were ridiculously low, and I think the catching up process which is costing us so much is in fact an absolute necessity if we are to have fair pay scales for our labour force.

And now we come to the heart of the matter in rising costs of an institutional nature.

Incidentally, if the hon. member for Hamilton Mountain is not interested in listening, I do not think anything compels him to do so.

Mr. J. R. Smith: I am interested, Madam Chairman, but of course there is such a thing as mental fatigue, which you alluded to earlier.

Mr. Ben: I thought I was being fairly generous to the minister and his aides in pointing out some of the difficulties they experience in supplying health services and some of the reasons for costs accelerating. I thought I would be rather kind and generous to the government in trying to present this in a most nonpartisan way.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Ben: I guess they are not used to having people express such an interest in the care received by citizens. They expect everybody to hurl barbs and rotten fruit at the Minister and are not interested in having an intelligent discourse or dialogue on the need for mental health services for the people of the province of Ontario. I do not know whether I should ask the hon. member to run around the block a few times, to beat his head against one of the statues out there or not.

Madam Chairman: Will you please continue Mr. Ben.

Mr. Ben: Thank you Madam.

This phenomenon has been discussed best of all perhaps by Dr. Michael Crichton in his book "Five Patients: The Hospital Explained." Although this is a book about the American experience, it has tremendous relevance for our Canadian experience, as long as we remember to make the necessary adjustments from the American picture to the Canadian picture.

It is quite clear from page 47 of the report of the Economic Council that they have come across the same kind of phenomenon.

Both the book and the economic council reports say this: That there are few incentives within the hospital for economic efficiency, that primary control over health services rests with the doctor and indirectly with various boards and agencies. Administrative skills, managerial efficiency and cost consciousness have not generally been highly regarded or strongly supported in health care institutions and services in the past.

Either as a cause or as a result of this, attitudes to both the use and provision of health care tend to limit choices to those in which clinical considerations may become so predominant that little attention may be given to economic considerations.

Michael Crichton gives a good example of this where a man was admitted with an infection. He gives the patient the name of John O'Connor. He was brought in at the point of death with a fever of 108 degrees from unknown causes. Eventually his condition clears up, but not before he has had \$6,000 worth of medication over a period of weeks, which is the same as his annual income. That is in the United States. Crichton asks why does this happen. He gives a day-by-day breakdown of the tests and the treatments that Mr. O'Connor was given. The proliferation of tests and techniques in this century, he says, is staggering.

He also lists the dates on which these tests were first brought into medical practice, and all of them were brought in after 1905, most of them quite recently. Then Dr. Crichton makes this remark:

"That is the meaning of technological innovation. It has struck medicine like a thunderbolt. Far more advances have occurred in medicine in the last 100 years than occurred in the previous 2,000. There is no mystery why this should be so. Most research scientists in history are alive today. Therefore, most of the discoveries in history are being made today. But the consequences of this vast outpouring of information and technology are yet to be grasped. Major questions are raised. And the bacteriologist Rene Dubos has pointed out that the triumphs of modern chemotherapy have transformed the practice of medicine and are changing the very pattern of disease in the western world.

Dr. Crichton points out that in an emergency the usual practise is to give what is called an antibiotic cocktail to catch all possible infections. This, of course, is justified in an emergency, but it also makes it very difficult to identify the organisms in subsequent tests. Without such identification, one cannot treat specifically by matching the organism with the single most effective antibiotic. That is why following an emergency admission and the administration of an antibiotic cocktail, which is often done, the subsequent tests also tend to be multiple tests, and of course the bill soars as a result. There is a photograph of the hospital bill of Mr. O'Connor for the month of care. It comes to \$6,172.55. Luckily this gentleman from the United States had Blue Cross and his personal bill amounted only to \$357.00.

Dr. Crichton echoes the Economic Council of Canada when he says that:

The American medical system in its full spectrum from the private specialist's office to the municipal hospital wards has never been able to structure the kind of competitive situation that encourages and rewards economy. Nor has American medicine tried. The American physician has been grossly irresponsible in nearly all matters relating to the cost of medical care. One can trace this irresponsibility quite directly to the American Medical Association.

Now, Madam Chairman, I am reading this because I believe this also applies to the Canadian Medical Association and also to our Ontario doctors to some degree, although perhaps in less degree.

However, let me read from the American experience, carrying on with Dr. Michael Crichton again.

For the past 40 years, the American Medical Association has worked to the detriment of the patient in nearly every way imaginable. It is a peculiarity of this organization that it has worked to the detriment of physicians as well.

Dr. James Howard Means has said: "Its ideology is like that of the big labour unions. It has now set up a continuing political action committee quite like those of the fighting labour unions. Every attempt that has been made by liberally-minded groups to improve medical care and make it more accessible, the AMA has attacked with every increasing truculence. They forget perhaps that medicine is for the people, not for the doctors. They need some enlightening on this point".

Today we are seeing the same thing happen in Quebec. I think we have been lucky in Ontario in that we have so far avoided the confrontation that has taken place directly in Quebec. But we have to ask ourselves, how long can the OMA set its own fee schedule without regard to the wishes of the government in this matter. It is quite clear that sooner or later a confrontation has to come in the light of rising health costs. The question then is, will the doctors withdraw from Medicare?

I am sorry if the hon. member for Hamilton Mountain does not find this relevant.

Mr. J. R. Smith: I am wondering what it has to do with medical and hospital situations here in Ontario, Canada. It might be more interesting if he alluded to some of the things the Hon. John Munro was trying

to accomplish through cutting hospital care costs in Canada.

Mr. Ben: I have some figures for the breakdown of a semi-private room at the Massachusetts Hospital and that is \$70 a day. I would like the Minister of Health to equate this with the average \$50 a day charged for an Ontario hospital, and I want to know whether the breakdown applies. The per day room charge in Massachusetts of \$70 is broken down in this fashion:

Utilities, housekeeping, maintenance and business offices, what is bracketed as a hotel expense comes to	\$ 6.96 per day
Food and special diets	5.82 per day
Nursing care	18.42 per day
Laboratory, records, house staff, X-rays, pharmacy, together come to	28.80 per day

Massachusetts also has a practice of over-charging the private patient \$10 a day to cover welfare debts, so that is the final \$10 of the \$70. We can lose that right away, which brings it down to \$60.

And we can equate that with the \$50-a-day charge, and I would like to know whether or not that applies directly to Ontario.

My point is that if it does, we have to get to work right away with an educational campaign which tends to counteract the arguments we hear about hospital costs. As Dr. Crichton puts it:

Now this breakdown contradicts one of the oldest complaints about hospitals, as quoted in a national magazine:

"My work puts me in contact with hotels and hotel management and I know that a good hotel can give me a beautiful room for \$30 a day with three meals, and make a profit and pay taxes. Yet, any hospital which does not pay any taxes, operates in the red for \$60 a day. I say it must be poor administration."

That was a quote from Life Magazine. Dr. Crichton says that if the analogy were true, the conclusion would be correct. But the hospital is not a hotel; and in any case hotel costs are quite reasonable at \$6.96 a day; this is approximately half the cost of a decent motel room.

The charge of \$5.82 for food is equally reasonable, especially when one considers that the food range is going to be far wider than that of a normal hotel or motel. The true hospital costs, the expenses incurred in a hospital but not in a hotel, are, on the

other hand, very high. They account for 82 per cent of the total per-day room charge. And the question, really, is whether these charges are reducible. No sensible businessman would bother to try to get his hotel and food costs below \$13 per day. If there is to be a decrease in costs, it must come from the non-hotel charges.

Dr. Crichton put the cost picture into perspective this way. He says if a man had to hire six secretaries for eight hours a day at \$2.50 an hour, it would cost him \$120 a day. If a man had to hire two gardeners at \$4 an hour for a single eight-hour day, it would still cost him \$64 a day. Yet a person in intensive care is always astonished to discover that the six or seven people who have been hovering around him all day have run up a tremendous bill at the end of that day.

There is also the further fact that the hospital is in operation for 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year. It never closes. That is why radiology costs more in a hospital than it does in private practice, because the private radiologist's charge reflects the fact that he usually operates on an eight-hour day, 40-hour week.

Dr. Crichton gets to the point that I have been making in respect to mental health, and I can see that to a limited degree this can apply in general health care. Here is what he says:

More fundamentally, the present cost structure of the hospital seems to lead to a rather old fashioned conclusion; no one should go there unless he absolutely has to. If a diagnostic procedure can be done on an ambulatory, outpatient basis, it should be; if a series of tests and X-rays can be done outside the hospital, they should be. No one should be admitted unless his care absolutely depends upon being inside the hospital. No one should be admitted unless he requires the hour-to-hour facilities of the staff, the nursing staff and the laboratory.

Dr. Crichton advocates satellite clinics designed on modern lines to help solve the problem. But he warns these must not be modelled on the former hospital clinic system with the hordes of patients being brought in to wait hours—sometimes literally days—to have a relatively brief test performed. We have to improve the administration at that level.

He ends by observing that in any case, alternative facilities must be found, because it is unlikely that hospital costs will ever go down. The best anyone can hope to do in the foreseeable future is to stabilize them some-

where in the neighbourhood of \$100 a day. That is in the United States. Perhaps we can stabilize our Canadian costs at \$75 a day in the foreseeable future. This, he says, makes the hospital an expensive place; but it has its uses and indeed will be an economically tolerable place if it is used appropriately.

Reverting to the Economic Council of Canada report, two important points are made. One, that adequate but less expensive alternatives outside hospitals for less intensive kinds of care are generally not being covered by insurance plans. This is what we have been saying for a considerable length of time in this party.

The second point that the report makes here, is that the use in hospital insurance plans of yearly average per diem hospital rates as basis for reimbursement, makes the later less intensive days of a patient's care financially attractive to hospitals—and note this, it may well have tended in some cases to lengthen the stay of many patients in hospitals. I would like to ask the minister what his experiences are in this regard.

Now I am not finished yet, but I want it to be understood that in these estimates, Madam Chairman, I do not have the intention of repeating and repeating and repeating certain points during the items as they come up. I do not believe that performs any useful purpose except taking up 18 hours of time. I am making the points I have to make in my opening address. If there is any point that is going to be made later on, it is in the form of a question, touching on some of these estimates.

I believe, as I have stated before, that you cannot divide health care into convenient compartments, it should be unified. I think the government has come to this conclusion with the new type of health service, getting a one-premium health deal.

I have been raising these points, I trust that the minister and his administrative staff have been making notes of the questions that I have raised because this is the way I intend to proceed on these estimates. It may not be the way that it has been done in the past, but it does seem to me that it is a waste of time spending hours and hours touching on the same points—

Madam Chairman: Proceed please!

Mr. Ben: Now Madam Chairman, I am absolutely appalled by the suggestion on page 48 of the Economic Council of Canada report that a small deterrent fee is desirable to avoid the unnecessary use of health services. It says it may not be inappropriate.

I think it is most inappropriate, because the people who are deterred by the deterrent fee are the poor. Furthermore, I think that the 90 per cent OHSIP pays to doctors in fact represents a hidden deterrent fee. The fact remains that patients have had to pay that 10 per cent in many cases. The council did put a caveat that any such arrangement should include adequate safeguards to except individuals and families with low income. This, of course, is where OHSIP has fallen behind in that regard, because there is no provision for safeguarding people on the basis on income in the OHSIP plan. It is quite by chance whether or not a doctor decides to charge the extra 10 per cent.

And, Madam Chairman, you were here in the present House—I am sorry, the previous House—when Medicare, or OMSIP, or whatever it was called, was introduced. When it was suggested that the doctors be forced to take 90 per cent of their set fees in full payment of the services they rendered under OMSIP the government refused to do that. I recall pointing out at that time that if the system of paying only 90 per cent was used what the doctors would do, or their association would do would be to increase their fees so that 90 per cent of the new fees would equal or exceed 100 per cent of the old fees.

And that, in effect, is what was done. But if anybody calculates, he knows that 90 per cent of 110 per cent is more than 90 per cent of 100 per cent, so that they are still getting a bonus.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You have lost me.

Mr. Ben: I rather suspect that the hon. minister has perhaps been lost for a long time! I am just trying to help him find his way.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think you recall history very clearly.

Mr. Ben: Well I can refer you to *Hansard*. I remember the occasion very distinctly, because I was accused at that time of deserting the party.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It certainly was not the position of your party.

Mr. Ben: I just finished saying I recall the incident very vividly because, if you recall, I stood alone that time. As a matter of fact with the government, so I can remember that occasion.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think I remember most of the Liberals voting against us paying 100 per cent in the original OMSIP.

Mr. Ben: That is quite true. I am happy to say that I managed, even though I was a lone voice, to swing them round to adopting the position of doing away with that—

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): Is that party policy now?

Mr. Ben: I am happy to say that it is party policy.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They will make you leader!

Mr. Ben: And with regard to the other suggestions of the economic council, I think the minister should take it upon himself to answer some of the proposals and explain to this committee what is being done in Ontario.

To what extent are we avoiding the wasteful, under-utilization of highly trained professionals by shifting tasks to less costly personnel wherever this can be done while maintaining competent service? To what extent are we using the team approach to medicine? To what extent have the doctors gone along with the idea of mixing general practitioners, specialists, paramedical personnel, nurses, social workers, psychologists and other professionals into teams? The minister spoke about this recently, and I would like to know what reaction he has had since he made that particular speech. Could we have a list of the experiments which may now be taking place in this regard?

Is the minister encountering resistance with regard to the transfer of responsibilities among the health professions? Has the minister any comment to make on the contents of my speech in relation to the committee on the healing arts proposal regarding university education, which I sent to him by messenger this morning? It was not that long but I sent it to him.

It is still my intention to deliver that particular speech upstairs in the educational estimates, if this is possible with the two estimates going on side by side. However, since the minister has had a preview of the speech, I would like him to comment on it here.

I am surprised at the attitude of the government. As I said, we are very helpful.

I sent him a 56-page talk on, or essay on health services. I sent him a speech I am going to make upstairs. I am trying to be very kind to the fellow. After all, he did admit he was lost.

Madam Chairman: Please continue Mr. Ben; now please get it out!

Mr. Ben: Here is another question? What is the minister's reaction to the economic council's proposal for more effective and efficient systems of delivering health care, which might include consumer organized group practices? What has been his experience with the group health centres in Sault Ste. Marie and in St. Catharines? Has there, in fact, been a resulting substantial reduction in the use of hospitals? What is the nature of the builtin incentives for each physician to keep costs down that have such a prominent part for the so-called Kaiser Plan in California again referred to by the Economic Council of Canada? What is the status of the current joint study of the Ontario government and the World Health Organization in regard to the Sault Ste. Marie group health plan? Will the minister comment at this time on the statement in the report of the Ontario Committee of Healing Arts to this effect?

"What is needed is experimentation in modes of providing general health care to the public through pilot projects with the energy and the imagination that has been applied to the scientific and clinical aspects of medical care".

What studies are underway with regard to patterns of maximum utilization of facilities? I would like to make this quote from the Economic Council of Canada report.

When cases treated in hospitals cease to be critical, they should be moved to less costly facilities such as nursing homes, homes for the elderly and private homes and so forth; to all kinds of facilities for mild chronic geriatric ambulatory and convalescent cases outside of hospital wards.

Indeed, development of such facilities, with appropriate procedures for making them an integral part of overall health care systems might release as much as 20 to 30 per cent of existing beds in many hospitals for patients requiring intensive care.

Perhaps this change could be accomplished by means of financial incentives originating from the government health agencies but extending beyond the hospital throughout the entire health care system. This approach would require a highly competent and efficient screening procedure of testing and referral, perhaps as an integral part of expanded hospital outpatient departments. The potential saving from such reorganization, while this should not be exaggerated, may still be considerable. In this context, careful consideration should be given to enlarge public support for more adequate nursing-home facilities,

as well as for limited nursing care, as may be required, for individuals in their own homes.

Now would the minister comment on that paragraph in the Economic Council of Canada's report and say how far we have got in Ontario in this regard?

If I remember correctly, at the beginning of this year, Madam Chairman, the minister stated that there would be something done this year. That he would, during this session, be bringing down some new policy. If my memory serves me correctly, he estimated it was going to cost \$25.5 millions; but at any rate he said that something would be done, that we could expect it this year. Well I expected something in the speech that was made by the Prime Minister today.

Mr. J. R. Smith: You cannot beat the home care programme. You cannot knock that one.

Mr. Ben: As I understood, it from the minister's statements on and off, there are about 16,500 nursing-home beds in Ontario. Of these, 5,300 are occupied by discharged mental patients, 3,600 are occupied by welfare cases and about 500 of the remainder—I think it is about 550, just over 550—are covered by Ontario Hospital Services Commission; 566 were temporarily approved the last time I looked at the figures, there may be more or less at the present time.

It was in January that the hon. minister was reported, I did not hear him, but he was reported as saying that Ontario was studying how aid can be extended, and that he hoped plans could be brought before the Legislature at the current session. This was the statement that was attributed to him in January of this year.

Now as I say, we look forward to such a statement. I think the minister also estimated that bringing nursing-home care under OHSC would cost \$25.5 millions, but on the other hand we could certainly save a lot of money.

It has already been pointed out, Madam Chairman, that the average cost to keep a hospital bed in service in this province is about \$50 a day, whereas the welfare cost of patients in these nursing-homes at the present time is still \$10.50 per diem, although in private nursing homes it is about \$20 a day.

Even so, for every patient we take out of an active treatment bed and put into a nursing-home bed under OHSC we would be saving roughly, a minimum of \$30 a day, which is a commendable sum. If we divide the number

of active treatment beds available in Ontario by the 25 or 30 per cent that the economic council speaks of and multiply that by the \$30 per diem saving, it would be in the millions, Madam Chairman.

I estimated my own figures here, and estimating the cost of a hospital bed as \$55 a day there would be a saving of about \$48 millions. But I want to continue.

What about the proposed satellite system, centred on a metropolis and applying the principle of progressive patient care? Here the focus of the satellite system would be the efficient provision of comprehensive health care to a regional constituency. The less serious or less difficult medical cases could be handled by the outer cheaper and more accessible health facilities of the system. These would, in turn, refer the more serious cases to inner-ring community hospitals or to a research and teaching hospital at the core. The satellite system should be able to achieve economies—for example, in bulk buying of drugs and supplies and in the use of a master computer. Would the minister care to comment on this proposal?

How far is the minister moving the medical profession toward the idea of preventive medicine rather than curative medicine in terms of the shift in emphasis?

What studies are going on in regard to hospital administrative and operational efficiency? Are there any work studies in progress at the moment in Ontario? Are there any improved hospital design studies under way? What use is being made of computers for patient records, accounting payroll and inventory control? How far ahead is Ontario with electronic communication in hospitals and the electronic monitoring of the patient's condition?

What economies have recently been achieved in the catering and laundering field? What economies have been achieved due to the standardization of certain regular supplies? What economies have been achieved through volume buying? What economies have been achieved through long range investment plans by government health agencies?

Are we now moving towards five-year budgeting in our hospitals? What steps are being taken to attract skilled managers with a professional interest in efficiency, to our hospitals? What is the reaction of the minister to the report of the task force and the cost of health services, which suggested that governments amend their legislation so that part of any operating savings can be retained

by hospitals for payment of incentive bonuses to employees in professional and administrative staff?

Would the minister explain the operation of the OHSC incentive programme, which permits hospitals to retain part of any savings made out of their operating budgets and which also removes disincentives impeding cost-reducing capital expenditures? What studies are in hand to discover whether travel subsidies would better serve the needs of patients than the building of new hospitals?

What is the optimum mix between local small hospitals and large centralized hospitals? What studies are being done in reducing the average length of stay of patients in hospitals? And finally, what material exists for informing the public about the economic aspect of health care and rising costs?

These, Madam Chairman, comprise my opening remarks. I want to thank you for your attention. And now perhaps, we can proceed, after my introductory remarks, and those of the speaker for the NDP, on the basis of the minister answering some of the questions I have posed. And since I have posed most of my questions at the beginning, I trust that when we ask him these questions during the debate the minister will not say that he does not have the answers.

He has been given all the questions, or most of the questions, at the beginning; therefore I trust that all the answers will be given when we ask for them.

Thank you Madam Chairman.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Madam Chairman, as the leadoff speaker for the New Democratic Party, I would like to put the following remarks before you.

The best of contemporary health care should be uniformly available to all residents of Ontario. If this objective is to be met, the first requirement to be satisfied is that all residents must be able to pay for services. OHSIP was presumably enacted to satisfy this requirement, but the Ontario Health Services Insurance Plan, as presently constituted, does not cover all health care services, and for those medical services that are covered it pays only 90 per cent of the OMA fee schedule. Everything above that amount has to be paid for by the patient obtaining the service.

This type of payment constitutes a deterrent fee which guarantees that the ability to pay for health care services will not be uniformly distributed throughout the population.

For that 29 per cent of the families in Ontario who make over \$10,000 a year, the deterrent fees are in no way a deterrent. On the other hand, for that 28 per cent of the families in Ontario who make less than \$5,500 a year, a deterrent fee represents a major financial burden and serves as a stark deterrent to the use of those services for which they are levied.

In the case of dental health services, because OHSIP does not pay for them the deterrent fee effectively becomes 100 per cent. Much of today's medical treatment is dependent for its success on the extensive use of medications. No provision is made by OHSIP for covering the cost of necessary medications. It is of little use to be able to receive excellent medical diagnostic services if one is not able to pay for those medications that are an essential part of contemporary health care.

The ability to pay for health services today logically entails the ability to pay for medication. The New Democratic Party believes that we must move in this province to abolish the regressive method of premiums for funding our health care costs and must move to the abolition of all premiums for OHSIP and Ontario hospital costs.

I was pleased to hear today, the Prime Minister announce that OHSIP and the Ontario Hospital Services Commission will be joined together for administration purposes and that the single social insurance number is to be used for the person's number on each of these plans.

But I did not hear mention made of the elimination of the double premiums; so these are still going to be in effect. As an intermediate step toward the implementation of our plan, we would propose that these two be joined together, not only for administration purposes but also in terms of premiums, and that a premium be charged of \$5 for a single person per month and \$10 for a family, with the rest of the funding coming from the progressive tax base of additional corporate and personal income taxes.

The details of this scheme are already in *Hansard* in my Throne Speech earlier this year. But let me emphasize that this is only an intermediate step on the way to the abolition of all premiums. The present method of funding our health care programme by the highest premiums by far of any other Canadian province is unjust and discriminatory, especially against most of the wage earners of this province and must be drastically revised immediately.

Now The Department of Health report for December 31, 1969, shows OHSIP premiums yielded \$104.5 million in 1969. Since this was for a three-month period only, can we assume the total take will be approximately four times that—that is, about \$500 million or more? In the 1970 budget speech the hon. Treasurer (Mr. MacNaughton) estimated only \$309.6 million from OHSIP premiums. Does this mean that the government is getting nearly \$100 million more than it estimated in premiums and as a result will not have to contribute one cent to the OHSIP and ancillary services programmes? The latter include grants, I gather, to the health resources funds and the salaried position programme for underserved areas.

Before we joined the federal Medicare programme the government budgeted in 1969 to contribute \$90 million to these purposes, that is OMSIP and the ancillary services. Now it appears to be saving the treasury this sum and getting the entire costs from premium payers. For 1969-1970 it also appears that the government made money on Medicare. Now, according to the budget speech of the Treasurer, the government's outlay was to be \$3.6 million. But the final figures for 1969-1970, which have just been published, show that the budget estimate of OMSIP and OHSIP payments was about \$45.5 million high. This would cut the federal grant estimated at \$65 million, but by how much we do not know. Nor do we know exactly what OMSIP and OHSIP premiums brought in during 1969-1970. So we are not sure how much the Ontario government made on Medicare in 1969-1970, but it appears to be substantial.

We believe that the OHSIP legislation should be amended to make the 90 per cent OMA fee schedule mandatory for the doctors with no extra billing allowed. Any future increase in OMA fee schedules must be negotiated with the Minister of Health, the Ontario Medical Association and representatives of the consumers of health, that is the general public, if the fees are to be raised. We believe that there must be an immediate expansion of the OHSIP and OHSC coverage to include the cost of prescription drugs, dental services and nursing home care, whereas other services such as those of osteopaths, registered psychologists and social workers eventually could be included.

We have been convinced right from the start that the designated agents and the brokers should not have been included and it is encouraging to see that these insurance companies will be phased out as quickly as possible.

It is imperative that we provide a comprehensive inclusive health care programme for the people of this province as soon as possible. We believe that health care belongs to our people as a right, and it is imperative for government to meet that need as effectively and efficiently as is possible, given the resources that we have.

I should like now to look at some specific problems concerning the delivery and quality of health care, and in so doing will make particular reference to the report of the Committee on The Healing Arts—that is, both to the recommendations of the committee itself and to the minority opinions and the studies prepared in connection with the report. Certain analyses and recommendations I should like to bring to the attention of the committee at this time; I have brought them before. They are matters which we have dealt with in detail in the past, and I will simply urge the government again to take steps to implement the proposals.

In other areas I feel that stress has been wrongly placed by the committee or that alternative proposals such as those contained in the minority report should be given careful consideration. The subject of the report is the health professions and healing groups in Ontario and particularly the educational and regulatory arrangements made in relation to these bodies. The report stresses those two aspects because it is felt that in large measure they determine the merits of the services ultimately provided to the public.

I would suggest that, vital as these arrangements may be, they only have an indirect bearing on two essential elements and any assessment of the merits of the services: Does the consumer agree with the merit rating as established by the doctors and the medical institutions? And can he reach the services provided, whether they be to his taste or not?

The introductory statements continue with the following and, in this context, very significant line:

We have found that the interest of the patients and the public do not always take clear precedence over the somewhat narrower interests of the profession's practitioners and administrators.

Given the acceptance of this problem by the committee, I would very strongly suggest that consumer involvement at all levels of health care—policy making, planning and administration—should have been given at least equal stress with educational and regulatory arrangements.

The committee finds that the health system sometimes tends to be oriented somewhat negatively toward illness and curative procedures and urges the comprehensive care system including measures for prevention, diagnosis, cure, rehabilitation and long-term care to maintain physical and mental health in the widest sense throughout the community. In this connection, we were pleased to see that the committee recommends that the government finance research studies into group practice and that it provide financial assistance for the establishment of group or health care facilities, particularly in remote or underserved areas.

They recommend that greater emphasis be placed in the undergraduate medical curriculum on social and preventive medicine, and that the fee schedule published by the Ontario Medical Association be a matter of prior negotiation by the association and the Minister of Health—as I said before, I would like to say that negotiation between the association and the Minister of Health is not sufficient; the consumer must be represented in any negotiation—and the immediate review by the health insurance authorities to study the inclusion of drugs and pharmacy services under public-financed health insurance.

They also recommend that the government should place a high priority on research in the mental health field and that a study be undertaken to examine the possibility of the immediate development of appropriate facilities for the retraining aftercare and rehabilitation of patients discharged from psychiatric hospitals.

In connection with this last proposal, I would like to draw your attention to the minority opinion on the patterns of mental health care included in volume 3 of the report. It is proposed that, due to the neglect of psychiatry in undergraduate medical school curricula until recent years, and to the fact that the development of knowledge in the area appears to have lagged behind that of other fields of medicine, an advisory body be immediately established, to be known as the Ontario council of mental health. I think we should give this minority proposal serious attention, bearing in mind that the committee found, in the area of mental health, more than in any other, evidence of inadequacy.

I should like to turn again to the problem of health care in remote and under-served areas. As the report points out, it is difficult for a government to justify compulsory contributions to a health care programme on the part of the persons for whom, for geographic or other reasons, no care is available, without

recognition of a corresponding responsibility to see that health care services are made available.

Examples of these under-served areas are familiar to us all. Elk Lake, in northern Ontario, with a population of between 600 and 700, has not had a resident doctor for nearly 20 years. And Gowganda with a population of about 400, has apparently, in its 60-year history, never had a doctor.

In 1961 metropolitan areas and areas of 10,000 to 30,000 people had one doctor to every 600 people. Areas of 30,000 to 100,000 persons had ratios of one to 680 people. Areas under 10,000 population had only one doctor for every 2,600 people. Taking the 1962 doctor-population ratio in Ontario of about one to 774, Ontario compared favourably with Canada as a whole, and was ahead of many western countries, including the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, and was only just behind the United States.

We have to bear in mind that to lay all the blame on a shortage of doctors is probably a distortion of the facts, and that equal stress must be put on the maldistribution of doctors as between specialties, and as between areas of the province. Government's attempt to induce doctors to locate in remote areas by offering establishment grants and guaranteed annual incomes of \$26,000 a year, have not proved successful, as you know. By June of this year, a grand total of three doctors and one dentist had established practice in northern Ontario in response to this government incentive.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, it will be interesting to see just what you do have. If it is much better, I will be the first one to be pleased with it. Perhaps the government should give some attention to the recruitment of medical students in these very rural areas which are not serviced, as it is the graduate doctor who comes originally from a small town who is most likely to return there and to establish a practice without the usual problems of adjustment.

Other ways of dealing with the problem of maldistribution were suggested by Dr. Judek in his report to the Hall commission. These included the establishment of an efficient positions placement service, extending the facilities for continuing education for rural physicians, creating small clinics or group practices strategically located in rural areas and with access to consulting services from larger medical centres, and possibly direct

government employment of physicians on a salary basis.

In April of this year, the Minister of Health said that the government was considering the possibility of setting up local village clinics with basic medical and dental services, to be connected with a hospital in a larger centre. We would be interested to know what progress has been made so far with these plans.

More physicians must be attracted into the family practice area, and to achieve this goal, we would support the recommendation of the Committee on the Healing Arts that family practice be made a separate specialist category in the undergraduate programme, that recognized postgraduate specialty training in the field be provided; and that the qualifications in the specialty of family practice be recognized as warranting status and privileges comparable to those enjoyed by other specialists.

In order to streamline applications into medical schools, the committee recommends that information concerning applications for entrance be properly analysed. For example, the school should provide proper categorization of an applicant as being refused for one of four reasons, according to the recommendation of the committee, number one being on strictly academic grounds, and number four, if one can believe it, on account of sex.

Seventy-five per cent of the doctors in the Soviet Union are women, and are we to believe that in Canada the medical schools are actually turning down applicants on account of sex? What a horrifying waste of potential, if this is in fact the case. One must assume I suppose that the old bogey will be raised here of the long, expensive training provided to the woman, who then proves a thoroughly bad investment by having a family and withdrawing her services. Here it is interesting to look at the proposals made in the study "Organized Medicine in Ontario" by J. W. Grove.

According to a study published in 1964 by Macdonald and Webb, some 80 per cent of the women doctors in Canada were working and 73 per cent were working fulltime. The suggestion in the study by Grove is that here there is a valuable source of part-time medical labour. The spread of group practice could make it easier to accommodate the part-time woman doctor, and women could be used, provided proper administrative arrangements were made, in a relief capacity, even in general practice. He mentioned a wide range of medical practice at present undermanned, where women doctors could

well service on a part-time basis: work with geriatric patients, work with the mentally retarded, in family planning, and marital counselling and sex education.

As the report suggests, the most urgent public requirements for health services in the short run are to be met through efficiency in the utilization of available resources. First we must recognize the fact that there is at present a total lack of co-ordination between the various sectors of the health care system.

In the words of the committee, one of the chief characteristics of Ontario's health care system then is the diversity of institutions which have some role and influence in the provision of health care, among which there has been minimal communication or co-operation. And a further characteristic cited is the dispersion of authority without there being any mechanism, or perhaps more correctly, with there being inadequate mechanisms to reconcile the consequences of the decisions made by the various authorities in a way that leads to the achievement of the greatest efficiency.

In attempting to describe the co-ordination and efficiency of resource allocation in the health sector, the report can only conclude that it would not be true to say that there has not been a co-ordinating structure, but it has been a very loose one. Further, the consequences of this structure for the efficiency with which the health sector performs its economic function are not clear.

The problem arises, so says the report, from the fact that the product of the health sector, health care itself, is a nebulous thing. It would seem that organization in the health care sector is also a nebulous thing and in need of some redefinition.

The proposal which the committee makes is that given this considerable dispersion of authority, positive action on the part of some one body is required to implement those programmes of proven worth. Their recommendation is that this co-ordinating function properly belongs to The Department of Health itself. I should like later to examine an alternative proposal put forward in the minority opinion in volume 3 of the report.

Before leaving any discussion of the co-ordination of various health care sectors, one would expect to deal with the organization of these services at a regional level, but the report limits itself to supporting local participation in matters of public concern. Perhaps one should admire the restraint of the authors in not joining in the regional boundary scheme with the Ministers of Treasury and

Economics and Municipal Affairs (Mr. McKeough) and so on. However, they do propose consideration of the proposals of the report of the Ontario Council of Health which on this point suggested that a detail study be made of methods of implementing a system of regional organization in Ontario.

We now have a report proposing study of a report proposing a study. Perhaps at some point we could have some suggestions.

I should now like to return to what I consider to be one of the most neglected elements of the total health scene, the consumer. Not in this case strictly as a patient in need of care, for this aspect has been very adequately dealt with in the report, but as the individual who has a right not only to health but to a say in how much he should pay for his health care, whether he should get it, when and in what form. The consumer of health care is not in a position to bargain on the price charged by his doctor and he has no means of knowing whether the treatment proposed will be effective.

The report points out that the ineffectiveness of free market forces to influence supply and demand for health care services and difficulty of the consumer in deciding what services he needs, has produced a system in which the suppliers really decide what services will be supplied. This is a totally unsatisfactory situation and for this reason I think we would do well to consider an alternative proposal, such as that put forward in the minority opinions of volume 3 of the report. Here it is suggested that it is of the greatest importance that a body created to organize a system for the better and more efficient delivery of the health services should be consumer-oriented, advised by representatives of the healing arts and not the reverse.

The recommendation of the report itself is that The Department of Health should take on the task of organizing the effective integration of the component delivery system. However, The Department of Health is the supplier and has been directed throughout most of its history by doctors. The alternative suggestion is that an Ontario health services commission be established. This consumer-oriented body, the majority of whose members would be laymen, would make the decisions which require a completely objective study of the consumer needs and the supplier potential and which should be based entirely upon the public interest. The members of the commission and their staff would be able to concentrate their attention undis-

tracted by other responsibilities on the planning and delivery of services.

I think there is an urgent requirement for a body such as this to undertake immediately the assessment of the problems of shortage, maldistribution and costs of services and to set priorities for the development of an efficient programme of delivery.

A two-class system of medical care is a persistent reality in Ontario. In principle, OHSIP qualifies every resident to be a private patient of a physician and the demand for health care services is increasing steadily. To afford everyone the ability to pay for the services of a physician without concurrently increasing the supply of physicians to adequately satisfy the demand for their services, simply perpetuates the two-class system of health care in which the middle and upper classes primarily rely on the services of private practitioners, while the more deprived classes must continue to rely on relatively overworked hospitals.

In Ontario, the physician-population ratio was at its most favourable point in 1961 when there existed one physician to every 774 residents. By 1967, the ratio had shrunk to one to 795. In spite of the new medical school at McMaster University, which will start graduating physicians in 1972-1973, Ontario not only does not have enough physicians but is not presently training enough physicians.

For some time, in order to provide its residents with necessary medical services, Ontario has relied on the importation of physicians both from outside the province and from outside Canada. For example, 49 per cent of the physicians who obtained licences during 1967 to practice in Ontario came from outside the province (30 per cent of new licensees were from outside Canada and 19 were from other provinces in Canada). Although there are obvious economic advantages for Ontario which accrue from the present migration and immigration of physicians, it seems unrealistic to assume that the present favourable influx of physicians will maintain itself for any extended period.

In any case, even with this favourable influx of physicians, Ontario has been steadily losing ground. The Ontario Council of Health has projected that if the number of physicians entering Ontario declines by 100 per year, the physician-population ratio of the province can be improved by 1985-1986 to one to 680, given the median population projection, only if the Ontario medical schools annual output of new physicians is increased to 719 by that date. The building

of a sixth medical school in Ontario has been proposed by the Committee on the Healing Arts. It would serve to increase the output of Ontario's medical schools to that level. However, a physician-population ratio of one to 680 by 1985-1986 is too limited a goal to ever provide the best of contemporary health care to all residents.

Therefore, the planning, funding and building of expanded medical school facilities in Ontario must proceed towards the objective of at least doubling the presently projected training of physicians.

In a brief by the community clinics to the Committee on the Healing Arts the following comments were made on the supply of physicians from outside Canada:

The supply of foreign-trained physicians make up a considerable portion of Ontario's expanding medical manpower needs. Regulations governing the licensing of foreign-trained physicians thus becomes a question of public policy even though administration of licensing is left in the hands of the medical profession. The medical profession's powers of licensure are, of course, a major public responsibility. Quite rightly, they see it as their function to assure the standards of physicians admitted to the province for medical practice. It is of great importance, however, that the regulations be re-examined from time to time so that the health and manpower needs of our province be kept abreast of current developments in medical education generally. Ontario's traditional barriers to American-trained physicians can hardly be justified in this day and age, when medical education in the United States has reached its present position of world leadership. The American system, whereby physicians newly-graduated from medical schools may enter other states to practise medicine by writing the national board examinations is the equivalent to the licence of the Medical Council of Canada. It would be difficult to demonstrate that the United States national board requirements or examinations are in any way inferior to current Canadian medical council requirements.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Ferrier: We have got more to say on the whole thing.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Now you want to let Americans in.

Mr. Ferrier: We are sending enough Canadians down there. If we could get some in here, it would be fine.

It seems to me in this whole case we have to depend on doctors outside our jurisdiction to come in and supply the needs that are here. To me, this is a terrible indictment upon the whole health department, and the education department of this province; that a province with the wealth that Ontario has, has the young people who could go into this field and yet we have to depend on people coming from other parts of the world—even Pakistan or India—to come and service our hospitals, our people here.

It is a terrible thing with the doctor-patient ratios that they have there and with the limited resources that they have there, I think that everyone in Ontario should hold their head in shame that we have to—

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not that bad now, You are getting a little—

Mr. Ferrier: It is a bad thing.

Mr. Ben: How bad is it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are lots of fine graduates of Ontario that are out practising in these areas. Get rid of your nationalistic boundaries. Think of the world.

Mr. Ferrier: I remember in the churches, that we have been pushing for years and years to get missionaries, doctors and medical personnel to go to these other places to supply their needs and here it is that we are taking many of the people from there back to Canada.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Have you ever really asked them why they are here?

Mr. Ferrier: Pardon me?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Have you asked them why they are here?

Mr. Ferrier: I still think we should give more opportunity to our own young people to get a medical education if they so desire. Now even more difficult to understand are the barriers placed in the way of physicians, qualified in the American specialty boards, preventing them from entering this country to practise. This becomes even more incongruous for the many Canadian medical graduates who go to the United States for their post-graduate education and pass their American boards and who wish to return to this country but face the added burden of Canadian specialty examinations. There is little doubt that many such physicians take the path of least resistance and remain in the United States. It becomes, therefore, of considerable importance that we reconsider

the lack of reciprocity between the medical councils of Canada and the American national boards—the non-recognition of American qualified specialists for specialty practice in this province.

The immigration of British physicians into this country is a matter of long tradition. In the Province of Ontario a bar has been raised to this source of physicians by requiring that LMCC examinations be taken by British-trained physicians. Even further difficulties are placed in the way of Commonwealth graduates who are required to take further training in this country. This has become a matter of public controversy and the medical profession has been pictured in the popular press as discriminatory on the basis of race and restrictive of registration of physicians on the basis of economic competition.

The medical profession should re-examine whether physicians trained in countries with which there is no reciprocity, or whose medical undergraduate education is unrecognized, could be registered if their post-graduate training and qualifications are taken in this country. A physician undertaking the required years of post-graduate study in this country and qualifying for Canadian examinations should surely be of the calibre allowed to practise the specialty for which he was trained without the present requirement to repeat part of the undergraduate training.

It should be noted that there is no organized system whereby more medical schools are graded as to the quality of their educational programmes. Blanket assumptions are made and unjustifiably rigid regulations drawn up so that some physicians are prevented from practice in Ontario regardless of their post-graduate training, even if done in this country.

We, therefore, propose the following recommendations:

1. Reciprocity with United States national boards be established for Ontario. Physicians who are board qualified by the American specialty boards should be recognized as specialists in this province, indeed, in all of Canada.

2. Reciprocity with the United Kingdom. Home List General Medical Council Licentiate be established for the Province of Ontario.

3. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario should continuously re-evaluate the regulations which bar physicians from certain undergraduate schools from ever practising in the province regardless of their postgraduate experience and qualifications.

Objective evaluation of foreign medical schools is now lacking and something should be done to properly evaluate them.

A principle that we in this party endorse is that the total cost of providing the best contemporary health care must be kept as low as possible. The subject of rising health costs has been studied by a number of bodies which have made their reports to the various government bodies that commissioned them. From the reports that I have read, it seems abundantly clear that community health clinics and group practice of medicine will go a long way to reducing the cost of medical care and utilization of costly hospital facilities.

It is clear to me that The Department of Health must take the necessary steps actively to encourage citizens' groups throughout the province to proceed with the formation of consumer-directed community health clinics, such as now exists in St. Catharines and Sault Ste. Marie. The interim report on the Sault Ste. Marie study came to the conclusion that hospital beds were used at a 20 per cent lower rate for those in the group health plan than those who were on the private plans. The Ontario Council of Health report comes to the same conclusion. I will just read the recommendation there into the record.

Preliminary studies of consumer-sponsored group practice in non-profit community clinics in Saskatchewan, where diagnostic and treatment services are set up independent of hospitals, indicate that hospital utilization and doctor-generated cost per clinic patient were less than half the provincial average and that the number of patients seen per doctor was nearly double the provincial average. These results in 1966 and 1967 suggested that from the standpoint of costs effective use of manpower, hospital utilization and quality and convenience of care offered, community clinics have much to offer.

Report after report comes to the same conclusion, that this kind of health care delivery system is the most effective and the most economical in terms of the delivery system.

I have a report here of a Dr. John P. Bunker of Stanford University medical centre in Stanford, California, who starts with the assumption that there are twice as many surgeons in proportion to population in the United States as in England and Wales and they perform twice as many operations.

Fee-for-service, solo practice, and a more aggressive therapeutic approach appear to

contribute to the greater number of operations in the United States. More frequent use of consultation, closely regulated, and standardized surgical practices and restrictions in facilities and numbers of surgeons appear to contribute to the lower rates of operations in England and Wales. Indications for surgery are not sufficiently precise to allow determination of whether American surgeons operate too often or the British too infrequently. Determination of surgical manpower needs requires better information on how much operative treatment the public health requires and must also take into account the total medical manpower needs of the country.

After a thorough investigation of the whole matter, he comes to the following conclusion:

At the outset I asked why the ratios of surgeons and of operations to population are half as large in England and in Wales as in the United States. The observation that prepaid group practices halve the number of operations and surgeons strongly suggests that the organization of medical care is a major factor.

From this assumption, a tentative hypothesis is proposed. Group practice, whether privately organized in the United States or as a single large service in Great Britain, is a system that incorporates the wide use of consultation and encourages a greater emphasis on ambulatory office care. There is evidence that these elements lead to improved public health, which in turn leads to a decrease in the need for hospitalization, including a decreased need for surgery. Increased use of consultation also appears to sharpen the criteria for surgery, resulting in a smaller number of operations where indications may be equivocal.

Group practice also provides the opportunity for more efficient use of medical and surgical manpower. Finally, the method of payment appears to play an important if unmeasured part. Surgical fees in the United States, although perhaps not as large as a generation ago, are still much greater than those in other areas in medicine, and the opportunity for large incomes may attract a disproportionate number of physicians into the practice of surgery. In addition the "incentive" of a fee for service may tend to increase the number of operations in cases in which indications are borderline. The converse must of course be considered: that in the absence of such economic incentive many procedures that

are desirable but not essential may not be performed.

I am saying that our whole health care delivery system needs a thorough overhaul and a new sense of direction. In other words the free enterprise approach to medical care leaves a good deal to be desired. Another study was carried out by the Department of Epidemiology and Biometrics of the U of T on "Early Discharge of Maternity Patients: Some Features of the Recent Practice in Metropolitan Toronto"—where the study was written up—and they came to certain conclusions. It appears that there is quite a range between the time of discharge of the various women who have had their babies and their treatment in the hospital, and some of this seems to depend on the kind of insurance coverage they had and from the economic groups that they come from.

They conclude with a series of questions. Do the staff of hospitals such as A and B—these are two hospitals in Toronto, I do not know which ones they are—do they know how their discharge practices differ? If not, should it be anyone's duty to inform them? Does the different management of patients with and without supplementary insurance mean that one of these classes was receiving superior care, if so, which group was better served? And how can the better practice be extended? Alternatively, if the observed differences do not reflect different standards of care, would it be legitimate for a government insurance agency to discourage the more extensive practice?

I wonder if the minister's department has in fact considered that study and if they are taking steps to try to bring about a more uniform practice as far as the period of confinement is concerned?

There are other areas in which economies can be realised. In the Ontario Council of Health report it states again and again that we need to get patients out of the costly active treatment beds into convalescent beds and chronic care beds, but there is a maldistribution of these throughout the province, and there is a general lack of some in other areas. I think that steps have got to be taken here to make whatever adjustments are necessary and to provide new facilities if such are called for, to see that we can bring about economies by putting those who can be transferred from active treatment beds into convalescent beds, whether these are set up in conjunction with a general hospital or separate from it, and steps must be taken to provide more chronic care beds, whether in

nursing homes or rest homes throughout the province. In the area where I come from there is a tremendous lack of this kind of chronic care bed, and it causes a tremendous hardship for many people.

There is just one further thing that I want to allude to, and I thought it was of real interest. It concerns a recommendation that expensive diagnostic facilities be used on weekends and on holidays, and I just wonder what The Department of Health is going to do with this recommendation. Whether you are going to try to have it implemented in the province or not. It is on page 19 of the physical resources book, and it goes like this:

Utilization of beds now available and active treatment hospitals be increased by providing regular medical and diagnostic services on weekends, holidays, and in the evening. Recognizing the need to balance the increase in immediate operational costs against the long-term savings which would ensue from reduced bed requirements.

Well there are many recommendations on how to decrease the cost of the delivery of our health care system. I have alluded to a few. There are many things that have been brought out in these studies, and I am sure we will be debating them and considering them here in the estimates, and even after the estimates are concluded, as we discuss health care and its costs in the province.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I might just make one or two comments before we proceed with the votes.

First, I have been interested, as I am sure the members of the committee have been, listening for the last couple of hours to these discourses, which are very interesting, on various parts of the health programme related to this province and in some cases well beyond the boundaries of this province.

I might just say in answer to the member for Humber, the reason I did not make any statement to begin with is because I feel that these opening statements in this present setting that we have here in the committee are completely redundant and unnecessary. I think that they are an anachronism. We sit in the House and listen to you people on the other side talk all the time about making the Legislature very relevant, and I find that by your long statements here, instead of engaging in dialogue with the members of the committee you go into a very irrelevant process of making an hour-long statement which I know all of us would like to have had dialogue on many many points as you went on.

Now that is just my personal opinion, and I think that just as you are entitled to your opinion I am entitled to mine, but I just would like to say, Madam Chairman, I would be happy to answer all the questions that have been raised in these statements, but as the hon. member knows we will repeat this ground completely as we go on again in the next few days. Because these questions will all have to be asked again, the answers will be brought out as we get to each of the votes. I would be very, very happy to bring out the answers at that time.

I would just like to say that the overriding principle that certainly has applied to my year as Minister of Health, and to I am sure all the dedicated people that work in this department, has been to bring to this province a unified, practical and effective health system.

All our ends have been directed towards this, and I think we have been accomplishing this. I am happy to see that in their statements the two members who have spoken have quoted from some of the reports that have been already brought in, reports that were commissioned by this department and this government to help plan and bring about this unified health delivery system for this province, and these reports formed the very practical and very firm foundation upon which this can be built and on which it will be built.

The Prime Minister's statement today was not a final statement or an all-inclusive statement, but as he said, Madam Chairman, one of many that will be made that shows how the pieces are fitting together into this unified programme. Believe me, Madam Chairman, when I travel around, and I hope that the members who have spoken have taken some time to travel and see our institutions and our systems in this province, when I see them and I see the systems around in parts of the United States, I am very proud of the kind of system that we have here.

Now we have not got the ultimate or the perfect, there is a lot of work to do, and as we discuss these estimates we will get together and we will talk about the kind of things that have to be done. But let us remember, I think that we have got a pretty fine system here right now, upon which to start building.

Mr. Ben: When are you going to start?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We do not have to look around the United States to find examples of what should be done, and as we get into these estimates, Madam Chairman, we will

have plenty of opportunity to very effectively have dialogue about the various parts of our—

Mr. Ben: Well do you think that what we should have is dialogue, or should we have answers? Do you not think you owe it to the members of the Legislature to justify ab initio why we should vote you this money? Where do you get the consummate gall to come here and say, "There are the estimates, go to it." Surely you owe it to the members of the Legislature through this committee, whom we represent to justify the expenditures in your opening statement?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is exactly what I would like to have done. I would like to have every expenditure in here questioned, but I still see no relevance for a long opening statement and I merely made that point because the hon. member for Humber criticized me for not making a statement so I feel that I should—

Mr. Ben: Then there should be no question that I have asked or that has been asked by colleagues there from the NDP to which you will not have the answer when we come up and ask it, because we have given you all the questions ahead of time.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Every question the hon. member wishes to ask.

Mr. Ben: Fine, we have got enough of them.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I merely state my opinion.

Mr. Ben: We have got enough of them without saying—to get the answer in due course or tomorrow or the next day.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You will get all the answers, George, do not worry.

Mr. Ben: That will be a surprise. That will be treatment if that happens.

Mr. J. L. Brown (Beaches-Woodbine): I would like to raise the question, if I may, Madam Chairman, on The Ontario Department of Health annual report, and it is really just a technical question, of when it came out. When was it published? How recently? For 1969. But when was it issued?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It was issued—what was the date? It has been out for a good two or three months now.

Mr. Brown: So, it came out somewhere in the mid-year?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mid-year.

Mr. Brown: I wondered if there were any aspects of this report that had changed since the data and the information were collected. What I am asking you is can you bring us up to date, if there are any areas in this report that would be useful to us, so we do not have to plough through it, issue by issue, when we come to it? If there are any in this report, could we have them at the beginning in some kind of fashion, to make that easier for everybody concerned?

Hon. Mr. Wells: At each specific time, if there is any new data, we would be happy to supply it, Madam Chairman. The requirement is to publish an annual report. We try to keep it up to date and bring it up to date as much as we can but if—

Mr. Brown: I was just wondering if there were things which we should know that have been advanced, say, with little trouble.

The other point, Madam Chairman, was in terms of the publications of the department. I know we can each request them but I wondered if they might be on display here in the next few days, and we could have a chance to browse through them and see the kinds of things that are available from the department; if that is not too much of a difficulty to organize. It might be of some usefulness to the committee.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Sure, we would be happy to.

Mr. Brown: In line with that, if you have a good organizational chart—because the one at the beginning of this report seems to leave the minister and the deputy minister without any relevant in-line authority relationship with the rest of the department.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Someone forgot to put one line in that.

Mr. Brown: Yes. I would be interested to see where you put that.

Madam Chairman: Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): I would like to ask Dr. Charron, if there has been, and if so when, an occasion when the ministry has ever come before the legislative assembly without a lead-off statement stating the position of government up to date as of the time the estimates have begun?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, if I—

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, I asked Dr. Charron.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think the procedure that is adopted at all these committee meetings is

that the questions go through the minister if any of the officials are asked to answer. Is this not the policy that has been adopted at all the estimates committee meetings so far?

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, not by a long way, Madam Chairman. We have always been free to question. One of the advantages of this deplorable system—because it is not a very good public address system for people who are recording what we are saying—but one of the small advantages—and most of the advantages I might say, naturally, are on the government side—but one of the small advantages to most of us was that we could meet and question staff individually. This has always been done in any committee that I have sat on.

I think if we are not going to have that privilege, we should understand it now and we should understand why. Because one of the things that are so objectionable in dealing with The Department of Health, Madam Chairman, if I might say so and it is in committee, such as when the council came before it, is that the people who come before us tend to turn to their immediate superior in the government even to see whether they should be answering a question! Now this is useless.

It is not good enough for the minister to come before us, Madam Chairman, and say that we have all these fine reports which we cannot take as governmental policy because they are not governmental policy in many instances. I think if we are not going to be able to question people here, would the minister like to state himself when the last time was that any Minister of Health ever came before the legislative assembly members without an up to date statement of his decisions and his department at this time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, first of all, in regard to officials and that, it is not up to me; it is up to you and members of the committee. It is whatever is the accepted practice in the estimates committees. The Treasurer's are going on now; the Minister of University Affairs' (Mr. Davis), the Attorney General's (Mr. Wishart)—whatever was done in those committees, the precedent is set and I am quite happy to have that followed. Far be it from me to interfere with that. But in regard to the other question, of course, the other question really can only relevantly be answered by myself and certainly it has been my feeling ever since I became a minister, indeed, since I came into the Legislature, that the opening statements, particularly by the ministry, had no value in this debate.

Mr. Ben: We agree with that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would like to—and I think that yours fit into the same category—I think that what we really want is relevant discussion on each individual item, not our views. This is personally my own decision. I made a statement last year and one of your colleagues picked it up and threw it on the floor and said that it was a worthless document. That was just his opinion; it certainly was not a worthless document.

I might point out to the hon. member for Scarborough Centre who spoke, that she paid no attention to about eight pages in it that had to do with what we were doing in venereal disease. We went over for at least half of one day, all the things that were in that statement. It became very clear to me that there was no use in my making a statement, an over-view statement to begin with. Let us get down to the business of the committee. Let us go through the estimates; that is what we want to do. I will state government policy; I will give you my opinions. I will answer everything as we go through each item but let us not get them all mixed up in one ball of wax. Let us talk about the various things.

Mr. Brown: That aside, Madam Chairman, do I understand that you are saying we will not be in a position to hold direct discussions with the other members of your staff or that it all gets directed through you?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, Madam Chairman, I am happy to abide by whatever is the policy in this estimates committee.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Surely, the members of the committee know how it works.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, what I would like to say, through you to the minister, is that it was not so much that I did not pay any attention to the eight pages on venereal disease—which would not have been in his report, Madam Chairman, had he not been forced into the position by the person who was brought before the committee—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, that is just—

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is all past history. The important thing to me is that the minister is saying that he is providing, or his government is providing, a unified, practical, direct health service delivery in the province of Ontario. From any number of people to whom I speak, it comes back as being somewhat chaotic. The only hope we had here

today is that the minister might be able to say: "This is where we have been, this is where we are and this is where we are going." If we cannot see that and cannot have a minister who can stand up and tell us so, it makes it very difficult from this position; we have to now question here and there. We have no idea what his future schemes or plans are. We have no idea exactly what is going on and I think this is the purpose of not making a ministerial statement, Madam Chairman, which I do not think is quite fair.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I just fail to comprehend this. I will give you my opinions and where we are going and, of course, Margaret, you are talking to the wrong people. Certainly they are not the people I have talked to in this province. I will be happy to tell you—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Some of them are, you know; some of them are.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will be happy to tell you where we are going and to outline all these various phases as we go through these estimates. That is exactly and precisely what these estimates are for. This is not a meeting of the health committee now, Madam Chairman. This is a meeting of the health committee as an estimates committee.

Madam Chairman: Estimates committee.

Hon. Mr. Wells: But I think we are wasting a lot of time.

Madam Chairman: That is correct. Mr. Newman.

Mr. W. Newman: Madam Chairman, on a matter of policy on the estimates committee; my understanding has always been that the questions go through you to the minister. At that time, if he wants to run over to one of his staff to answer, that was the policy that we have gone by here in the past.

Madam Chairman: This has been the policy.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Everybody is intimidated in the health department.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Now, I resent that, Madam Chairman and I think that—

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): How can you justify that—

Hon. Mr. Wells: There is personal animosity—

Mrs. M. Renwick: For one thing, the minister will not let them speak and—

Madam Chairman: He made no comment that he would not let them speak.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would be interested, Madam Chairman, in having the hon. member for Scarborough Centre document her case, because I just do not think she can—that people are intimidated or cannot speak in this department.

Mrs. M. Renwick: They seem to be freer in other departments, Madam Chairman—just a personal view. They really do seem to be freer.

Mr. Ferrier: Madam Chairman, I wonder if we could get some direction from you as to how we are to take these votes. Are we to go item by item and carry them this way or are we going to be permitted to speak on any of the subjects, say on 701?

Madam Chairman: Yes, that is the usual thing. You take it item by item, then you are free to comment. Anyone else anything to say? Otherwise we will proceed with vote 701 and get the thing on the rails.

On vote 701.

Mr. Ben: Could the minister answer some questions arising out of the Prime Minister's statement this afternoon? How much of the moneys which we are voting here at the end of the year—probably spent already—but how much moneys have been devoted to research on this new OHIC programme that has been introduced? Will this programme do anything other than amalgamate a number of health services for which premiums are paid and enable the citizens to pay their premium in one sum rather than in several sums?

At the present time your medical premiums can be abated in whole or in part by the government if your income is below a certain amount. Will the OHS costs be now treated in the same manner? Do you intend to abate the premiums based on a person's income?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I think that is vote 703, 704 and 705.

Mr. Ben: This is general administration under which you said you would discuss policy and this is solely with reference to future policy because, obviously, these votes, at the end of the year would not make any provision for them. I am asking this under

administration; is this going to be a policy of your department?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I still do not think this is the right vote, Madam Chairman. You wanted to talk about the vote on the health services insurance division; the HIRB and the Ontario hospital services.

Mr. Ben: Well Madam Chairman, I pointed out to you that this is the proper place to discuss it for one reason; there is no other place in these estimates that you can. For example, OHS comes under one vote, but Ontario medical insurance services comes under another vote, so you could very well have Madam Chairman stifle all discussion by saying, "Oh no, you only discuss this under that other vote and discuss something else under another vote."

The only place where we can discuss the amalgamation of these services as announced by the Prime Minister is under the departmental administration. What the minister said was a matter of policy. This is what we want to do. This is going to be a matter of policy that you are now going to enable people to have Ontario Hospital Services at less than the normal premium, providing that they do not come up to a certain income.

I think it is a very valid administrative question.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, if I recall rightly when the estimates were in the House last year that—again with the House's consent and with this committee's consent—we took vote 703, 704 and 705 together so there could, indeed, be a total discussion of the whole programme.

You are asking to get into details of items that are in the other votes.

Mr. Ben: No, I am not asking for details. It is a policy statement. Just tell us the intention of this government. I want direction from you as to the policy you intend to implement with reference to this OHIC programme.

Madam Chairman: To put your mind at ease, Mr. Ben, I am suggesting that we take that under advisement in 703, 704 and 705.

Mr. Brown: In the question of the separation of staff—and it would appear from the material that approximately one-third of the staff separate annually—I wonder if there is a research on this.

Which staff does it include? Apparently the department has a turnover of roughly one-third annually and I just wondered how that

turnover broke down. Were these long term employees, short term employees? Did they represent various categories of service and so on?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We can see for a minute while we take a look and see if there have been any studies done. You have to keep in mind, of course, that there is a staff of about 21,000. Over 15,000 of these are in the mental hospital programme and there are all kinds of staff. I would think that that turnover ratio is not out of the ordinary in the total programme.

Mr. Brown: It is hard to measure it unless you know who they are and in what divisions and so on, because it might be significant. It may be an index of working conditions.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Maybe Mr. Oss, the director of personnel would have some detailed knowledge on that.

Mr. R. Oss (Director of Personnel): Our general turnover in metropolitan area hospitals tends to be somewhat higher because more people come and go. There are more opportunities for industrial and other kinds of employment.

Mr. Brown: What is the rate in Metropolitan Toronto?

Mr. Oss: We do not have that specifically here. I would have to figure them out from our separations and rehires.

However, as a general figure, our vacancy rates now run somewhere around the five and six per cent level, which, I think, is a quite favourable figure in this regard. In more outlying areas further away from the metropolitan areas, our turnover is very low. We have, in fact, quite a few waiting lists for people who seek provincial employment.

An overall figure would not really tell the whole story and we would also have to break it down into various job categories. In some areas we have more mobility. In other areas it is very static.

Mr. Brown: Yes, precisely, it is that kind of information that I am asking for. I think it is important that we get that kind of information, if it is possible. Certainly within the personnel department you do have the data and it is not that hard to calculate and figure out.

I wonder if you cannot just have it brought to us, in the breakdowns that you suggest and representing the variation of the regions

and so on. I think it is a significant bit of information.

Mr. Oss: We can work this out.

Mr. Ben: Do you consider having a six per cent staff vacancy more or less all the time to be a normal situation? Do you think that it is a desirable situation?

Mr. Oss: No, I am not suggesting that it is a desirable one, Mr. Ben, but it has been improving all along and, as I say again, it is difficult to give this figure on a firm basis for 25 hospitals. There are different reasons, different circumstances, different categories.

Mr. Ben: Sir, if six per cent is the improved figure, may I venture to ask what the unimproved figure was?

Mr. Oss: At one time we used to have eight and nine per cent vacancies. Again I must point out that those vacancies are not there forever. People come and go all the time.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Pilkey.

Mr. C. G. Pilkey (Oshawa): When there is a policy change as far as employees are concerned, is there any dialogue with the Civil Service Association of Ontario before these policy changes come into effect, or is there an edict from the administrator of that specific institution?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I suppose it depends what policy is being referred to.

Mr. Pilkey: I am talking about policy that would have a profound effect on the employees. Is there any dialogue with the Civil Service Association of Ontario?

Mr. Oss: Yes, there is. Negotiations take place at various levels. As far as local working conditions and terms of employment are concerned, they are very often negotiated locally. There are other matters, such as salaries and the like, which are not negotiated by our department at all. This is the staff relations branch of the Treasury Board secretariat which negotiates with the CSAO on a service-wide basis.

Mr. Pilkey: Could I just be a little more specific, then? In the Whitby Psychiatric Hospital this year—and I raised this with

the minister — there was a policy change by the administrator of the hospital in terms of vacation. It had been a policy that had been going on for years. All of a sudden they felt that policy was not correct and they just, as I understand it, unilaterally made a decision that that would be changed. My question is; is there any dialogue or discussion with the CSAO or, alternatively, employees that could be represented by another organization? I understand that the only organization that you honour or you have any dialogue with is the CSAO as opposed to any other one.

Mr. Oss: At the moment this is quite true. The CSAO is the recognized bargaining agent under our present law and there is a mechanism at the hospital level to discuss precisely those things you mentioned.

We have in every hospital employee relations committees which have three members from management and three members from labour. Such things as local vacation schedules are particularly well suited for this type of local dialogue and discussion, because we certainly do not lay down any specific rules as to who should take vacation when, and so on, although we appreciate, naturally, that the hospital has to work out times.

Mr. Pilkey: As I understood it at the time, the policy in terms of vacation was one that had been followed for a number of years. Then, all of a sudden there was a notice posted in the hospital that the policy had now been changed. My question was, was this discussed with the CSAO or this employee committee? It was my understanding that it was not discussed with them. I received in the mail innumerable protests because of this change, that it was just posted.

Are you saying to me, then, that in respect of any changes, such as this, that the CSAO or, alternatively, this employee group, is made aware of it, that they have an opportunity to discuss it with the management of that institution? Is that what you are saying?

Mr. Oss: Yes, I am. It is the CSAO which is involved in the dialogue relating to local working conditions.

Madam Chairman: It is 6 o'clock. We will re-convene at 8 p.m.

It being 6 o'clock, the committee took recess.

CONTENTS

Tuesday, October 13, 1970

Departmental administration, general expenditure	S-1291
Recess	S-1322



ONTARIO

LEGISLATURE OF ONTARIO
Legislative Assembly of Ontario
Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Health

Chairman: Mrs. A. Pritchard, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Tuesday, October 13, 1970

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1970

The committee resumed at 8.10 p.m.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (continued)

On vote 701:

Madam Chairman: I will call the meeting to order. We were on vote 701.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Madam Chairman, I want to continue what was being discussed prior to dinner.

Mr. J. L. Brown (Beaches-Woodbine): I want the same information.

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Health): I do not know whether that will be back, Madam Chairman, for tonight. I do not think it is possible for us to get that back tonight—the information on staffing. It may take a day or two to get you that.

Madam Chairman: We shall have it as soon as possible though?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Two days, three days. We will have to take a look and see.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If we are not going to continue on that—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Why do we not get on with the order here?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I would like to discuss the Parcost programme a bit, and I think I have already indicated to this—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, just before Mr. Smith goes at it, is there any way we can go down in order here just so that we can keep only those people we need on immediate call? There are a lot of people tied up here, and if we—

Madam Chairman: Take it in sequence.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We had decided before dinner that we were going to do the first vote and then the second vote. We are going to change that now, are we?

Madam Chairman: No, we are going to take it in sequence.

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): Can I ask a question?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Shulman: Where does the Parcost programme come in, is this in the first vote?

Mr. R. S. Smith: It comes under drug quality and the therapeutic committee.

Madam Chairman: Which—drug quality?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Right, that is part of it, yes. And that is in the first vote. So if I start on that subject does that mean that all those things that are above that will not be discussed again?

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay, that is fine. That is right back where we were before dinner. We discuss the first vote, and we discuss anything on the first vote. Okay.

Well I would just like to ask the minister a few questions. And the first one I would like to ask him: When this programme was first mentioned by the previous minister in the Legislature two or three years ago, maybe two years ago, he indicated to us at that time and to the general public, that there was going to be an attempt by the government to bring the costs of prescribed medication down, and in so doing it was their goal to provide the same costs for drugs at the retail level as was being paid by the government through general hospitals as well as through the psychiatric hospitals.

Now as I understand it, this has not happened, and the fact of the matter is there are still great discrepancies between what the government actually is paying for the same medication and what is listed in the index that has been provided under Parcost. I feel that the first aims of the programme have been lost and there are three price levels of drugs in this province. There is one price for the general hospitals, there is a different price for the Ontario psychiatric hospitals, and another price for the retail pharmacist, and I would like to ask the minister what happened to the programme that was announced

and was the goal of the initial programme of two years ago?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well Madam Chairman, I can only speak from what I have been able to gather in asking about this, because I of course was not a part of this. But I think that while this in its very very early initial stages may have been one of the aims of this programme, I think it became quite evident as the thing was worked through that it would be impossible at this stage with the kind of voluntary programme that we have to arrive at this kind of point in time, that we could not stabilize down to one price.

Because some of the prices that you mention were arrived at through bulk purchasing tendering procedures and so forth, whereas the other prices that are quoted to the drug stores are prices that are set by manufacturers. And as far as I could gather there was just no way that we could at this point in time relate the two programmes together. Now it is not saying that in the future this might not be possible, but at this point in time it just was not.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I would like to point out to the minister that the prices that are being paid by the general hospitals and by the Ontario government through bulk purchasing is in some instances 50 per cent lower than that being paid by the retail pharmacist. In other words, the person on the street is still paying twice as much in some instances for his medication as the government and the general hospitals are buying it for.

I would think that there should be some differential because of the packaging and the smaller quantities that are provided to the retail trade, but the differential should not be 50 per cent. And I should think that the first aim of the programme never did work out, because the government backed down in calling in the industry and saying to them that we want a one-price policy.

It has been diluted down; the whole programme is diluted down by not sticking to the first premise that the previous minister based the whole programme on in the first place when he announced it in the House. I should think that the index itself will not appreciably lower the price of drugs because the price in the index itself in many instances is too high to start with, as compared to what is being paid by your own department and by the general hospitals throughout the province.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, in answer to that question; first of all the buying by our own department of bulk purchases

is an entirely different matter. We tender on bulk quantities through the whole system for all the government; incidentally, we are the purchasing agency not just for our own department, but for the whole of government and any other department that buys drugs. They are bought in bulk quantities, tendered, and each batch is tested.

We do not buy a batch of anything from anyone that does not go through our testing process. This enables us to tender and to have people tender who perhaps might not even be in our index. The shipments are made to our own bulk purchasing central pharmacies, and they are handled and sent out from there. This is an entirely different procedure from asking companies with their wholesalers to make them available to the 1,650 pharmacists across the province. Also, when we tender, we buy about a six-month to a one-year supply of some of the drugs.

I do not disagree with the premise of the hon. member that perhaps if we could work toward this kind of arrangement, at some time in the future we may be able to effect greater savings. But at this point in time, with the kind of voluntary programme we have, it was not practical to get into that at this time. I do not think he can say that our programme is not going to have some effect on the price of drugs because it does, for the first time, fully disclose even the price ranges that are quoted by the manufacturers when they are asked to quote prices to us. I think that, in fairness, we should wait until the second edition of the book comes out and subsequent editions, to see what changes in price come about at that time.

It also makes available for the first time, to the physician and to the public, the differences in prices for certain drugs, which some of them just were not aware of.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I do not think there is any question, Madam Chairman, that there is a wide variety in price, and I think those involved in the discussions prior to the index—both the physician and the pharmacist—were aware of this. But the point is, I think, that to show by your index that the price to the pharmacist has been lowered is very difficult, because if you look through you will find that in your index—take, for example, one common drug Librium.

The price of Librium in your index is \$5.80 per hundred. This has been the general price to the pharmacist for a good period of time. It still holds the greater majority of that market. What I mean by "that market" is the generic name spread across the different

manufacturers. Librium still holds the majority of the prescription volume and the price, because of your index, has not been lowered at all.

I am sure that you could point to a few drugs in the index where the price has been lowered in order that the company may become competitive. But on the other hand, there are many of the larger drug companies whose products do not appear in the index, specifically because they do not want their price to be in the public domain. Some of their products appear in here and other of their products, which are far above the average cost or even the maximum costing in your index, do not appear and they are still being prescribed under their trade name. The patient is not gaining anything by the index because these people do not put their products in the index.

I cite, for example, the one drug that does not appear in the index that is perhaps fairly commonly used—the corticosteroids of the Shering Methicorten, which is perhaps five or six times the cost of the highest priced drug under that classification in your index. They do not even appear in the index and yet it is still being prescribed.

I should think that this type of thing, where you are not going to list the drug if they do not submit a report to you, takes away from the value of the index as well.

There is another company. The Eaton laboratories with furadantin. It does not appear at all in the index. It is far above the cost of any of the drugs that do appear under that classification in the index. They hold, from my experience at least, more than 75 per cent of that market and they are still going to have that market because the physician, generally speaking, will not use the index to the extent to which I believe you think he will.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, in answer to those: First the Methicorten question. According to our people this was withdrawn from manufacture by Shering.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is still being promoted by the company. It is still sold.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is out of their price book, I am told.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is still in all the drug stores and I think if the doctor prescribes it it will be dispensed.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will check and find out.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The second one that I mentioned: Furadantin from Eaton Laboratories?

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I recall, Eaton Laboratories has not even passed the federal 74-GP-1 requirements. They apparently were not interested in that. It was one of the first requirements for listing in this book. They were asked and indicated no interest in it, so that—they were just left out.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Was there no interest because their price was too high?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I could not tell you.

Mr. R. S. Smith: There is no way of comparing their price by your index. If you feel a drug can pass or, if through your therapeutic committee, a drug can be accepted to be placed in the index on the values that you use, would it not be possible to use their list price in their catalogue and put it in the index so that those who are using the index can compare?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, the committee considered this but they felt that there had to be some action taken on the part of the person who wanted to be listed in the book more than just us trying to compile a list. These people were asked to participate in the programme by submitting their products with the prices to us. If they chose not to do this, they were not included.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words, they might be protecting their competitive advantage by staying out of the index at the cost—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would doubt that in the last example that you gave, because to my recollection that is one of the glaring examples where I have heard pharmacists tell me over the last year that they informed all the doctors that they handle prescriptions for that they were not even stocking that product that you mentioned because of its price. To me it was one indication where the pharmacists take a little leadership in telling the doctors something about the price of the product. I say this from very practical experience, Madam Chairman, because I had that product prescribed for myself about two years ago and this was the experience I had. I found that I could not get it filled by the Eaton trade name in Toronto in any of the stores I went to.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I would really question that there is a drugstore that would not be carrying furadantin.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I know it sounds awfully implausible, Madam Chairman, but one of the biggest stores in this city spent ten minutes looking for it and said that even their inventory card showed that they should have a bottle of it around, but they could not find it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They still maintain a good part of the market in most areas of the province and people are paying perhaps ten times what they would pay for a competitive product.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This, of course, Madam Chairman, is the very point of this index. We hope that now with this disclosure, even if furadantin is not included in here it is included by the generic name and the doctors and the pharmacists can see that there are other products here. They can see the prices. Hopefully this is the very effect that we hope this disclosure of information will have.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but you are not really disclosing the comparative information. You are only giving half the information. Generally speaking, I would say that unless the medical profession uses the index it will not be able to tell the difference in price on a number of these products. If the product does not appear in the index, then they cannot make the comparison. I am just pointing out some of the things that I feel should be changed in regard to the index.

The basic and fundamental thing that is missing in the whole programme—and I agree with the index part of the programme, I think that with some changes it can be effective and perhaps will work—but it will not work to any great extent unless the druggist is given the right to make the choice of the product which he will dispense.

I know that this is the biggest question in regard to the whole programme and I know that the minister has decided, and the government has decided through policy that they will not change the present regulations which restrict the pharmacist to use the product under the brand name if it is written that way by the physician. But I believe that the reverse should be set up in that the pharmacist should have the right to choose from the index the product that he should use unless the doctor specifically signifies that he wishes to use a certain brand name and indicates that on the prescription.

I think that if that policy was followed that the drop in the price of prescribed drugs would be dramatic rather than the 15-percent saving we might have in two or three

years. I would like the minister to comment on the government's position in this regard.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, of course the hon. member is talking about the practice, which is, I guess, loosely termed "substitution."

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, I am not. That is pretty loose terminology which you might be better advised not to use.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well it is a term that is used. Let me phrase it another way then, Madam Chairman.

The member is talking about the policy whereby if a physician writes a product by generic name or by brand name the druggist has the right to fill it by whatever product of that generic class and strength and so on that he wishes—

Mr. R. S. Smith: No! "That appears on the index."

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am sorry—"that appears on the index." Right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is the major difference, if your index is going to work.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is a very major point because this policy—and again, as I say, it is very loosely called substitution in the province of Alberta—has not been all that effective. I suppose mainly, Madam Chairman, because they did not have an index like we have to begin with.

They let the pharmacists have this right without having anything else to go with it. People tell me that it never really worked all that well in Alberta. It is one of those on-going things that we would be quite happy to take a look at as this programme develops.

We have never said that we have the ultimate here or that this is the end. I would like to, in developing that, have some discussions with the pharmacists and with the medical profession too. I do not think that anything in any of these programmes should be imposed drastically against the will of any one group. I think that there should be good understanding of the end objectives which are to get prescription drugs for the patient at the lowest possible cost and protecting him to be sure that he is going to get a prescription that does the job for him and has quality and that the doctor feels confident that the whole process is going to—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You are adding another consideration to quality.

And you know I find it very hard to speak about quality in regard to the index, because all the way through the preamble, the preface and this other piece of literature that you have out, you stress assurance that the people will be provided with a product of quality and what not; then somewhere in there you indicate that this is not meant to be a description of quality or that there is no guarantee of the quality of the drugs mentioned in the index.

So there is a real question here that I think people are hung up on and I think that you, in your television interview last Saturday night, really did not answer the question. Your interviewer, who obviously had been given the question beforehand, indicated that the drugs in this index were of guaranteed quality—is this not correct?—and then you answered the question. But it still left a big area where people would question whether they are guaranteed by this index; whether, as well as the quality, they will perform therapeutically to the same extent.

I realize that it is a difficult question to answer, but on the other hand most of what you say through your preface and in this piece of literature indicates that this is a guarantee of quality when those drugs are included in the index.

But then you go on from there and you will not take the next step that will make the programme work by giving the pharmacists the right to dispense a drug if it is on the index and for which you presumably indicate that there is a guarantee of quality. I believe, and I think many people believe, that this programme could work well if you did take that step. And I do not think you should take away from the doctor the right for him to say specifically that he does want a certain brand; I do not think you should go that far. But unless he specifically says that he does want a certain brand, then I think the right should be left to the person who presumably has the experience to professionally dispense good quality medications as outlined in your index.

If you do not have that confidence in the pharmaceutical profession, I really question your whole programme. Because if you are questioning them to start with, they are going to question you—and they are questioning you because only two-thirds of the pharmacists in the province have joined the province up to now. And most of them have joined not because they think the programme is going to work but because they think that they are going to be at a competitive disadvantage in the marketplace if they do not

join. It has been a form of coercion to a certain extent that they do join this programme, and I know because I have talked to many of them and because I am one myself. I have joined this programme because I do not think it can do any harm. I know it cannot do any harm but I do not really think that it is going to do a hell of a lot of good either unless you have the, should we say, ambition to take the next step.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I said, Madam Chairman, there are many things that can be improved in the programme as we develop it and these we intend to do. That is why we have our advisory committee, not the drug quality and therapeutics committee but our advisory committee of all the people who make up the whole business of manufacturing and distributing and selling these products. These things will be considered as we move on. I think that the area of doing what the hon. member has said, of letting the pharmacist have this right, will be looked at. You know, we have got to remember that just giving him this right does not necessarily mean that he will pick the lowest-priced one from the index.

Mr. R. S. Smith: He would have to. What else could he do. Let us face it: he is still in a competitive position.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I agree—

Mr. R. S. Smith: And he would have to use the lowest price on the index or some other product that he can buy at a lower price than the index and use the lower price, which he can do with many of these products.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well he might do it, but it has not always been the case in Alberta and other places that this has happened.

The other thing that I think would help this programme is that, as you know, this index is a public document. It is available in the libraries. It has been published in the *Star*; many people ripped those pages out and kept them. It is available, if you want to buy a copy, for \$3 over at the Queen's Printer. Another step that I would like to see, and I have asked our committee to consider as we work things out over the next year, is naming the prescriptions; labelling them with the name of the product unless the doctor so indicates that he does not want this done, because then the person himself could know what the product is. I think this has a lot of benefits too, and I want to see this one worked through.

For instance, the mere fact that a prescription half used is left around for six months

and then someone, some child, may happen by accident to take some of the tablets or caps, the name at least will be on it—that is something that we have got to look at.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is not mandatory at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No. That is what I say. But that is another one of the areas, Madam Chairman, that has got to be looked at and which would again help the consumer, because he would then be able to look at this book himself and see what product he has. At the present time he has to depend upon the doctor or the pharmacist telling him what the product is. If the doctor or the pharmacist does not tell him, he has no way of knowing.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But you are talking about safety and not—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I am talking about another area of this programme which I think needs to be taken into account, and that is removing a bit of this mystery about prescriptions. I think that the consumer today is much more knowledgeable and concerned than he has ever been and he wants to know all about these things. That is why he is so interested in this index and people that have talked to me about it, particularly seeing the spread in the paper, have said, "Gee, I did not realize there were that many different prices for this drug that I have been taking for two years", and things like that. They are interested and they want to know about it, but unless the name is on the prescription some of them will have no way of knowing just what drug they are taking. Now I think that unless a doctor specifically feels that a patient should not know what the drug is, there can be a case made for this. But that is something that we will have to look at too. Along with the other suggestions that you have made.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, that is a very minor suggestion compared to the one that I am asking you to act on.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, I do not know whether it is a minor one.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Ask your people about that, if you do not know.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am rather taken with the fact that, for instance I think Canada and the United States are one of the few areas in the world that does not dispense prescriptions in original packages. There may be some merit in this, so that people not only

know what the prescription is but they know what the company is, just as you buy a bottle of cough syrup. Labelling gets into this whole category. But these are all things that we certainly intend to look at as this programme moves on.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In your discussions with the pharmacists' association, with which you came to an agreement in regard to the maximum fee and, I suppose, many of the other things in the programme, did they specifically request that they be given the right to dispense any of the same drug, generically, on the index?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That they be given the right to dispense?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes—no matter what the doctor writes, no matter what brand name products.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It has been discussed among ourselves, but it was not one of the things that they asked for in the development of this programme.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They discussed it with you?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It has been discussed at the committee level but it was not a specific recommendation or request that it be put into this programme.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It was not a specific request made of your committee?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, this is of the larger committee. The committee of manufacturers and pharmacists and doctors and wholesalers; the big committee of about 17 that we had.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well, it certainly would not be a request of the manufacturer, you might be assured of that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am saying, Madam Chairman, that the thing came up, but when it came down to hammering out the agreement as to what the pharmacists' association would accept, it was not something that was suggested for their agreement at this point in time.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay. Then that is the major problem with the programme. And I think when we discussed this in the health committee last year, the only answer that I could obtain was that some patients might be on blue pills and a change like this might put them on green pills. I thought at the time that this must have been an attempt at being facetious; but I think that this was the

consideration of your committee, because that is the only answer I got. And I realize that this might be the case in a very small number of instances, but I would indicate to you that the doctor in those instances would have the right to ask, to demand on his prescription, that only the brand name that he prescribed be dispensed. I think as far as that is concerned your programme has only gone about perhaps halfway. I would like to ask—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Could I just say, I certainly would not have answered in that way because I do not know, but perhaps somebody facetiously was saying that. Certainly under this programme the patients could find themselves changed from blue pills to pink pills because in most of these different categories, where there are variations in prices, the pills all look different.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but it cannot be changed unless the doctor changes the brand name, or writes generic.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, but I mean a lot of the doctors, I am confident, change their prescriptions when they see these things. In fact I believe, Madam Chairman, a lot of the patients are going to be asking this. This is what I say; we are in an era now when the patients themselves will do things and talk to the doctors about things like this that they have never done before and they would have hesitated to do. But they have the back-up of something like this now that they can.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I question whether that would really happen, because in the past two weeks you have had a considerable advertising programme with regard to this. I know, in three stores that all do a fair volume of prescription business, I have requested information. One store has had one question on the programme and they all are high class stores with the emblem on the window. I should think in two weeks, one request out of perhaps 700 or 800 people coming into those stores for prescriptions—or more than that I would think—is not a very good indication that the programme is really off the ground at all.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Now of course, Madam Chairman, it is going to take a while for the doctors to get used to this; they have only had the book for a couple of weeks. But the point also is not necessarily whether it is discussed with the pharmacist—we would have to look at those scrips that have been written off to see if there is a difference in what has been written—to see if for some of

the drugs that are on this list in the lower categories, there have been more scrips written recently for them now. You know these kind of things—it is unfair to even start after two weeks—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay. The second part then; I went through the prescriptions in two of those stores and there was no appreciable change in the method of prescribing by the physicians in that area.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I say, it is two weeks—the book has been out two weeks and some of the doctors have had it maybe only a week and a half. It is going to take a little while longer for them to break into the use of it, and for the people too. This is the way we will test the programme as it goes on to see if it is having an appreciable—

Mr. R. S. Smith: There is only one other thing. You have obviously changed your mind in regard to the distribution to the public, but I see in the foreword you have still indicated that the CDI requires knowledgeable interpretation and is not intended for general distribution. You have obviously changed since you sent this to the printer.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is quite right, Madam Chairman. It became obvious to me that the only way the public could feel they were participating in this plan and get at this very problem that I indicated, this whole business of the mystery in prescriptions, was to make it available. That is why we did it. We are very flexible in these things, and it seemed to me that it should be made public, so we made it public. Even though it is still a difficult book, I suppose, for the layman to understand, I think it is better that we go the other way and at least make it available.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You do not intend to make available to the public the names of the 17 drugs which apparently did not meet the specifications set by your committee?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, what we are really doing is taking the positive approach. When we decided to make this public we decided that the positive approach was to make available a list of the companies and the drugs which are in the programme. Now the ones that are not in the programme—there are a variety of reasons they are not, of course. As the hon. member would know, there are only represented in here four major categories of drugs, which represent about 50 per cent of the drugs that are prescribed. There are automatically categories of drugs that are not in here.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I know that. But at the time, I think, you indicated that these 17 drugs—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, there were more than 17.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But as I say, they should have been in these four classifications. They fitted into these four classifications and they were not in these four classifications because they did not meet the criteria which your committee had set up. At the same time, you have indicated that you would not make the names of those drugs public even though they are being prescribed in the province. Now, I ask you again, are you going to make them public or not?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, we are—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay!

Hon. Mr. Wells: The point is to take the positive approach and make available the names that are here. The public will be confident in knowing that if they go into a store and say "these are the symbols; these are the drugs that are being dispensed there," I think the other thing, too, is—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay, following that then. Do you believe that the number of drugs in question, I do not know the exact number, that if they are being prescribed and are being used in the province, do you believe that they are of a quality that should be prescribed and used within the province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: They may be, they may not be. They certainly are not dangerous to the extent that they would be harmful to a person taking them. They just did not qualify, for a variety of reasons, for inclusion in this book. In some cases manufacturers were unwilling—and I think we have already talked about one of those cases tonight—were unwilling or unable or just neglected to send in the kind of information that we wanted. Some, by default, decided not to go in the book—

Mr. R. S. Smith: We are talking about them. We are talking about the other ones that were not accepted because they were not comparatively governed, or because your committee did not feel that they were of sufficient quality to be accepted. I am asking you, do you think that if people in this province are taking those drugs by prescription, are they being therapeutically effective? I am not saying they will do them any harm—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I really think they may or they may not for some—

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): Mr. Minister, this is your responsibility; the public wants to hear about this. Let the people know whether or not they are taking useful drugs and effective drugs.

Hon. Mr. Wells: These drugs are on the market in this country because the Food and Drug Directorate, which we think has the final responsibility has not seen fit that they should not be on the market.

Mr. Shulman: What is your responsibility then?

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Then it is up to the Minister of Health at the federal level to have these drugs withdrawn from the market? You are, in essence, saying that their standards of inspection are not adequate.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, we have merely informed them of those drugs in the programme and those that were not put in. Now I fully expect that some of those that are not in will be in by the time the next edition comes out. This is quite possible.

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick: We are not taking the floor from the hon. member for Nipissing, but at some of our committee meetings we have added to an hon. member's contribution if he so permitted. The hon. member raised this subject of the 17 drug companies that are operating in Ontario with the 60 brands that are presently on the market. If those brands are of questionable therapeutic value, we demand that the minister name those brands, because they are on the market in Ontario, which is one-third of the population of Canada even though they are being controlled by the federal Food and Drug Directorate. To sort of somehow think that the minister can shilly-shally out of the fact that they did not reject these brands or that one person out of 17 did not want their brand listed—what about the other 16? If they were rejected, Madam Chairman, it is the government's duty, the minister's duty, to list those brands and to have some understanding as to why they were rejected from the Parcost programme.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I think I have indicated that we asked the drug quality and therapeutics committee to take this task on. They first, for instance, picked 74-GP-1, which is the list—is that the right

number, 74-GP-1?—which is the federal government's list. You have to be approved on that list in order to tender for drugs with the federal government.

Everybody is not on that list. The federal government have never made available the names of those who are not on that list. Some of them just do not get on. Some of them—for the same reasons as our committee used—apply and are not included on that list. There is always another chance.

As I say, these drugs are not dangerous to the extent that they are not allowed for sale in this country. They just did not qualify for this first edition, based on the wisdom of our committee, who are nine eminent doctors and pharmacologists who were given the task of compiling this index and drew together these names.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The minister is saying that the drugs which are in Parcost are only drugs off the 74-GP-1 list?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The manufacturers, as a first qualification, had to be on 74-GP-1. We first used that as our criterion. Then, if they were on 74-GP-1, they were written and asked if they wished to participate. A few dropped by the wayside. Then they were asked to comply with certain things.

Plant visits were made, documentation was asked for. As the thing went on, certain ones dropped by the wayside because they did not comply with certain of the requirements of the committee. Then the committee came up with what is their list for this first edition. Now the committee is in the process of expanding this list, adding more categories and again going over the various companies for the publication of the second edition, which will be in about six months.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, surely with the points that the hon. member for Nipissing raised, being personally able to do so as a druggist himself, surely the fact that some drugs and some companies' drugs are not on this list is of paramount importance? Obviously it is of paramount importance to a druggist, if he were ever allowed to substitute—which hopefully he will be allowed to do in order to make this scheme work to the advantage of a purchaser.

But surely, Madam Chairman, we could ask the minister then to state very clearly what the criterion was—from step one, from the fact that if they were not a manufacturer on the 74-GP-1 list and presuming that they wished to participate and then what were the committee's criteria, which excluded some companies and accepted others.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The criteria are outlined in the preface.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But the question is, were these drugs excluded because they were not included in the references—the first part of that criteria—or did they not meet the procedures that the committee—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Some of them were excluded because they did not meet the procedures of the committee. On 74-GP-1, for instance, there were a couple of categories—a couple of fairly well known manufacturers who have never bothered to qualify for 74-GP-1. They were specifically asked if they wanted to and they said they were not interested.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, then 74-GP-1 is included under the references, but the procedures, the second part of the programme used by the committee, sets out review of the manufacturing facilities; the evaluation of selected documents pertaining to individual products; laboratory analysis—did they not meet the laboratory analysis—basic facts?

These are the questions, you see. I am sure the committee can indicate which drugs did not meet which specification.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Exactly; sure they can!

Mr. R. S. Smith: Just because they were not in 74-GP-1, they still may have met the standards, quite easily—the other standards.

Let us face it, 74-GP-1 is nothing more than a list prepared by the federal government for tendering purposes. It is a much more serious thing if the drug did not meet the requirements because of the laboratory analysis of the products selected than it is if they were not on the 74-GP-1 list.

Hon. Mr. Wells: A very great number of them, if I recall the committee's report, probably did not qualify because of certain conditions in their plant and things like this. If the committee was not satisfied with the manufacturing, the housekeeping and manufacturing processes—things like this. These played a part, I think, more than the analysis.

Mr. Makarchuk: What assurance do you have, Mr. Minister, that the user of these drugs will not be injured in any way, or they will have some therapeutic value, then? What assurance do you have?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, as I said, we work very closely in this programme with the Food and Drug Directorate. We

have continually worked with them. This has not been done apart from them, it has been done in conjunction with them. We have made available to them all our information and all our experiences with these various companies. They, then, have the primary responsibility to either license these products for sale or not.

Now if they feel that what we have suggested is serious enough for them to do something about, well then they have this information now and this is their responsibility. Because, really, most of these are not Ontario companies that operate within the little package that is the province of Ontario.

So the federal government have the first and over-riding responsibility. We have made information available to them and I think that Dr. Chapman has indicated that they are co-operating. They are happy to have this information and they are looking into it.

There is one other problem that arises, of course. For instance, most of the names of the products are straight generic names which are, in effect—except to somebody like Mr. Smith—meaningless to a lot of people and could be misconstrued to include all the products of that generic name. In other words, they are not a brand name.

Someone might get the idea that all those products with that generic name were not acceptable because, you know, we are dealing with—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is the minister saying, then, most of them are generic names? Is the minister saying that there are not some well-known brands in that list and therefore they cannot be lumped altogether with the other generic—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I am saying actually any that might have been called well-known brands fall into that category if they are not on 74-GP-1, or have a complete lack of interest of having their products listed.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well-known ones fall in that rejection bracket?

Hon. Mr. Wells: As not interested in being listed or not complying with 74-GP-1.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, it seems to me that the acceptance or the rejection of these companies and the reasons for it are very important. And really, by having the minister sort of say, "If I recall correctly"—

Well, I would like to say, Madam Chairman, with all due consideration of the minister, that the minister does not usually just

depend on recalling anything that is as important as this particular issue. Somewhere with the men who have come with him today there is a list of the companies that were rejected, why they were rejected, the 60 brands that were rejected. I think the government is somehow trying to handle this by the minister recalling or not recalling instead of having the government answer the question which was placed by the hon. member for Nipissing and followed up by myself and my colleagues as to what companies are these and what drugs from those companies were rejected and for what reason. It just simply has to be brought out, Madam Chairman. I just do not understand the minister's attitude.

Mr. Shulman: Madam Chairman, I think perhaps the minister has missed one of the points. He has said—I believe I am quoting him—some of these drugs may or may not be effective, but they certainly will not harm the person taking them.

What the minister obviously does not realize is that these drugs are being prescribed for sick people to try to cure them. If they are not being effective—if I, innocently, write prescriptions for one of these drugs for some length of time, not being aware they are ineffective and that patient subsequently dies of his disease because the drug was not effective enough—I am not suggesting he was dying from the drug, but he dies from the disease because the drug did not cure him. Suppose that happened because the doctors have not been informed by the minister which drugs these are? Who is responsible? Not me. It is the minister.

I suggest to you very strongly, sir, that you have a responsibility and a duty far beyond what you have done so far. You have a responsibility to write to every doctor in this province. If you do not want to put the names in the newspaper—which is a waste of time, I agree with you, because it means nothing to the public—you should be writing a letter to every doctor of this province with a list of those drugs that may not be effective. If you do not, people are going to die and they are going to be ill and it is going to be your responsibility.

Mr. G. Ben (Humber): Well, Madam Chairman, I am afraid I agree with the hon. member for High Park, to let him off the hook as a doctor.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You should have been here for the earlier part of the discussion.

Mr. Ben: As he would suggest, perhaps a solution to it—or perhaps even he will agree

with me—is that the doctor knows what he is prescribing and should not prescribe unless he does know. Therefore he should prescribe drugs by their generic names.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman—

Madam Chairman: Have you finished, Mr. Shulman?

Mr. Shulman: Well on this particular point. I have a great deal more on the drug programme.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, we will wait, Madam Chairman, while the minister produces the list.

Mr. Shulman: He has a real responsibility.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I have said, I think the only way we can do this is to make a positive approach. We have sent this book to the doctors; now we have already heard that the doctors will not pay any attention to it. There has been another suggestion that we send a list of drugs that are not in the book and that they would pay more attention to this.

Mr. Shulman: If there is a warning with it, of course we will pay attention to it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Our feeling is that we have to take a positive approach. Our committee is a very high-powered committee, I think, of people who have listed these drugs, put them in this book and we have sent it to the doctors. We are now going to concentrate in this one particular aspect of the programme of telling the doctor what is in this book and encouraging him to use the book. By so doing, he gets completely away from the objections of the member.

Mr. Makarchuk: Exactly. The same reasons should be used to tell the doctor the drugs that are not any good—exactly the same reasons.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are only going to confuse the doctor. Why not take the positive approach and say, "Here are the drugs that have been vetted by this committee; use these?"

The pharmacies that have the Parcost label have agreed to prescribe from this list unless a doctor happens to write another prescription by actual brand names, not only generic names. As I say, the vast majority that are in here are generic names anyway so that if a doctor prescribes generically and the patient goes to a Parcost pharmacy, he is going to

get a drug from this list. I think that is the positive way to do this programme, and I do not see any other way to do it.

Mr. Shulman: Do you not have an obligation to go to the other pharmacies? Do you not have a responsibility to them also?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have great confidence that most of the pharmacies in this province will be in this programme very shortly.

Mr. Shulman: But what about the ones that are not? Is there no responsibility there?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I hope that the doctors, even if the patient does not have it filled in a Parcost pharmacy, will get to the point where they will not only prescribe generically but will also put on a company name that is in this book.

Mr. Brown: Who is the advantage to? It seems that you are protecting certain companies that are below standard in the production of prescription drugs. You are failing to protect people who might be—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are anything but protecting companies.

Mr. Makarchuk: Who do you have the responsibility to? To the companies or the people of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Wells: If you are not in this index, these pharmacies are not going to stock your product and doctors are not going to prescribe it. I think that just the opposite is going to happen. Those that feel they can come up to standard are going to be up to standard by the time our next index comes out; those that are not are going to be long gone and off the market. And those will be, I think, the facts of life within this programme. I would be willing to discuss the names and the reactions with the Food and Drug Directorate, but I just feel that there is no way I can name any of these drugs at this point in time.

Madam Chairman: The hon. member for Sandwich-Riverside is next. I am trying to give you all a fair share.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Madam Chairman, I would like to make one comment and ask one question.

The comment is that I do not know how the minister could decide which drugs are effective and which are not because all human beings are different. Some drugs are effective on some people and some are not—at least the same drug is not effective on

another person. There is one very good example that I have had occasion to experience. It was an oral vaccine that came from a British manufacturer, and on the label it said that this drug was effective in three out of five persons for the prevention of colds. Fortunately I was one of the three and this drug worked; it was effective. But apparently in two out of five it did not work.

It is very difficult for a politician, or a Minister of Health, or anyone else, to decide whether a drug is effective or not. That is the comment.

The question is: How many companies were rejected on the basis of procedure (iii) "laboratory analysis of products selected for testing". How many drugs and from how many companies?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Just while we are looking at that, I want to make it clear to the hon. member that I completely agree with him. I would not take it upon myself to decide which drug should or should not be listed in this book. The selection of drugs to be listed in this book and the arrangement by categories were done by a committee of nine, with Dr. W. C. W. Clarke, chairman of the drug quality and therapeutics committee and professor and head of the division of therapeutics at the University of Toronto; Dr. Peter Galbraith, chairman of the pharmacy committee, Kingston General Hospital, and associate professor of medicine at Queen's University; Dr. William Goldberg, associate professor of medicine, McMaster University, and head of the department of medicine, St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton; Dr. Raymond A. LaForest, member of the Ontario Medical Association committee on pharmacy and chief of the department of paediatrics at the Scarborough General Hospital; Dr. William A. Mahon, chairman of the OMA committee on pharmacy and associate professor of medicine and pharmacology at the University of Toronto; Dr. J. B. Ralph McKendry, assistant professor of medicine at the University of Ottawa and chief of the department of metabolism, Ottawa Civic Hospital; Dr. John M. Parker, professor of pharmacology, University of Western Ontario; Dr. George Walker, chairman of the Pharmaceutical survey sub-committee and professor of pharmacy at the University of Toronto; and Dr. G. H. W. Lucas, professor emeritus, department of pharmacology, University of Toronto.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The point is, though: nobody is questioning what those people recommended go on the list and we are not questioning those people's ability or what

they did recommend; what we are questioning is why it is not made public what they did not recommend go on the list. And I would ask the minister one question: Did the committee recommend to you that the names of the drugs that they recommended not go on the list be made public or not?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, they certainly did not recommend to me that they be made public.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Did they recommend they be not made public?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not know that they commented one way or another. They gave me the production that you see here, the list of drugs.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words, the decision is yours to make public or not to make them public?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have consulted some legal people, and I do not know whether this committee could make available the names of those products. I think they would have to study their legal position. You see, this is a voluntary programme. We are not operating under any legislative statute such as the Food and Drug Directorate in Ottawa, so that I think this question would have to be looked at very carefully.

Mr. Brown: Is that a legal decision?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, I say it is a suggestion from our legal people.

Mr. Brown: What is the basis for that legal decision?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, as I stated to you, there is no legislative authority for this committee; it is acting on a voluntary basis. It was appointed by us and asked to do the job. It does not have any legislative statute behind it.

Mr. Ben: Are you satisfied that the provision they gave is correct?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I am not satisfied that there would be any good purpose—

Mr. Ben: Are you satisfied that the information they gave you as to the inferiority of these drugs is accurate?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The inferiority?

Mr. Ben: They say that some drugs do not come up to the standards you prescribe. Are you satisfied that in fact those certain drugs do not come up to the standards that you prescribe?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am satisfied, in talking with the committee, that they have just reason not to include them in this listing of the book.

Mr. Ben: Fine. Then if you made a statement in this House indicating which drugs were not up to standard, you would feel morally certain of your position, would you not?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It all depends what the hon. member wants to establish by this procedure.

Mr. Ben: Well, we have established, I think in the case of the member for High Park that you are legally protected in making these statements. All we want to determine is whether you refuse to make these statements because of some moral reason.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that the hon. member for High Park has made the best suggestion, in that it might be possible to inform the doctors of this province. This may be something that could be looked at. But certainly, as I say, it is not going to help the public in the matter, because most of the names, by far the great preponderance of them, are generic names, many of which are in this list; it would be very, very confusing to a lot of people.

Mr. Brown: You would have to specify the company.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, but even then a lot of the generic products that are sold do not have any company identification on their tablets or products either, so it becomes—

Mr. Ben: But they have it on their initial supply package. How about informing the pharmacists?

Hon. Mr. Wells: But most of the pharmacists are very much aware of this by looking through the index.

Mr. Ben: You mean that a pharmacist is entitled to presume that if a generic drug is not on your list that it does not come up to standards?

Hon. Mr. Wells: What we are really saying is that the committee, while they have approved these drugs for inclusion, have not made a decision on the ones that were not included. Now it could be, as I said, that when the next index comes out six months from now, that some of these will be included in the publication.

Mr. Ben: Do you realize that this is damnation by exclusion? In effect that is what you are doing. You are damning every generic drug that is not included on that list. A pharmacist can presume that if it is not on that list, it is no good.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If the hon. member says that, there is no need to go any further, if they are damned by not being included.

Mr. Ben: But the committee has not tested all the drugs yet, yet you are damning all the rest.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Ben: If they are substandard perhaps they may deserve it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If they are not on the list because they did not meet certain criteria, I think the minister has a responsibility to name them; if they are not on the list because they did not want to take part in the programme then that is a different story. But he can define why they were excluded from the list, because the committee knows why they were excluded. They must know the reasons why they were excluded, and the reasons must be included under references or procedures, and they can point out which ones fall into which category. We may be talking about only a few drugs, but we do not really know that do we?

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, a point of order: the minister was going to answer one of my questions about 10 minutes ago; there were other questions that came in and he forgot.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Which?

Mr. Burr: How many companies were rejected on the basis of procedure (iii), laboratory analysis?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I may have to get that answer for you. I do not know that I have that answer right here. I will get it for you.

Mr. Burr: When?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The next time.

Mr. Ferrier: Madam Chairman, the point that I want to bring up is this, that this committee seems to have duplicated some of the services that are being carried out by the Food and Drug Directorate in inspecting manufacturing plants and passing on the effectiveness of drugs and so on, and coming to different conclusions that have been reached by the federal Food and Drug

Directorate. The suggestion has been made here tonight that certain drugs that are being sold and used in Ontario are substandard and do not do the job that they are set out to do. Now surely somebody is at fault here.

Is the federal government, through their Food and Drug Directorate, passing on drugs that are in fact ineffective, inefficient, in other words just a bunch of crap, and throwing this on the market? And if this is the case, then I think that this government has a moral obligation, a strong obligation, to make representation to the federal government and say, "You are not doing your job properly, you are really not protecting the citizens of Ontario in the kind of drugs that you are allowing to be sold and used and prescribed in this province, and surely you have got to tighten up the kind of regulations that you operate under."

I think that the statements that have been made here are a reflection on the work that they are doing, and I think that something must be done to make them tighten up their regulations if they are loose, as it is obvious by the position that has been taken.

Are you going to continue to duplicate the kind of inspections and analyses and so on that are made by Ottawa, or are you not going to try to come to some agreement that the standards that you each use are the same and that somehow or other effective drugs can be prescribed for the people of this province? I would like to hear your comments on that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think, Madam Chairman, that the hon. member has brought up a good point, and as I said we have good relations with the Food and Drug Directorate. We have sent them, and we communicate with them, all the information that comes out from our drug quality and therapeutic committee's assessments. This is being used by them, as I understand it, to assist them in taking a hard look at perhaps even some of the products that they have agreed to license.

Now we thing that at this point in time we are operating in a complementary manner. It could be that one day we will not have to do any of this, we will not need this, what looks like duplication in some areas. But up to the present point in time of course the Food and Drug Directorate have not had any procedure whereby they could put together the list such as we have in our index here. They have not got to the point where they would sit down and arrange drugs in categories and put comparable ones together. They have not done anything on the pricing of

them to at least even indicate comparative prices, but as I say we are working with them to try to improve each of our procedures to make sure that the drugs that are sold are quality drugs.

I understand that Dr. Chapman made a statement recently that about 10 per cent of the drugs that the Food and Drugs Directorate sample and test on the market are from time to time found to be questionable, that is in their strength or whether they contain the amount of active ingredient that they are supposed to and so forth. This, of course, leads to the kind of investigation that either (a) get that company to pull up its socks; or (b) gets that drug taken off the market.

I think it is interesting. I might just tell you, from our experience, the difference in our bulk purchasing programme. When we tender for drugs and get a price, we test the actual batch that comes in, to make sure that that batch that we are buying is up to the standards it should be. We found in the bulk purchasing tendering situation this has to be done.

Some of the low tenderers are rejected when the batch is tested. Five per cent of the ones that are tested are rejected. That does not necessarily mean that those come off the market, but I will tell you once you get it rejected it is—

Mr. Brown: Should they not come off the market?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I suppose, as I said, ultimately they either come off the market or they pull up their socks—

Mr. Brown: Or they sell it to people who do not know.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Hopefully they will not.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How long do they get to pull up their socks?

Hon. Mr. Wells: If they do not get a chance to have us purchase that batch—

Mr. Brown: They dump that on the market.

Mrs. M. Renwick: But they are putting it on the market.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is also reported to the Food and Drug Directorate that we had a batch and it was tested and found to be not satisfactory.

Mr. Brown: Who is supposed to police that in the Province of Ontario? When this comes to light and you know it, who has the responsibility to police that action?

Hon. Mr. Wells: A great deal of it rests with the Food and Drug Directorate.

Mr. Brown: Is there any other area where it would be possible to allow that kind of thing to happen simply because the federal agency was not carrying out its responsibility?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think perhaps you are going a little far saying they are not carrying out their responsibility. I think that by and large the Food and Drug Directorate is doing a pretty good job.

Mr. Brown: Then you are saying that in every instance when you have come across a batch that is not up to standard, the Food and Drug Directorate takes it off the market?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I cannot tell you at this point in time whether they take that batch off the market or what happens to that. The batch is generally taken off the market once they are alerted to it and on the information which our tests show.

Madam Chairman: Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would like to ask, Madam Chairman, if there are any members from the drug quality and therapeutics committee here present this evening; and then I would like to go on to something which I hope to be constructive.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The only member, Madam Chairman, who is here is the executive secretary, Dr. Dyer, who is a full time employee of our department.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is there no one here, Madam Chairman, who could read off the list of drugs and the companies as ably as the minister read off the qualifications of the doctors who assess the drugs? Or as quickly?

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I said, Madam Chairman, we will take a look at this with the Food and Drug Directorate and see if we cannot get you some kind of information back on the categories they fit in. I would be interested in Mr. Burr's reference. Which category 3 were you taking that from?

Mr. Burr: Laboratory analysis of products selected for testing.

Hon. Mr. Wells: What page?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Six, in the preface.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, okay.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, I would like to continue.

I think what the hon. minister is doing here this evening is not a reflection so much on the minister as the attitude of the government of the Province of Ontario when it does not want to divulge information either to members of the opposition or to the public at large.

It is a skilful little game which really is not so skilful after you have sat in several committees and gone through this painful exercise. It has taken almost one hour to get a simple answer from The Department of Health of the government of Ontario. The minister has said, Madam Chairman: "I think it might not be wise legally"—as if it is something he just fell upon just today; and: "It will not bring any good."

Madam Chairman, what the minister means by not bringing any good is that it might bring some criticism politically on the government; it might bring some criticism from the companies that have been excluded; it might give them an opportunity to state why they were excluded or why they should not have been excluded. The member for High Park, Madam Chairman, pointed out as a medical man exactly what the danger was and what the good would be in bringing out this information to public light so that doctors would not be prescribing any longer than one more single day drugs which are of questionable therapeutic value. And, Madam Chairman, for the minister to skirt around the question and intimate that somehow he will get it for us or he would like to think about it really means the government discussed this question before they ever came here. They decided they were not going to give this answer. We are left with that position.

So, Madam Chairman, I am left in the position of simply placing a motion that the names of the companies and the drugs which have been rejected for selection by the Parcost committee for inclusion in the Parcost lists that are presented before us now—why there is a partial list I will never know—and for what reasons they were rejected and that this information be tabled before the passing of this particular vote. I believe, Madam Chairman, that we are coming off the health committee tomorrow, are we not for one day, or are we continuing? We are coming off tomorrow, so it will give the Minister a good 24-hour period in which to table the information.

Mr. Ben: I will second that motion. Do you want to read a motion to that effect?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, I move that the committee recommend to the

Legislature that the list of drugs and drug companies rejected by the drug quality and therapeutic committee from the Parcost comparative index be tabled in the Legislature together with the reasons for their rejection.

Mr. Ben: Madam Chairman, I would suggest the tabling be within 48 hours; in two days; on Thursday.

Mrs. M. Renwick: By the time we begin committee on Thursday?

Mr. Ben: Before 4 p.m. Thursday.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Might we add that tabling take place by the time the committee reconvenes on Thursday—

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Madam Chairman, the estimates committee has no power to demand anything. The motion is out of order.

Mrs. M. Renwick: May I change the word "Legislature" to "legislative assembly"?

Madam Chairman: Members of the committee, it has been moved by Mrs. M. Renwick and seconded by Mr. Ben that this committee recommend to the legislative assembly a list of drugs and drug companies rejected by the drug quality and therapeutic committee from the Parcost comparative drug be tabled in the legislative assembly with the reasons for their rejection.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I am no expert in parliamentary procedure but I would think, Madam Chairman, that this motion is out of order. This is the health committee sitting as an estimate committee and I think motions here have to pertain to the estimates before us. We are discussing vote 701.

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Ben: Madam Chairman, we are recommending; we are not in the Legislature; this is a motion that we as a committee recommend to the legislative assembly that they do something. Now surely that is our purpose. This is exactly what we are doing. If you recall, Madam Chairman, all we do on these estimates is in essence recommended to the legislative assembly that they be adopted and passed. This is all we are doing. We submit a report to the Legislature. We do not approve these estimates. We report to the legislative assembly that we recommend their approval. This is what we are doing with this motion: we are recommending to the Legislature.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): I am sorry, Madam Chairman, I am trying to follow the hon. member's argument in connection with it. As I understand it, the purpose of this committee is to sit to discuss the estimates of The Department of Health. This has been specifically assigned to us as a committee. Unquestionably in my mind the motion is entirely out of order.

Mr. Ben: Well, Madam Chairman, the hon. member is not quite right. This is the health committee. It is true that these estimates have been assigned to us for our consideration, but the hon. member should not leave the impression that that is exclusively our role, and that we were designated a standing committee of the Legislature for the sole purpose of reviewing these estimates. Our prime function is as a standing committee on matters pertaining to health, welfare and social services.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Estimates, estimates!

Mr. Ben: So—it is not an estimates committee!

An hon. member: We are, we are!

Mr. Ben: We are still the health committee considering—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reilly: Madam Chairman, I would agree with the hon. member that that was the purpose of this committee. I understand the purpose of this committee at the present time is to discuss the estimates that are before the House.

Mr. Ben: We are doing that, and this arises out of these estimates

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Madam Chairman, surely we have the power to propose that motion! For this reason: Of the almost \$900 million we are talking about, with the exception of \$25,000, we could refuse to pass any of it, and that just shows you the extent that the committee would actually have the power. The only group that could stop that would be the legislative assembly itself in session.

So I would suggest that this motion arises from the estimates. It would seem to me to be entirely, completely in order. Otherwise, you virtually strangle or tie up the committee in asking for information to pass the estimates. Money was spent on this, there is a certain amount here for the drug quality and therapeutic committee, \$32,700. Surely, we are asking for information, which we have been

denied and which we should have, and I would say that the motion is entirely in order.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, Madam Chairman, then the proper motion is to vote that the estimates be reduced by that amount.

Mr. Trotter: No, no, we are in favour of drug control, we just want to be informed.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are trying to rewrite the rules. These estimates are intended to operate under the same rules as the House and if that motion is then defeated the vote is carried. The same way as the—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Madam Chairman, for the second time, the minister is trying to infer that we are indicating that we do not have confidence in that committee. This is what he is trying to make us do, and this is what he tried to say when he read that list off earlier, of who was on the committee.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If you do not have confidence in the committee—

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is not the committee we do not have confidence in, it is you.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, do not try to rewrite the rules.

Mr. Ben: We are not trying to rewrite the rules, the rules are there.

An hon. member: Or is this debate a stall to get more members out?

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Order, order! Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Thank you. When we have in our presence the hon. member for Eglinton and the hon. member for St. Andrews-St. Patrick (Mr. Grossman) that is because the government is in difficulty and they are going to protect the government.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Now Madam Chairman, all the boos and hollering in the world are not going to get through to me.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Order, order!

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would like to say very clearly that in the way of ordering the busi-

ness of the legislative assembly the government and all parties agreed to try to produce satisfactory health estimates, I believe, in five, two and one-half hour sessions. My reason for placing the motion was to put an end to the discussion and get on with the rest of the estimates, because it would be most of an hour that was spent since the hon. member for Nipissing first asked about these drugs and I think that in that interest alone a decision should be made that the committee can place a motion. Because now we have used up all but 25 minutes of a two hour period again. Now I think, Madam Chairman—

An hon. member: Well, you used two hours this afternoon.

Mrs. M. Renwick: —that it is in the interest of everyone that we do not spend an hour asking the minister a question to which there should be an answer. And the motion surely gives the minister an opportunity to consult with his legal advisers, consult with his department and come back tabling the information.

Madam Chairman: Members of the committee, I am going—

Mr. Reilly: Madam Chairman—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Reilly.

Mr. Reilly: Madam Chairman, the member for Scarborough Centre has mentioned my name in connection with the estimates. I hope she was not speaking deprecatingly in connection with my interest with the health estimates. As a member of this committee I have not questioned her intention at any time.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, on a point of order. I did not isolate the member for Eglinton, I simply pointed out that when the powerful member for Eglinton and the powerful member for St. Andrews-St. Patrick are in the same room, then we know that we are—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I did not intimate that the hon. member was not powerful in government circles.

Mr. Reilly: Madam Chairman, I appreciate her reference to power. It was completely unknown to me until now.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Order, I am going to rule the motion out of order.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: Challenge her!

An hon. member: Is it wise to challenge her ruling?

An hon. member: Yes. How many members in the committee?

Madam Chairman: How many members in the committee?

An hon. member: Ring the bell, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: How many are voting in favour?

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): It is easy to see who the members of the committee are.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Ferrier, Mrs. M. Renwick, Mr. Ben, Mr. R. S. Smith, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Shulman. That is the committee. Now then—

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: I named everyone, did I not?

Mr. Reilly: I think, Madam Chairman, you should name all the members.

Madam Chairman: All the members. All right then. Mr. Gilbertson, Mr. Belanger, Mr. Smith, Mr. Winkler, Mr. W. Hodgson, Mr. W. Newman and Mr. Potter.

Mr. Ben: Was that a substitution?

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Reilly and Mr. Carruthers.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Trotter, Mr. R. S. Smith, Mr. Ben, Mrs. M. Renwick, Mr. Ferrier and Mr. Shulman.

An hon. member: Put the question!

Madam Chairman: The question. All those in favour of the amendment—

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: —of the ruling, I beg your pardon.

All those in favour of my ruling please stand.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Nine.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: All those opposed! The Chair has been sustained.

Mr. Shulman: Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Shulman: May I return to the Parcost—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Shulman: Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Shulman: Madam Chairman, the minister has pointed out that there are three groups that are involved in the Parcost programme, the public, the doctors and the druggists. Although I have been rather busy in the last few days on another matter I have had one of my assistants doing some little research in this matter, research which is not going to please the minister terribly, I am afraid.

There has been a tremendous advertising campaign and a great deal of publicity given this matter and surely if there was going to be an impact, a difference, you would see that difference now, now when the doctors have their books sitting on their desks, not three months from now when the books have gradually got lost or doctors have stopped going to the trouble of looking things up. Surely if it is in the public's mind it will be in the public's mind now, it is not going to be in the public's mind two months from now when the advertising campaign is all finished.

I have seen in the last two weeks an average of 20 patients a day, and in that time, in over 200 patients, there has not been a single patient who has asked me about this programme, or asked me about the drugs I was prescribing. So I had my girl call several other doctors in different parts of the city, and not one of them had had a query about the prescriptions they are writing. The public is not biting, so we can forget about the first group, the public.

Mr. Makarchuk: They have just lost faith in the Tory party.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is the member for High Park using the book himself?

Mr. Shulman: I am sorry to say I am not, because I write generic drugs, so it would be a complete waste of time.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well okay, that is fine.

Mr. Shulman: And anyone who is interested in price just writes "generic," so there is no point in using the book, it just wastes time and money.

Anyway, the second group are the doctors. I was curious as to whether the doctors were using this book and whether as a result there was a fall in drug prices. So we made a survey of four drug stores to ask those druggists if there had been any change since this programme had been introduced, and all four druggists—these are Toronto druggists, it may be different in other parts of the country—all four druggists say they can see no change as yet.

What about the druggists? Forget the public, forget the doctors, doctors just feel it is too much trouble. The ones who are interested in keeping prices down just write "generic." The ones who are most interested in the brand name, who have confidence in that particular company, write that brand name regardless of whether it is going to cost a few extra cents.

Let me take penicillin for example. We can take one near the top, like P-50 which costs eight cents a tablet, or one at the very bottom, Ka-Pen which costs two cents a tablet. These are 500,000 unit tablets. An average prescription is only 12 tablets; the difference is 72 cents. And many of the doctors would rather use the particular company which they have been using for some time, which they have confidence in, and they are not going to make the change, because they feel it is not that important.

So we have the doctors interested in price, and they write "generic" and they do not use the book, and we have the doctors who are interested in the security of the brand name and they do not use the book. So I do not know how many doctors were left over that did use the book. Well, the druggists have not been able to find any change in the prescriptions. We phoned today six doctors, two GPs and four in the specialties, to see if they were using the book, taking them more or less at random, and they are not using the book.

So, we can forget about the public, we can forget about the doctors and that leaves the druggists. Well, now, the sad thing is that most prescriptions—our research people tell us 80 per cent or more—are for low cost drugs, antibiotics like the one I just mentioned, Penicillin G, where the average cost of the drug to the druggist is less than \$1. With the percentage markup the cost to the

consumer up till now would have been about \$1.50.

Now the sad fact is that a number of drug stores are taking a standard \$2 markup since this new scheme came into effect and this means that a reasonably large number of drug stores that are in the Parcost programme will now be charging more for 80 per cent of the prescriptions they are dispensing.

The programme, sad to say—and I would like it to have been a success—is a failure. It is going to be a worse failure as time goes along. And within a year I will predict to you it will be abandoned, because we are going to have statistics to prove it is costing the patients money, everyone will be spending more for their prescriptions. The public is going to ignore it, the vast majority of doctors are going to ignore it and those drug stores which participate in Parcost on average will be charging more. Sad, but true.

The other point which I wish to make is in relation to the suggestion by the minister that if he writes a letter to the doctors listing the drugs that are not up to scratch, the doctors will pay no more attention to it than they pay to this book. But, of course, there is a tremendous difference in a warning letter that is sent to a doctor about a drug—we get those from time to time from the Food and Drug Directorate and those are opened first, that is important—there is a great difference between that type of letter and this type of book which shows how you can save a certain amount of money, because too many of the doctors realize the flaws in this but every doctor realizes the importance of a warning letter.

So once again I am glad the minister has taken this suggestion seriously in any case, and once again I want to strongly suggest to him that he write the doctors immediately and warn them of these drugs. This might be the only thing that comes out of Parcost because Parcost a year from now is going to be dead.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, Madam Chairman, I just cannot accept this rather pessimistic view of this programme. Since I came in here about a year ago, one of the prime complaints that I have heard is about the high cost of drugs.

Mr. Shulman: Well Mr. Smith told you how to bring it down but you did not listen.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Ah, but now Mr. Smith is about the only one here who has come up with some constructive approach to

this whole problem. He said how we could move one step forward. But the point is that you cannot do the kind of things that he wants to do without some kind of a book like this, because that is why it has not worked—

Mr. Shulman: But we are going backward.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no, that is why it has not worked in Alberta.

Mr. Shulman: It has worked in Alberta.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It has not worked in Alberta. I have talked to the minister in Alberta myself. It has not been a successful programme out there.

Mr. Shulman: It has lowered the cost of drugs, if that is what you are interested in.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It has made no appreciable effect. You have made sweeping statements here today—there have been sweeping statements after the programme has been in for about two weeks, saying that doctors will not use it, druggists are going to charge more, the public are not interested.

This is not my reaction. The public and the people who have talked to me, people who have come up to me on the street, people who have phoned me, who have written letters about this programme, they have said: "Look, I am glad that something has happened, I am glad that we are able to see this kind of information, I am glad that disclosure has been made."

We have talked to the Ontario Medical Association and they have said this is the kind of thing that doctors needed to have. They are going to lend their support to encourage doctors to use it.

Now how can you expect them to be using it in two weeks? It is going to take time. We recognize this. It is going to take an educational campaign to show doctors how they can use this, how it can be effective, and I am fully convinced that this will happen.

As far as the druggists are concerned, there was a great variation in the pricing of drugs before. There were markups, there were dispensing fees, there were a multitude—I think, what did we say, about 76 different ways—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Seventy different ways.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Seventy different ways of pricing drugs.

Now this represents a standard way of pricing drugs; cost of the ingredient, plus a professional fee because the pharmacist is a professional. This, however, is a maximum

fee and this is a maximum price as in Parcost. There are discount pharmacies in this province and in this city which will be in the Parcost programme and will be charging less than what is shown in this. There is nothing in the programme that says that they cannot do this, they are living within the complete letter of their agreement and this will go on. The competitive market that has gone on before will still go on but there is a sense of stability in the whole programme that was not there.

Now I am willing to take a valid and careful look, an evaluated look, at it after a year; but I am not willing to accept the hon. member's statement that this is a washout now. I think he is just making sweeping statements which cannot be validated.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Smith on the same point.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, just to comment.

I perhaps agree with the first two points that Mr. Shulman made, but the third I do not agree with. I really believe that most of the pharmacists in the province are charging below the Parcost \$2 fee now.

What I think is really going to happen—which may be good or may be bad depending from where you are sitting—is that you are going to see a competition between the pharmacists based on the dispensing fee. Within the next six months you are going to see such signs in windows as "Our cost plus 99 cents", and this type of thing.

I do not think that this is the type of competition that really will provide that much of a saving to the person on the street but what it is going to do is open up a whole new field or area of competition between the pharmacists. I should think that unless you are going to control the advertising in this area along with your programme that you are going to have an industry and a profession that is just going to break up into practically nothing within months. If this happens the government is then going to be forced to step in. I think that this is the real fear of the pharmacists and some of the manufacturers.

Your programme has put the level of competition at the wrong place. It has removed some of the level of competition from the manufacturer and has placed it in the pharmacy itself. That type of competition as opposed to the type we have had before is going to be much more difficult for the smaller, independent pharmacists to deal with. I should think that this is basically why

some of the pharmacists who are not in the programme are not in it. I am sure that many of them have come to you. Perhaps one of the biggest ones in the province right now is not in it because it does not want to get in to that type of competitive rat race.

I should think that there are two ways of looking at this. Your programme puts the element of competition at only one level and that is basically the problem with the programme. Another problem with the programme—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that the large one that you are talking about will, I am confident, be in the programme.

Mr. R. S. Smith: By public pressure and coercion.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No! No! They have indicated a complete agreement with the whole programme from the beginning, but there were details to be straightened out.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Why did they not go in to it if they were in complete agreement?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are just a few details to be straightened out. But the point is that I think you have missed the point that there is also competition at the manufacturing level. The mere disclosure and publication of this information, I think, will create a state of competition. This information has never been available before Madam Chairman in this kind of visual form. The question arises as to what is going to happen to these prices when the manufacturer sees this kind of bargaining.

Listen, it is no secret, Madam Chairman, that the manufacturers have been adamant for a year that they did not want this kind of comparison printed. But we have gone ahead and printed it because this very visually shows the difference in prices. I think that this in itself stimulates competition in the prices of these products. I think that we may find that there will be a levelling off in the graphs after a while. We expect another one or two additions. This we do not know but this is another variable of the programme. Certainly I do not want to see the kind of cut-throat gasoline war type competition engaged in between pharmacists. But I also—

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is what your programme is going to create!

Hon. Mr. Wells:—feel that we would not be living up to our objectives if we did anything to hinder competition between

pharmacies. I think that the responsibility of this profession and industry will dictate that they will not get into this kind of a battle.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Are you prepared to step in and regulate the type of advertising?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not at this point in time.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Then you are not prepared to—

Hon. Mr. Wells: The competitive situation, Madam Chairman, in regard to cost of prescriptions has been going on already in the situation that we have had in the last couple of years or longer. It has been there, but there has been one important ingredient that this now takes care of. The public has had no way, really, of measuring the true meaning of some of the ads and some of the prices they got.

They were told that such and such a pharmacy had the lowest prices, but they did not really know. Or they were told that somebody else sold drugs cheaper than pharmacy B but they had no way of really knowing. Indeed, when some of our people went out and sampled around they found that some of the ones that claimed they were lowest were in fact not the lowest. They were not lower than some of their neighbouring pharmacies, but they said they were. This is the kind of thing that was going on.

In this environment the public again will be able to really tell whether a person is selling at a lower price. But these, as I stressed, Madam Chairman, will all be part of the evaluation of this total programme as it goes on. To this point in time it is a voluntary programme that depends upon the co-operation of a lot of segments of the population: the doctors, the druggists, the public and the manufacturers. As we evaluate it over the next six to eight months, we will see where the weaknesses are and what needs to be done to improve the programme, because our only concern really is to try and provide the public with quality drugs at the lowest possible price.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, I would like to recall for the minister that he has said to my colleague from High Park that he does think this will be a successful scheme and that the Alberta scheme did not work.

I would like to point out several reasons why the member for High Park is prophetic in stating that this plan is doomed because the plan is not doing what the minister

just said. The minister said it was bringing drugs to people at the lowest cost. That is what is wrong, Madam Chairman, because the policy of Parcost as quoted in its publication is: "To assist the people of Ontario to obtain prescribed pharmaceutical products of quality at a reasonable cost."

Madam Chairman, people are not as interested—the poor people are not interested and the people who do not have a lot of money—in having anything at a reasonable cost. They are interested in a programme that would show them just what the minister said, the lowest cost.

The programme is not going to work on two or three fronts. The minister is dictating to the pharmacists without realizing that there are three different kinds at least of pharmacists in our province. He is asking, dictating to the pharmacists—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am not dictating. You can call it negotiating with them.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, the minister will argue he is not dictating. He also argued that the Alberta scheme is not working. Would the minister tell me, is the Alberta scheme simply not working because there is not a comparative drug index? Is that not the real basis of the problem with the Alberta scheme?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No. In Alberta it is not a scheme or anything. It is merely a law which allows the pharmacist to fill a prescription, unless it is specifically not indicated, as he so desires.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It allowed him the option of substitution.

Hon. Mr. Wells: My information from people there is it has just never been as effective as they made it out to be. It is not a plan or a scheme. It is merely an amendment to The Pharmacy Act.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I should not have used the word scheme. I should have used "option of substitution," which the minister is going to have to come to grips with in the province of Ontario.

I would like to ask the minister, Madam Chairman, a couple of pointed questions before really pointing out—since it is so close to 10 o'clock, p.m. I would like to ask him who was the advertising aimed at when he advertises, "Do you feel the price of your prescriptions are too high"? Who does the minister think he is hitting with that kind

of ad, Madam Chairman, because he is hitting the drug companies.

If he were to ask, Madam Chairman, if the costs of drugs is too high, but by his very word "prescriptions" surely he has alienated a certain number of pharmacists in the province of Ontario. There would be something the matter if it did not.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not to our knowledge, Madam Chairman. As a matter of fact we went over this advertising with the pharmacists and made changes so that it would, in fact, assist them and be presented in a manner that they did not object to.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, I would say then to the minister that the pharmacists I have talked to—and I will be prophetic along with the member for High Park, about this scheme, and say that it is doomed, and that one of the reasons is that the government is attempting to dictate, if not dictating, to the pharmacists. And in doing so it is alienating the pharmacists, and in many areas justifiably so because they just have not been considered nearly as much as the drug companies have obviously been considered.

If the minister really wanted to get to the root of the problem and he really wanted to deal with the drug companies, he could simply make certain that—I think the minister himself quoted 30 per cent of the cost of the expensive drugs came from promotion—he could certainly step in and make drastic steps in the direction of the drug companies to bring down the cost of drugs without interfering with the pharmacists as such.

The minister has set a \$2 ceiling, and as I think the member for Nipissing stated, or someone stated earlier this evening, many of the drug stores were now filling prescriptions much less than that, \$2 was an average cost.

It was not anything new or relevant to bring it to that particular figure.

What it does, Madam Chairman, is that it leaves several openings in the scheme. One, if a druggist does not participate in the scheme and he is a large drug outlet he can then charge less for the whole total prescription than a druggist who is in the community drug store and has a delivery service or carries a continuous record of a patient's drugs that he uses and it leaves him in the position where, for drugs that are dispensed for chronic patients or for simple dispensaries such as birth control pills, antihistamines and so on, he used to charge 50 cents or a dollar

he is now tempted to charge full price because he can no longer charge what he wants on the balance.

He can no longer charge more than \$2 to fill a prescription if he is going to participate in Parcost, and while in some areas it may not be necessary to charge this much at all he is going to be terribly tempted to charge in those areas, because he is not allowed to charge more in some other more complicated prescriptions.

I would like to ask the minister why he felt that he could bring in a limit on this particular professional group, which is really the only professional group in the province that the government has come in and regulated what they will charge for their services.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, first of all we did not bring this in. This was the subject of negotiations between the Ontario pharmacists' association and our department, and ultimately myself. And we agreed after a lot of negotiation that the \$2 fee would be the one that would be acceptable, at least for one or two years. This was, as I say, the subject of some good hard negotiations and once it had been negotiated we then asked the pharmacists' association to act as our agent and invite the pharmacies of the province who wished to participate in the plan to sign a contract with the pharmacists' association.

To me, again this shows the voluntary process at work. This was not imposed upon them. This was a subject of negotiation. They came back to me after a lot of negotiation and said: "All right, this is what we will accept". We talked and they presented other ideas which we rejected and we presented ideas that they rejected and they presented ideas that we rejected and we finally arrived at this; and this is what has been done.

I think, Madam Chairman, that the hon. member is on two tangents. In one case we are talking about getting drugs at the lowest cost and then we go off onto a tangent—

Mrs. M. Renwick: We are talking about two separate subjects.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are talking about two separate subjects and the variables are in this programme to account for both. As we have said, these are maximum prices. There will be the discount pharmacies operating at lower prices than what is in this programme. They may not give some of the services that the community pharmacist, who will charge the full \$2, gives. That is for the consumer to decide for himself, just as he does now,

whether he wants the benefit of a lower dispensing price because it is a discount operation and lacks certain degrees of service that he gets from the community pharmacy. That is one approach and that is built into this programme and both things can operate together.

The other thing is that even for the community pharmacy, the druggist who charges the full \$2, there is disclosure of the full range of prices in every category and this is the thing that has not been available before and it is now possible for the doctor to prescribe—not the top price brand but, perhaps, the bottom.

You know this Librium was mentioned and it is interesting. They tell me that there is about \$12 million worth of business done in Librium in this province. That is by the brand-name Librium, and if that was changed to one of the ones that cost about half that price in this book, and there are some listed here, that would be a saving of \$6 million on the amount spent on drugs by these people in this province.

That is the kind of saving strictly from changing from different manufacturers and this is the case of the competition among the manufacturers that is going to come in. I suggest to you that it may even be that the price of Librium, the brand-name Librium, may even drop. Hopefully!

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, I would like to take the minister back from the price of the brand name of Librium into where he said that I was off at two tangents. Parcost is two operations, and where the government thrust should have come in was at the root of the manufacture of drugs, and the promotion of drugs, and the advertising of drugs which makes them so costly, and should not have come in—or why did the government come in the way it did in such a fashion on the pharmacist, because it indicates to the public that one of the reasons for the high cost of drugs was the high cost of dispensing them and, Madam Chairman, that just simply is not so.

If it is so I would like the minister to explain that. If he felt that the place for him to bring in the knife in order to cut down the cost of drugs was on the dispensing of the drugs then the minister will have to say so because the general public does not see it that way. I am certain, and if the minister would agree, that perhaps 80 per cent or more of the prescriptions are for low cost drugs. I think the member for High Park mentioned antibiotics like penicillin G, or

someone did, and I mentioned oral contraceptives; this Parcost programme will certainly raise the price of those prescriptions. It will raise them by this standard \$2 dispensing fee.

If the minister felt that he could leave the pharmacists on a voluntary basis for Parcost, why did he not trust the profession enough to leave on a voluntary basis what they were going to charge for dispensing, within reason, if this way the advantage of the people purchasing expensive drugs is being paid for by the people purchasing the drugs that are not so expensive and having to pay then a \$2 fee? This is the paradoxical position that the government has put the pharmacist in and the minister says this was done by negotiation with the association.

Would the minister state that there is complete agreement among the pharmacies of the Province of Ontario, that the association should have committed themselves the way they did?

(Mr. J. A. Belanger (Prescott and Russell) in the chair)

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have no knowledge that there is complete agreement, Mr. Chairman. All I know is that the association offered to sit down with us and talk about this and negotiate with us. They have taken this upon themselves and I assume that they have a majority of the pharmacists with them somewhere along the line.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I would think that that would be questionable, whether it is a majority or not.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, but it is an interesting point that they did agree to sit down and negotiate with us.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I agree that perhaps this was the right thing for them to do as compared to some other professions and I should think that the government should treat all professions the same and sit down and negotiate with them on their fees.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I wish that all professions would act the same as the pharmacists.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would it not be, Mr. Chairman, that the pharmacists are a much smaller group and they are not such a powerful lobbying group as the doctors and that is what has made the difference in negotiation?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, it is pretty obvious that the pharmacist has not come off quite as well as the doctor with the Province of Ontario. I think that we are in the position where the plan can be rejected entirely or it can be improved and if the minister will not come to grips with the fact that there is anything wrong with the plan then, Mr. Chairman, how do we ever expect that he will improve it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member just does not listen to what I said. Just five minutes ago I said that this whole thing was under continual review. We were going to look at all aspects. I started out this evening by telling the hon. member for Nipissing that we would look at the suggestion that he had made and I did not say that this was the end or that changes would not be looked at, but she seems to miss the point.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I did not miss it at all. I just simply took it as a typical government manoeuvre that: "We will do a little kite-flying with this for the first six months and if we have to pull in our horns, we will pull them in. If the lobbying is powerful and the publicity is bad enough, we will alter our plans."

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is just your opinion.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would you bring some order, Mr. Chairman. What I would like to say to the minister is, the minister says that is my opinion. That is my assessment of Parcost as I see it. Something that I do not understand, and maybe the minister would elaborate, is why we have the book published now with the number of drugs in it that we have, and why it was not all done at one time. Why would the minister begin the Parcost programme before the selection committee had completed its work?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Because, Mr. Chairman, this is quite a monumental job to get all the drugs which represent about 90 per cent—this is all the ones that are most commonly used—to get them altogether. Why should the programme wait until we are able to do everything? Why not start and then work up? It is a question of which way you do it. We decided that the best way would be to start on the programme and then add as the next editions come out.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, one cannot help but wonder what the minister's answer would have been if Dr. Charron had not told him right now.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh now just a minute, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Chairman, there are some questions I would like to ask, and I hesitated to interrupt the member for Scarborough Centre.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You were not interrupting.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —Mr. Chairman, I think that that is a most inappropriate remark from the hon. member for Scarborough Centre, and you know I have sat here all evening looking at those blue mimeographed sheets that all the members of the NDP have and perhaps they would like to disclose to us just who has written that information.

Mr. Shulman: Our research director, Marion Bryden. Is anything wrong with that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No. The hon. member has been stating: "These are my views." Let us get down to it, these are merely advisement views that are being made available to—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, the hon. minister just inferred that something was my view. The hon. minister just simply referred to something which I stated as being my view.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You said it about five times that these were your views.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I will check *Hansard* tomorrow and if it is not said five times I will expect the minister to act accordingly.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, just let the record show in answer to the hon. member's comment that the note that Dr. Charron gave me has nothing to do with the answer which I gave.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, the minister is a little upset because everyone wanted him to list the 17 drug companies about the 60 drugs—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am not upset, you are upset. It is a good thing you have got Marion Bryden working for you.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): Mr. Chairman, I know that a number of government members also want to speak before the committee adjourns for the evening, but I think it is rather premature to condemn the programme when it has only been functioning for two or three weeks. Perhaps by another

year, another six months, we will see refinements in the ways this programme can be improved. First of all, Mr. Chairman, you have to initiate something to get it off the ground. Then you can see the flaws in the programme and the improvements.

One thing that was directly related to this, and we talked about Parcost at great length this evening, is the fact that many senior citizens living on GIS might well qualify for assistance with their heavy prescription costs if they only knew that some of this assistance was available. I would like to see perhaps in future publications of this edition of Parcost magazine some form of footnote to this effect, that this might be made available.

Only last week I had another senior citizen approach me with a heavy asthmatic prescription and heart prescription, up to \$15 to \$30 a month, just living on the GIS, and all these months she was unaware that any form of assistance was available. I think there are many senior citizens in the province in similar positions who are suffering budget-wise for their accommodation and food costs and so on, because of staggering drug costs.

Mr. Ferrier: I do not want to go over ground that has been gone over before. There are two or three things though that I want to bring up. This programme as far as the higher price drugs are concerned, can be of assistance in cutting down the cost of prescription drugs. But as has been stated before, many of the prescriptions now that are not too costly can be jacked up and it can help some but it can hinder in a lot of other ways.

There are other ways that can be used to cut down the cost of drugs, and I think steps will have to be taken, either at the federal or at this level, to come to grips with the whole problem of the amount of money spent in research and promotion by the manufacturers. It may very well be, as Mr. Basford has hinted, that some place along the line there will have to be a Crown corporation set up to manufacture and distribute drugs to the people of this province.

I think another thing that has to be looked at pretty carefully when we are dealing with the price of prescription drugs is, as I stated earlier today, that the government has to move to cover the cost of prescription drugs in the OHSIP programme, and I hope that that is one of these extra changes that you are going to bring down in the plan before the next election.

I am concerned about two other aspects of this programme. This kind of material that has been presented here is in a very costly, elaborate, colourful booklet with stickers and so on. I wonder if the same thing could not have been done at a less costly format, whether in essence we are putting out a lot of window dressing in this kind of material. I also think that maybe there is an effort here to hoodwink the public into thinking that they have got something a lot better than they really have.

The amount of money that is being paid to advertise this particular scheme, as the minister told me in reply to a question I asked him on Thursday, is something like \$160,000, which seems to suggest a very elaborate kind of advertising and promotion programme for something that is supposed to be of such benefit to the people of the province to cut down the cost of our prescription drugs. If it was of such benefit I think that it would probably catch on without having to spend all this kind of money. It seems to me as though this is the usual pre-election kind of advertising in which we are trying to tell the citizens of this province—at least the government is trying to tell them—about a wonderful thing we have for you. What a wonderful government we are—you are. The thing is, Mr. Chairman, that this kind of promotion is being done with the public's money to put forward the Tory party.

I think that it is an exorbitant amount of money to pay for advertising a programme like this. I think it is the kind of electioneering that is ultimately going to backfire on this government. I think that it is an effort to hoodwink the public, in a large degree, that you have got something wonderful and much better than it actually is. I just think that you are spending too much of the public's money with the kind of elaborate documents that you are putting out and the kind of advertising campaign that you are putting on.

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Chairman, before making observations, I would like to ask a question of Mr. Shulman, if he will? Of the four druggists that you approached, were they druggists who had entered the system, who had agreed to the programme? I am somewhat surprised at the tone of being somewhat prophetic along with the member for Scarborough West, that this thing is not going to work.

I do not think it is a question of prophecy, I do not think it is a question of clairvoyance

or looking into the crystal ball. I think it is a question of being negative about it.

Mr. Trotter: Politics.

Mr. Reilly: Strictly negative. Candidly, I think that we have a good programme here. I think there has been a lot of research in connection with it. All I am suggesting to the members of this group is give it a chance.

Mr. Shulman: We are not stopping it.

An hon. member: You are doing your best. You are going to throw it out.

Mr. Reilly: It is my understanding that at the present time out of some 1,600 druggists throughout the province, that 75 per cent of them approve of it.

Mr. Shulman: Wrong. They have joined it. They do not approve of it.

Mr. Reilly: That is right. Three-quarters of them—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You should be knowledgeable before you speak about it.

Mr. Reilly: Thanks!

Three-quarters of the 1,600, approximately 75 per cent. Now if you want to reduce it from 75 per cent to 67 per cent, I am not sure what kind of point—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Reilly: But certainly a majority belong to it.

Mr. Shulman: Ask your own druggist whether he actually approves of it. He will tell you what he thinks of it.

Mr. Reilly: It seems to me that we have met people from time to time who have asked about the cost of drugs, and said little capsules that cost 50 cents and 60 cents and 75 cents each, are costing them \$12 and \$15, and \$18 perhaps, for two dozen drug capsules. Here is an effort where we are trying to show what the real cost is, and what can be used as a substitute for it. Now, my gosh, under the circumstances I would have judged that the members of the opposition would be the first people to say: "Hurrah, at last something is being done."

Mr. Shulman: But you are doing it wrong.

Mr. Reilly: I would have thought they would be the first persons to say: "You are trying to do something to help the little fellow." We are trying to do something to help the fellow who—

Mr. Shulman: It is the first time you have tried to help the little fellow.

Mr. Reilly: —is paying \$2 from the standpoint of the actual fee. Now everybody knows that the \$2 fee is the maximum fee. If you want to do it for nothing there is nothing to prevent you from doing so.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Are you suggesting all your druggists will do that?

Mr. Reilly: All I am suggesting, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, is that the Parcost programme is one that they have gone into in detail with considerable research, they have delved into it thoroughly. It may not be the answer that you want, but from the standpoint of giving it a chance I suggest to you that this will work with the co-operation of everybody. What hurts a programme like this is the defeatism and negativism that there has been here tonight.

Mr. Shulman: We are out to lower drug prices, that is what the problem is.

Mr. Trotter: Before I say anything, there is a glorious word from the east, the Liberals have won in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Reilly: By what?

Mr. Trotter: By two.

Mr. Reilly: Tell me, before you proceed, how many seats did the NDP get?

Mr. Trotter: Two.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, I have had the opportunity of being on a select committee of this Legislature when we looked into the price of drugs, and so I had an opportunity along with some of the members that may be here—I guess they are not, they have left, I guess they have gone—but we had an opportunity to hear a lot of witnesses, such as doctors, and druggists, and so on, and one thing I learned from listening to the doctors, is that the vast majority of them have very little opportunity to study the drugs and the changes in the drugs and they knew very little about the price of drugs. And they admitted this, in front of the committee. After hearing those doctors and knowing some myself, I really cannot understand how they are going to find the time to go through this book that has been prepared.

The other thing which I think is most unfortunate, is that financially the independent druggist is in a very difficult position. It is

my belief that by and large the independent druggist is on his way out because he financially cannot exist in our modern economy. There will be exceptions to that but I think that even from the druggists themselves, in their presentations, they showed how difficult the situation is.

Now, I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, if the minister could tell us if the Ontario Medical Association objects to the pharmacists having the right to make the decision as to what drug will be supplied when he is given a prescription in a generic form. In other words, in my view, I think that only a druggist who lives and breathes this stuff, would know which is the best buy for the money. I do not think the doctors do, they do not have time. Certainly the average citizen has not got a clue, so why would not the pharmacist have the right, by law, to make the decision of what drug would be supplied when it is written in its generic form.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well Mr. Chairman, at the present time in the Province of Ontario, any druggist that gets a prescription from a doctor that is written in the generic form can fill it with whichever drugs he wishes. There is no limitation.

Let us get this straight right now; there is no limitation now. If a doctor writes a generic prescription, the pharmacist can fill it, and if he is in the Parcost programme he will fill it from one of the ones that are in this book.

The only thing he cannot do is, if the doctor writes Librium, which is a brand name, he does not have the right to fill it with one of the other generic products the same as Librium. Unless the customer said: "Look, that is too expensive, I would like to have one of these less expensive brands." The pharmacist, if he wished, could then phone the doctor. Now that is up to the pharmacist, but he could phone the doctor. In that case he has no authority or legal jurisdiction to change it. The other thing is that a doctor might write the generic name and write a brand or a company name after it, in which case the pharmacist would have to—

Mr. Trotter: He is bound by that brand name, even though the generic name is put in.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If the doctor prescribes generically with no company name, or did not use the brand name, the pharmacist now has the right to use whatever product he wishes.

Interjection by an hon. member

Hon. Mr. Wells: If he belongs, yes; he has always had that even before the index.

Mr. Trotter: Would it not be reasonable to give the pharmacist that right, even if a brand name is supplied, because on many occasions the doctors really do not know the difference. They just know it because of the advertising?

Hon. Mr. Wells: This, Mr. Chairman, is precisely what Mr. Smith was talking about earlier and is what I said—we will have to take a look at it as the programme progresses. At this point, I have had no definite position from the Ontario Medical Association on this. I have not asked them yet and they have not come to me and said yes or no.

Mr. Trotter: Have the pharmacists asked for the right?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Have the pharmacists asked for the right? I do not recall them asking me for this right in a formal presentation. We have had discussions about it at different times but they have never come and formally asked for the right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have one short question which may open up a lot of things, but I would just say to Mr. Reilly that I do not know anything about fixing locks.

Mr. Reilly: Do you know anything about merchandising?

Mr. Morrow: Mr. Chairman, I move the committee do now adjourn.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I would like to ask one question and then maybe this Parcost thing will be over with. I would like to ask the minister to answer this question. Does he foresee, if we move from the present half a programme to the full programme, will we then move on to include the cost of prescribed drugs under OHSIP or some other medical—

Hon. Mr. Wells: All these things are always under consideration. I cannot give you any definite answer on that at this time. You would not expect me to.

Mr. Chairman: It is now 10.28 of the clock. Shall we adjourn? Shall 701 carry?

Mrs. M. Renwick: No. Mr. Chairman, 701 cannot carry. There are still some questions to be asked of the minister.

Mr. Reilly: That is fine, let us get along. I go along with the member's viewpoint, if there are some questions I think we should wait and do the questions. Let us adjourn now and hear them at a later date if we cannot hear them now.

Mr. Ferrier: On a point of order: In view of the fact that we are limited in the number of days that confront us, is there any objection that the committee has to sitting on Fridays and using the time on Friday to debate this department? Surely with the number of things that are before us and the magnitude of this department, it would seem a reasonable thing that we do use Friday as a day—

Mr. Reilly: Friday morning or Friday afternoon?

Mr. Ferrier: Friday morning; at the time that the House meets, we meet in committee.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Mr. Chairman, the time was not wasted; the time was consumed by the hon. member for Humber, for example.

Mr. Carruthers: What advantage is there to that?

Mr. Ferrier: It means we just make use of a day, a sitting day.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): I move we adjourn.

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Chairman, speaking to the suggestion made by Mr. Ferrier, I would leave it with the whips if they want to consider it.

Mr. Ferrier: Will the whips make that consideration and report back?

The committee adjourned at 10.30 o'clock, p.m.

CONTENTS

Tuesday, October 13, 1970

Departmental administration, general expenditure	1325
Adjournment	1352



LIBRARY
OCT 26 1970
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Treasury and Economics

Chairman: Mr. D. A. Evans, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Wednesday, October 14, 1970

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1970

The committee met at 3 o'clock, p.m. in committee room No. 1.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF
TREASURY AND ECONOMICS*(continued)*

On vote 2403.

Mr. Chairman: May I call the meeting to order. The hon. member for Kitchener.

Mr. J. R. Breithaupt (Kitchener): Mr. Chairman, with respect to vote 2403 on economic and statistical services, I have only a few brief questions. I notice that this item was included under policy planning last year so that it is really quite difficult to compare the first three items in the vote with anything relative from last year's terms.

It certainly seems to me to be a good idea to have placed this programme under a separate vote. I think that by doing it this way it makes the information contained in the previous vote much more efficient. I would congratulate the Treasurer in having this setup he now has, with the separate vote for this one area.

I would ask one question with respect to item 4 under this vote, that is the \$376,000 as charges for data processing services. This amount seems to be down \$34,000 from last year. I was wondering if we could have some explanation as to the actual spendings that have occurred to make up that amount.

There is one other question that I would ask and that is, what comparison and co-operation exists between the Ontario Statistical Centre and the Canadian Bureau of Statistics, formerly DBS?

Hon. C. S. MacNaughton (Treasurer): I think, Mr. Chairman, if you permit me, I will deal with the last question first, because the executive director of Ontario statistical services, Mr. Schnick is here and I think he can explain the last question in detail for you.

Mr. O. M. Schnick (Executive Director, Economic and Statistical Services Division):

I would say that there is close co-operation between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Ontario Statistical Centre, which is one of the units located in the Economic and Statistical Services Division.

There are many provisions in our Statistics Act similar to the federal Act, and under both Acts we have entered into statistical arrangements, chiefly in terms of the census of manufacturers, which is the annual industry survey involving now, I think, upwards of 14,000 annual returns. This is, in a sense, a joint statistical activity. It is between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Ontario Statistical Centre. We also have a similar arrangement in terms of the annual forestry returns and also, ultimately, in terms of the mining returns.

Mr. Breithaupt: May I just interrupt to ask if these items are done on behalf of, for example, the three departments of Trade and Development, Lands and Forests, and Mines and Northern Affairs, or are they done separately by your organization?

Mr. Schnick: In the case of the forestry agreement this is a joint project as between The Department of Treasury and Economics and The Department of Lands and Forests with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The mining application will be joint as between Treasury and Economics and Mines and Northern Affairs with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Only the census of manufacturers is a single arrangement between Treasury and Economics and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; particularly, I would say, because of the highly confidential nature of the industrial data which this application provides.

Just to go on in terms of co-operation within the statistical centre, we do have what I term the statistical secretariat. This is an on-going liaison type of activity on behalf of the government departments with respect to statistical matters and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in terms of various statistical areas in which there is common interest and concern.

Also at the federal-provincial statistical conferences, which are held once every two years roughly I think, we interface directly with Dominion Bureau of Statistics personnel. Representation in large part comes from the statistical centre, with some representation from other units within the division and some representation also from our so-called customer units within government at large.

At these conferences, among other things, we put forward the position of the Ontario government on statistical matters. We bring together the statistical needs of the Ontario government departments to the extent that they can be met by the Dominion bureau, and they are presented to this conference.

So I would say there is no possibility here in terms of the legal requirements under the federal and provincial Statistics Acts, as well as the activity evolving out of the federal-provincial statistical conferences and the sub-committees created by those conferences, there is continuing liaison, co-ordination and co-operation as between the two agencies.

And I might say at this point we are very well aware of the necessity to avoid duplication. I think our overall complement in the statistical centre is about 40 individuals, or a little better, of which 50 per cent perhaps are professionals, so that this requires very careful selectivity in terms of the statistical activity keeping in mind the limited resources at our disposal.

So I would say there is no possibility here of duplication in statistical activity, which is rather complementary or supplementary on a highly selective basis to the data normally provided by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. Breithaupt: Are you able to use your equipment to immediately have input received into that equipment from other departments, or are the systems or equipment used in other departments not compatible with your forms of machinery?

Mr. Schnick: Using an example in this case, mainly the census of manufacturers, I would say in this particular application we are responsible for the collecting, editing, and processing through computerization, of this statistical application. Then on a retrieval basis, keeping in mind the restraints and constraints of confidentiality, we meet the requirements of our own department as well as outlying departments of government for information from that particular application.

Mr. Breithaupt: I am just wondering if any of your time is, perhaps, not being spent efficiently because of the necessity of having to transfer information from one type of machine to another. In other words, are the various sources of information compatible, so that information can be readily transferred without a duplication of effort even though we are not having a duplication of statistical information?

Mr. Schnick: I would say duplication in this sense is rather negligible, keeping in mind our need for data at provincial and in particular sub-provincial levels in support of the regional development programme. I think in editing, our constraints here are perhaps a little more severe than those in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There is a close liaison in terms of checking the results of our editing; there is some assistance from us in terms of following up on delinquent respondents, if you like. But by and large this is the way open to us, perhaps the only way, if we wish to secure data which normally are not processed and made available by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, since understandably there is much greater concentration on producing national aggregates, rather than aggregates at provincial and sub-provincial levels.

Mr. Breithaupt: You may have to initiate some of these items which are not otherwise readily available in order to carry out your own responsibilities?

Mr. Schnick: I think that is perhaps the truth of the matter, Mr. Breithaupt. On the other hand, under our Act if we find that we cannot enter into a statistical arrangement with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which will meet our data requirements, then we are empowered under our Act to go directly to the field and introduce our own questionnaires.

Mr. Breithaupt: Do you receive any requests from other departments to cover statistical items for them or are the other departments mainly self-contained in their needs?

Mr. Schnick: No, I would say increasingly other departments are coming to us for assistance. In the past, The Department of Labour, I think, twice has gone to the field under the Act with our assistance in terms of questionnaire and sample survey design. We have gone to the field ourselves and just recently completed one application during the first part of this year. I think possibly two additional field surveys will be coming up this year.

Mr. Breithaupt: Surely that kind of approach is to be encouraged as far as the use of your expertise is concerned rather than a duplication within the departments. I am glad to hear that that is taking place.

Mr. Schnick: Yes, some of the departments have indicated that they wish to avoid becoming involved in statistical applications, preferring to see this activity lodged with the statistical centre, and using the results for analytical purposes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not think we quite finished. The question, as I recall it, was to account for the difference in that \$376,000 item.

Mr. Breithaupt: Yes. I was simply wondering about the reason for the changes in data processing services; whether more was being done at the department level, which would cut down this cost or, of course, it could have been because a certain project was simply completed.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I am going to ask Mr. Macdonald (Deputy Treasurer) to comment on that if I may, other than saying generally we have had an on-going study of our data processing facilities, the central function performed by Treasury and those data processing facilities in departments that do their own. I think Mr. Macdonald could comment on that to a considerable extent, both in terms of the capital cost savings and the operating savings.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald (Deputy Treasurer): Mr. Chairman, there are five principal users, and users from nine other departments who make use of the computer services centre, which appears later in these estimates under vote 2407.

Each of the five principal user departments of that centre, of which this department is one, maintains a systems and programming branch to provide the computer input. The work in the systems and programming branch is, in large part, a reflection of the service that is required for the whole department in order to programme those activities which are then being run on the computer services centre computer. During the course of the year the computer services centre has made a number of improvements in its internal organization, with the result that its user charges are now decreasing and as a result the charges which we have to account for

in turn in our systems and programming branch are diminishing.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. P. D. Lawlor (Lakeshore): As I understand it, Mr. Chairman, all statistical matters must be funnelled through the Treasurer of Ontario under the terms of The Statistics Act. Every proposal or action taken by a department having to do with information gathering or statistical acquisition has to be reviewed by the Treasurer. Is that a correct position?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, in general terms that is correct. You were probably not here when Mr. Schnick explained before that some of the statistical material is actually prepared by departments but it is channelled then to the centre.

Mr. Lawlor: Do you have to give prior approval, Mr. Minister—prior to a project for research and statistics being approved?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: This is so only in the case of questionnaires which are going to the field under The Statistics Act. As far as general statistical work is concerned which is undertaken by research branches in other departments in government, there is a co-ordinating mechanism; under the statistical centre there is a co-ordinating secretariat which has a constant interflow of information about developments taking place. In addition the Ontario Statistical Centre is the central core for the various federal-provincial statistical committees which exist and which involve the other departments of government in the work that is undertaken on the federal-provincial level.

Mr. Lawlor: In the past fiscal year, how many projects or activities has the minister had to approve under the terms of that Act?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: One.

Mr. Lawlor: What was that?

Mr. Schnick: This would be considered a special sample field survey, involving some 3,000 industrial respondents. This was necessary in order to provide information which we could not secure from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in order to construct our input-output model. That was the survey I mentioned a little earlier; it wound up around the first part if this year.

Mr. Lawlor: To 3,000 industrial—

Mr. Schnick: Yes, 3,500 or so.

Mr. Lawlor: It was 3,500 or so.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think, Mr. Chairman, that was dealt with rather extensively in one of the economic reviews, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. Lawlor: The input-output model one?

Mr. Schnick: Yes. The model was described in the January-February issue of the *Ontario Economic Review*.

Mr. Lawlor: Do you do statistical work on intra-provincial migrations?

Mr. Schnick: I would say yes. This forms part of the demographic work which is carried out in the economic analysis branch, which is really the econometric unit within the division. This is carried out in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Nevertheless, we do our own analysis, prepare our own reports, some of which are published, with respect to demographic analysis and studies.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They have been published in the *Ontario Economic Review* too, from time to time, I believe.

Mr. Lawlor: I know there is a certain amount on population growth areas, but I was not so aware that there were movements of population internally which was deeply investigated. But if you say so, I shall check it.

Have you—this is mostly in the realm of inquiry just to bring myself into knowledge—have you decompositions of the monthly retail sales by regions?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: I do not think so, Mr. Lawlor. In fact, I think the answer is no.

Mr. Lawlor: It might be worth looking into as a factor, particularly potential around the province. I suspect—

Mr. Breithaupt: Just to raise a further point in that area. Would that information not be available through the 10 economic regions we now have? I think, for example the analysis of the midwestern Ontario region had substantial amounts of retail and wholesale figures.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, the midwestern Ontario development council did publish some figures. I do not think that they are channeled through the statistical centre here. I do not believe they are. Am I correct?

Mr. Breithaupt: The Dominion Bureau of Statistics does that.

Mr. Lawlor: On their regional basis, yes.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They use the same 10 economic regions as we do for that matter.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, the 10 regions that they have. I suspect that in conjunction with The Department of Labour, you do have statistics and studies on the wage structures by industry on a regional basis. Are there those figures?

Mr. Schnick: I would say there are no basic statistical series provided by us. Most of the data, I think, used by the research unit of The Department of Labour, comes from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. We may co-operate with them in terms of analysis, and if they wish to run a voluntary field survey or a survey under our own Act, we may well provide them with a sample frame based on our own census of manufacturer's listings. But this, by and large, I think, would be information provided directly by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, or would have to be obtained by survey under the Act for The Department of Labour.

Mr. Lawlor: Such information is available through DBS though, no questions?

Mr. Schnick: Yes.

Mr. Lawlor: Do you do any studies to measure the reaction to changes in our export markets?

Mr. Schnick: Not really.

Mr. Lawlor: In conjunction with that question, do you do any work on the balance of payments problem; as between Ontario and: (a) the rest of Canada; and (b) foreign countries?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: We have been doing some work in the department on the behaviour of the Ontario economy with respect to exports to the rest of the country, in connection with the regional development programme. For example, the presentation made in Thunder Bay last evening. There is a breakdown of the composition of exports from Ontario to the rest of the country, to the United States and to the rest of the world.

As far as the finer detail of behaviour, product by product, of the Ontario economy, with respect to export markets, is concerned, this work is done in the trade and industry division of The Department of Trade and Development. Again, we have a co-ordinating mechanism with them for that purpose.

Mr. Lawlor: That is on the export situation?

Mr. Schnick: Yes. I might add on that very point, Mr. Macdonald, that the data provided was a result of this recent survey—the 3,500 sample survey which was carried out for our input-output model, where in part we were concerned with the origin and destination of manufacturing shipments, both within the province, outside of the province and beyond the country to the rest of the world.

Mr. Lawlor: That is fine, and I hope you go more deeply into that. That export-import market, affecting Ontario as an entity requires, if you are going to have a developed and full-fledged fiscal policy in this province, considerable statistical detail. Even more so, I would suggest to you, is the impact on the balance of payments problem.

It may be an international problem, but Ontario is practically a sovereign state in both dimensions, in its own self-determinations in many ways. What happens on the export market with respect to the impact on the economy by way of balance of payments must have a profound effect upon your developing any projections, any five-year plans, any way of using counter-encyclical devices. As far as I can discover thus far, not a great deal of work is getting done in that area.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We rely there very largely, Mr. Lawlor, on the Bank of Canada and DBS—or CBS as it is now known, the Canadian Bureau of Statistics. It is a function, I guess, that certainly properly belongs to them. The information we need, we get from these two sources.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, Mr. Minister, you also take grave umbrage, if I may say so, in your budget statement about the dearth of information of this nature. And on a much more wide ranging topic—at page 55, this business about the intergovernment tax structure committee which was formed for the purpose of projecting the expenditures. No, I am sorry, I want page 53. “An urgent need exists to develop the economic data appropriate to a federal system of regional economies, each with unique characteristics.”

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, that is right.

Mr. Lawlor: To continue: “The elements of co-ordinated fiscal policy become ambiguous and unreliable in the absence of some economic data on gross provincial products.”

I trust as I read that that it did not apply to Ontario. There must be other provinces surely—and not Ontario—on which reliable data on gross provincial products were immediately at hand.

“Regional flows of funds and the federal government impact on each province and the inter-regional flows of goods and services.” Then you go down through a series of seven or eight various areas in which you find that you are deficient in the economic data which would be necessary for a fully-developed fiscal policy for the province of Ontario, and for the country at large, for that matter. I think the Treasurer, on his own statement, is obliged to agree with me. There are quite a number of areas here in which we are still in a very rudimentary phase of economic statistics and getting the necessary information upon which to have a real insight into the Ontario economy. Would that be true?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, that would be true to a very considerable extent. When I answered a previous question as best I could, I said we had to rely on the Bank of Canada and to an extent the Canadian Bureau of Statistics. That does not mean that we think we get sufficient information from them. We are concerned about this, but we have to rely on them at this moment because of the federal and the interprovincial character of the data. They are the only clearing house really that can do it on a country-wide basis.

Mr. Lawlor: Without flogging this horse—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We would be prepared, I think, to provide more input if that clearing house would work as effectively as we would like it to do.

Mr. Lawlor: Good. There are two other areas which I—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Brantford would like to ask a question on this.

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): Yes, on the same matter of econometrics. I take it from that then, the Ontario government does not build models? In other words, where you estimate or put in various inputs and see what the outputs would be in terms of planning your economy, is there any work of that type going on at the moment?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes we do with econometrics, but we have to do it on a provincial account basis.

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes, I realize that. But what co-ordination—he mentioned that there was some co-ordination with The Department of Trade and Development in terms of exports. What co-ordination is there in terms of planning jobs and planning accommodation, planning educational facilities, planning hospital facilities and so on? All the various factors that are required to help create a balanced society?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes. Mr. Macdonald says quite correctly that that is the purpose of the development of the models—to support the very thing you are talking about.

Mr. Makarchuk: How advanced, how many people do you have working right now in this particular department?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: The work on the input-output model—and on the calculation of the provincial accounts, by which I mean provincial economic accounts, and the gross provincial product—is centred in the economic analysis branch.

This is work that we have been developing over the past two years and, as you know these skills are in fairly scarce demand. At the same time, we have been trying to draw as much as possible from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Bank of Canada for their support and assistance.

Mr. Lawlor: Not in scarce demand, in scarce supply.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: I am sorry.

Mr. Lawlor: A terrible thing for an economist to say!

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: There are times when one cannot always distinguish them; however, scarce supply it is. Now Mr. Schnick could speak about the actual staff resources in this area of the branch.

Mr. Schnick: Yes, the overall resources in the economics analysis branch which is essentially an econometric unit—consists of about 22 altogether, of which some 16 or 17 are professional people; the balance being, of course, support type staff.

I would say here that the main activity is under way. Firstly, the input-output model which has been built and as a policy-oriented tool, is very useful for impact analysis. This table, taken together with an econometric model, which we hope to have up and running by the end of this year, together with

provincial economic accounts which we have developed for the period 1957-1968 and are now updating to 1969, are designed to improve upon the analytical work of the central research units—the policy planning division in particular—by providing testing vehicles, if you like, for policy alternatives and to improve forecasting in the short and long term.

Those are the main activities, together with demographic studies which are under way in the econometric unit.

Mr. Makarchuk: In this case, would you be in a position to indicate what the policies of the government are? In that case, when you set up your input and output models—your econometric models—do you get instructions from the minister whether you should create a model which would provide full employment, or create a model that would provide full employment plus housing or whatever it is? What are your priorities or what options are available? Do you relay this information to the minister and in that case the minister makes the decision? Is that correct?

Mr. Schnick: I would say, in this particular case, that we are guided, certainly, by the needs of our customers. As I mentioned, they are chiefly the central units in the policy planning division although once we had developed these models.

Mr. Makarchuk: Your policy decisions will come from the minister. Is that correct?

Mr. Schnick: Yes. This is the input in terms of advice that goes to the minister. I would like to say with respect to the use of these models that once developed, essentially and primarily for the use of our customers in The Department of Treasury and Economics they are also made available to other departments of government to the extent that they can utilize these statistical tools, if you like, in their operational work.

Mr. Lawlor: On the same topic: Regarding the analysis that was done by the federal government on the tax flow resulting from the implementations of the white paper reforms, or so-called reforms, their analysis, in comparison to your analysis, is quite different. Would you like to explain where the difference developed? Whose statistics went wrong or whose computer went wrong?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You will find it in the transcript. There was a rather exhaustive review of that on a previous day.

Mr. Lawlor: I see. I think I can say that I went to some length on the degree of the purblindness in accuracy and capability of the machines to operate.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We found ourselves involved in certain differences at that point in time.

Mr. Breithaupt: Matters of opinion.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Kingston and the Islands.

Mr. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Mr. Chairman, I am wondering, in the paper in the last couple of days the federal Minister of Finance, Mr. Benson, has tried to point out that this winter was going to be a pretty rough winter as far as the country was concerned. I think that he meant economically, unemploymentwise and so on. Do we have any statistics in Ontario to determine whether this is going to apply to the same extent in Ontario as it might to some of the other provinces?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, we do and against that proposition, I recall on a previous day that we indicated our forecasts as far as unemployment in the province was concerned. I think we indicated that it is standing at about 4.5 now and we are expecting about a 4.0 level next year. This is the result, of course, of the forecasting procedures that we use.

Mr. Apps: He has emphasized the fact that this winter is going to be a rough one. I take it that our figures might confirm that as far as the province is concerned?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They would to an extent. Ontario's figures usually bring down the national averages. I think that has been characteristic over as many years as I can remember.

He speaks of national average, of course. He breaks it down then. I would think that in terms of unemployment the Ontario figure generally brings down the national average.

The Prairies, of course, until recently have had the lowest percentage, slightly lower than Ontario.

British Columbia, in recent times, has shown a substantial rise in unemployment because, as Premier Bennett would say, he is, "providing accommodation for a great percentage of the unemployed in Canada".

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, that being the case—that there is going to be a generally rough time in the winter—have there been

any discussions or any plans to reintroduce something like a winter works programme to help alleviate this increase in unemployment?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Mr. Chairman, there is a variety of policies under consideration, but those policies will be made known at an appropriate time.

Mr. Apps: I am glad to hear that because it would indicate that we are going to have a rough time. We should be making some plans to alleviate this and the winter works programme is one—another one which I think did quite a job several years ago was an incentive to build houses in the winter.

This would accomplish two things. First of all, it would increase the number of houses available and secondly it would provide work for a lot of people who otherwise would not be working.

I am referring, of course, to the \$500 rebate or \$500 grant that was given if a house was started before a certain time and completed before a certain time during the winter.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Those policies were abandoned by the federal government and it affected all provinces similarly. They are probably representative of a variety of policy matters that are under consideration. I cannot say specifically that we will institute a winter works programme in Ontario because that decision has certainly not been made as yet.

Mr. Apps: We do not have to wait for the federal government to—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, we do not.

Mr. Apps: We can do this thing on our own.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, we can. I might say, though, that rather than deal with certain policies in isolation, we would rather like to review a range of policies.

Mr. Lawlor: You will wait a while, Sylvanus!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not think so.

Mr. Apps: I have every confidence that the minister has indicated that they have certain ideas and I am sure that they will be forthcoming.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Chairman, I was running down through a series of fields or areas in which statistical information would certainly

be of value. We simply have to have improved statistics as a condition to, say, PPBS studies. The information is not yet of sufficient quality or depth or detail to, I suggest, give us these studies. Part of the reasons for the failure of predictions in the province must lie in that area. It is partially a question of co-operation with the federal government, partially a question of getting on your own feet statistically, because the progress, willinilly, of planned economy becomes more and more paramount as the years go on because of the complexities built into the system.

I ran through a number of areas. There are only two others that I would like to bring to your attention.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I would like to make a short comment on that last observation. Our statistical services are as good as any jurisdictions in Canada, including Canada, because we combine our own facilities under our own Statistics Act, as Mr. Schnick has said, with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other appropriate agencies. We have the advantage of all the statistical services that are available to any Canadian right here in Ontario.

Mr. Makarchuk: Compared to European methods you are just starting. You are quite backward here, compared to modern Germany—both east and west—Denmark or Sweden or Norway; you are very far behind.

Mr. Lawlor: From what I have heard today thus far, there are areas of considerable improvement and I make these offerings like a Greek bearing gifts.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I will agree with you there. There is always room for improvement.

Mr. Lawlor: It is not just that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There always will be.

Mr. Lawlor: That bland type of statement means—let me put it negatively then, there is no use offering olive branches, the thing is deficient in many respects.

I would ask you to do or consider doing work, in the field of statistical analysis on the degree of integration of certain industries in our economy, particularly you know, those prime industries, and the impact of one industry upon another, the interrelationships between the industries. A good deal of informational work remains to be done in that area.

There is a second area in which I think you have probably done more work than what I just mentioned, and that is an analysis of the direct or indirect effects of newly established industries or plants in the province and the results in demographic terms. I think you are fairly aware, because of your regional studies, of the demographic features of shifts and of the impact of industries. I rather suspect that you are, simply because the industries are new, I am asking you to take a eagle's eye view of the establishment of an industry on the region and as quickly as possible try and determine its economic effects. Those two further areas would be of some value.

Now if it is the proper time, Mr. Chairman, I would want to go on with a few thoughts on PPBS. I will not take a great deal of time on it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is a Treasury Board matter.

Mr. Lawlor: You want to leave it over with PIP to Treasury Board?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is no—

Mr. Lawlor: They tie in together, I agree.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is no vote in this department for it. It is a vote in Treasury Board.

Mr. Lawlor: I see. It is under the jurisdiction of Treasury Board. All right. I shall leave it over to Treasury Board, just as gladly. It gives me more time to look into it.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked the minister previously about the possibilities of visitation to his department. It is in this area, under this vote, that I for one am not interested in going over to the Treasury department and having long, philosophical macro or micro economic discussions with the various members. I think we form our own opinions about these things and at the time of the estimates voice them as articulately as we can. But in the area of models, in the area of studies, of econometric studies of all kinds, I find myself a fledgling and intrigued.

I would like to know the basis of running through alternative plans or alternative projects on the basis of a cost analysis. I would like to know how that is done and how, within the statistical centre, the commensuration techniques are set up and how the blasted computers work. That sort of internal machinery I think, from my point of view at least, would be valuable. I do not think it is

going to have any direct detrimental effect upon your head in any way, I cannot see how it would; it is straight mathematical stuff, but I would like to see how it is done.

If you would consider in that particular area, permitting a visitation, I would be most personally grateful. I just do not know this feeling of immediate rapport. Having some of these things explained to one in a completely objective non-partisan, non-political way as to how they operate would be valuable; particularly as I anticipate being the Treasurer one day and one may as well have some kind of—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I extend an invitation now to the members of the standing committee to tour our data processing centre—

Mr. Lawlor: Good!

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: —at a time convenient to all concerned. We can make arrangements, if you like, Mr. Chairman, through the secretary, to establish a date for that purpose, possibly after we have examined the estimates. We would be happy to do that.

Mr. Lawlor: Just one question then on systems and programming; that is the analytical aspects of PPBS without getting into it, and reserving it for later. I saw an article here by a man by the name of S. S. Reisman, secretary of the Treasury Board, speaking to the Canadian Tax Foundation a year or so ago. He said:

For the present the Treasury Board is still very much taken up with just the next year and has not given enough attention to the longer term. Expenditure guidelines deal with priorities only one year ahead and our detailed analysis deals only with the same year. This is a temporary failing and in part a product of time-consuming remnants of the old control procedures which have not yet been cut away.

This is the federal situation; is that fairly applicable to the Province of Ontario presently?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I mentioned before that it is a Treasury Board matter, but we could comment on it to this extent at least.

It is to some extent true, although the process of programme-planning-budgeting is near completion. Whether we will be able to present our estimates next year in a totally new form or not, I am not in a position to say, but we are nearing the end of the work

on PPBS. It is rather an exhaustive study. It is a new departure totally from the method we have used heretofore for estimates examination.

You will notice in the format of the estimates that we have made a start in that direction. It is not a complete refinement yet, but you will notice in the estimates that the columns inside and outside the line have a connotation to programme-planning-budgeting.

I would think we are getting close to completion, which will permit us to present the estimates in that form, hopefully, next year.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes. On the functional approach, of course, with which one thoroughly agrees—and you are making, you know, strides in this particular area; we have recognized where some merit exists—would that show as you envisage it? That the programme—irrespective of department, those which overlap, those which intertwine—that the programme itself, that would be in the estimates, that that would show, irrespective?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes. There would be an overlap, but expenditures occasioned by one department on behalf of another, for instance, would show in the department where the incidence falls. This will be part of it.

Mr. Lawlor: As in housing policy, for instance. A number of departments possibly would be involved and we could get the straight picture on housing?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Exactly, and public works is another example—a rather useful example.

Mr. Lawlor: You are going to do that?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, this is the way it will come out.

Mr. Lawlor: Fine.

Vote 2403 agreed to.

On vote 2404.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Kitchener.

Mr. Breithaupt: On 2404, Mr. Chairman, there are really no particular points to raise since the close to \$700 million is spent on statutory items.

I am interested though in the situation concerning the securities control item which appears on page 185. I presume that this group takes care of the mechanical issuance

and retrieval and control over the various issues of Ontario government securities and the securities of Hydro and this sort of thing. Could you tell me what—beyond the activities of that securities control branch—what studies on the trends in public finance have been conducted, as is set out in that headnote on page 184?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Well, as you indicate quite properly, Mr. Breithaupt, securities control is essentially a banking control function in terms of the disposition of our securities and bonds and so on. There is a vaulted area in the Frost building for that purpose.

Now on debt management studies, these are carried on continuously under the controller of finance, Mr. Holmes, who is seated beside me, in the finance management branch, and again, in co-ordination, close co-ordination, with our taxation and fiscal policy branch. To make the distinction, the finance management branch is dealing with the intelligence we get from the capital market and from the capital and financial community; the taxation and fiscal policy branch is doing more technical studies on financial trends. Mr. Holmes (Comptroller of Finance) and his staff, Mr. Russell (Director, Taxation and Fiscal Policy Branch) and his staff work very closely together on that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This is a good time to extend another invitation too. I think we could get the key to the vault and conduct an interesting tour of our—

Mr. D. P. Holmes (Comptroller of Finances): At your peril.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You have to get in with a key and then we have to lock you in.

Mr. Holmes: We are very proud of it, but you do so at your own responsibility because if there is anything missing that day, those who enter share the responsibility. I stay out of it.

Mr. Lawlor: Do you split anything that is over if that should happen?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Frankly, you will not see a nickel lying around.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Very attractive staff though.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Brantford.

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Chairman, on one of the items here on page 15 is the interest on savings office deposits as \$7,404 million. That is, of course, the interest that you pay on the savings on deposit.

The other day when we were discussing means of possibly trying to control interest rates we suggested the idea of the government of Ontario going into the expanding of the facilities of the Ontario Savings Banks and I wonder, since at that time the Treasurer did mention that this is being seriously considered, could you elaborate on that particular statement, just what you meant by that?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, I think I can. Actually the savings offices come under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Revenue (Mr. White). Certain related policies, of course, are financial and are dealt with by Mr. Holmes. I think it is fair to say that the Minister of Revenue at the present time is reviewing the functions and the services and the breadth and depth that are provided by the savings offices.

Mr. Makarchuk: Could the minister, in that case, give an idea that this money—presumably it is over \$100 million that is on deposit in the savings banks—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It averages about \$100 million.

Mr. Makarchuk: —is being used by the Ontario government. If you had to go and borrow this money on the market you would probably be paying nine per cent so you have a savings of roughly two per cent.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is a nominal saving. Of course, we also bear the cost of administrating the offices, staffing, administration, everything else, which adds to the cost of the interest paid.

Mr. Makarchuk: Have you any idea what benefits would accrue to the Province of Ontario if they expanded the operations of these savings banks?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I suppose it would probably attract more capital through that means. That would probably be one of the particular advantages if we had an expanded system. We have 21 branches and I suppose more branches would attract more capital, but there would be a limit, an upper limit where they would have to attract sufficient to make it a worthwhile effort. I would not know what that limit is.

Mr. Makarchuk: Are any studies going on now to find out?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, that is being done in The Department of Revenue, I think, with assistance from other appropriate branches of government.

Mr. Breithaupt: Are there any communities in which the savings office is the only bank or trust company facility?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not to my knowledge, no.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: One of my objections to your paying off loans rather than putting the money perhaps into cash reserves or holding it is that it is a contribution to inflationary impact.

If the money is paid internally to the economy of Ontario, to the private savings banks, to the private individuals, that cutback in the provincial debt obviously would be putting money into the hands of a large number of the population, or a certain number anyhow, in a concentrated form and may have an inflationary effect. Continued over any period of time it would most definitely have. My only thought on it would be a warning against doing it on too great a scale, particularly at a time when you have committed yourselves, to a degree at least, to fighting inflation.

If that is the effect now as far as the public accounts of Ontario is concerned, and provided I can discover, have you any great objection to supplying the members of the committee with a breakdown of where the public debt lies, to whom it is owing and the names.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We might consider doing it in rather broader terms than that. I do not know that we would like to disclose the names of individuals but the breakdown is pretty well in the public accounts, I think.

Mr. Lawlor: Well it says US and Germany and it mentions countries and what not—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, we would not. I do not think in those situations that you specifically stated that we would know who the bond holders are beyond—

Mr. Lawlor: You do not think that you would know?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No. I would use an example. You made reference to Germany. We would not know who the individual bond purchasers are. Our concern is the banking group that buys the bonds and from there on they distribute them and sell them. We would not have access to those records at all.

Mr. Lawlor: Do you know how much of the public debt of Ontario is held by the banks in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No sir.

Mr. Lawlor: You do not trace it through that far? All you do is pay them off when the time comes?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It fluctuates. It is a very, very fluid situation. These securities change hands.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, they are negotiable instruments.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They are. They pass from hand to hand.

Mr. Lawlor: There is no central registry of that particular kind of debenture or bonding of any kind within the government?

Mr. Holmes: Yes, in the securities bond branch there is provision for fully registered bonds or bonds to be fully registered or registered as to principal, and in order to send the interest out we would need to know the address. To that extent it would be known, but an address for sending money is not necessarily a domicile. It could be a holding company.

Mr. Breithaupt: What proportion of the Ontario securities are in a fully registered form? Would it be 10 per cent? Would it be much more than that?

Mr. Holmes: It varies because it is growing. Years ago we did not have it at all. It is only within the last 15 years that we have provided for fully registered bonds; mainly as a result of people losing their bonds, we instituted fully registered bonds so that they would have a means of safeguarding their investment.

In the last loan in the United States, about 75 per cent of the issue was fully registered. It was very gratifying, and of course it saves us considerably in our debt charges by having it that way. We can pay the interest by cheque rather than by the expensive method of coupons.

Mr. Makarchuk: Would the minister indicate why there is not an on-going programme of bonds being made available to Ontario residents? In other words, in quantities that the average individual—or rather in sums where the average individual can buy them?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: What is the lowest denomination bond we issue?

Mr. Holmes: Five hundred dollars.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Five hundred dollars; they are available in what is known as the after-market at any time.

Mr. Makarchuk: It seems to me that there is no promotion, and I think if the average person was interested in buying an Ontario bond he would find it difficult. He would not know where to go or who to see and unless he is associated with some organized financial institution—and most of them are not—then he cannot do it. What is to prevent the Ontario government from raising some of the capital in Ontario? Some municipalities do it on a local basis.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is nothing to prevent it. We would be obliged to compete with Canada Savings Bonds which are issued at least once a year.

Mr. Makarchuk: You always agree that competition is a good thing.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I suppose that is true, but you are competing for a market that can probably only absorb so much at any one time. To some extent the net return in terms of increasing liquid reserves or whatever other purpose, is not as substantial as one might be led to believe, because in most issues over the last years that I have any knowledge of, the interest rate has gone steadily up so that it is more a swap of bonds than it is cash purchase.

It is paying off of maturities, redemption bonds. There is not that much in terms of new cash generated. They are very expensive. I do not know what the government of Canada pays to the sellers of them, but they distribute them on a very widespread basis, as you know. They are available through the banks; they are negotiable as currency. But in many, many circumstances with the interest rate having risen since the introduction of the bonds, it is more a swap of existing bonds for new bonds at a higher rate. It does not gather in that much cash. It is plainly a redemption of the previous issue.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2404.

Mr. Lawlor: You hold a certain number of federal government securities. Did the federal government, through the Bank of Canada or otherwise, hold bonds of the Province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We would not know, sir.

Mr. Lawlor: You do not know?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is none of our business.

Mr. Lawlor: My first statement is correct though? It is your business to know what federal securities you hold.

Mr. Holmes: The only federal securities that we hold are those that we hold in temporary investments for the short term management of our cash resources.

Mr. Breithaupt: Just Treasury bills?

Mr. Holmes: We do not even hold those, sir. They are the highest grade, lowest yielding security on the market. We would prefer if we needed short term funds, really, to hold our own Ontario Hydro short term notes. So it is of assistance to them to utilize our short term cash; at the same time it is of assistance to us in maintaining the public debt at the lowest possible cost.

Mr. Lawlor: How much of the federal government securities would you hold on the average, from time to time?

Mr. Holmes: Infinitesimal, sir.

Mr. Lawlor: Infinitesimal.

Mr. Holmes: Yes, sir. In trying to manage this debt, in the sense as I understand the policy of the government, it is not our function to support the loans of the federal government per se. We utilize our entire resources to support our own debt and our own endeavours. It is only short term cash that we would use for the purchase of federal government bonds.

Mr. Lawlor: I see. I was interested in seeing—as far as I could get—the breakdown of the public debt of Ontario and who owns what. So the federal government is out of the picture in any event? I have a couple of accounting problems that I would like to get clear as to public debt. Are public debt charges reported on a cash or an accrual basis? The federal government, I believe, reports on an accrual basis. What do you do?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Cash!

Mr. Lawlor: Cash!

Secondly, at the time of loan discounts or commissions, the federal government amortized those loans and conditions over the life of the loan, rather than report them as expenditures in the year of the loan or as discounts at the time of redemption. What does Ontario do in this?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Every year, it is an expense—

Mr. Lawlor: You use it; you do not accrue it? You use it as a cash outlay at the time?

Mr. Breithaupt: It would have to be consistent in both.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is a strict policy.

Mr. Holmes: The discount at the time of issue is absorbed in the fiscal year of issue. That was a policy change of a couple of years ago. Prior to that, it was written off on the level payment. If it was a 20-year-bond, one-twentieth was written off each year. Commencing a few years ago, and this is really under the area of the comptroller of accounts, the policy was changed to write off the full discount at the time of issue as an irretrievable cost.

Mr. Lawlor: I see.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2404?

Mr. Lawlor: I have one more question.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is shown in the financial report. It is in there.

Mr. Lawlor: I know the interest charges are all taken in one year and the amount coming into you by way of interest is shown in a single year. You know, it gets you fellows thinking about these things. Maybe these should be on the accrual basis.

I want to introduce a subject and spend a few moments on it—I hope to the irritation of the Treasurer of Ontario, who is always a little taken aback, or put out by what he calls, philosophical issues. I say to you, bluntly, that you have no debt in the Province of Ontario whatsoever; that on the other hand that you owe every man, woman and child in the province \$2,173.23. My basis for that is—what I want to do is question the grounds upon which you set up this debt situation. I refer you to page 109 of your—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Are you referring to gross debt or net debt?

Mr. Lawlor: We will take them both, particularly with respect to your net debt. I mean, how do you get to your net debt situation? Your gross debt is simply there, and this runs about \$5.2 billion. But then, in reaching your net debt figure, you throw in certain assets and leave out others, and that is the basis of my query. The ones you throw in are Ontario Hydro, the Ontario Northland Railway, the loans and cash. Then, having taken that into the revenue producing and realizable assets side of the picture, you then subtract that from the gross debt, leaving you with a basic net debt of \$206 per capita for the province. I am wondering, why is there not in your revenue producing and realizable assets a thing like the First building, which certainly has capital? You see, you cut down all your public buildings, your road systems, the whole works according to your financial statement, to \$1. You would think you were Coca Cola with their good will; "It is only worth a buck."

I suggest to you that it is a falsification of the picture. Ontario Housing Corporation is a revenue producing agency which is amortizing itself out over periods of 20 to 30 years; there is no reason in the world, as far as I can see, that it ought not be included in the revenue producing sector. I say to you the Frost building is readily within the terms of accounting principles, a readily convertible asset. If the government went bankrupt and out of business tomorrow, or if it decided that the monolith was not worth keeping, they could sell it off to a commercial venture. It could become a hotel; it could become business offices. Why are not many of these capitalized assets at \$1 thrown into the total debt picture? Which, I would suggest, gives a far more penetrating view of where we stand in our debt, than what we have presently.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I am going to ask Mr. McIntyre (Comptroller of Accounts) to speak to this in more detail.

Mr. G. McIntyre (Controller of Accounts): Perhaps I could talk to the position of the fixed assets, sir, as one point of view. You might recall the Smith report on taxation that came out several years ago—

Mr. Lawlor: I went to bed with it, yes.

Mr. Makarchuk: It was not very satisfying, though.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: But you did not find it a good bedfellow.

Mr. Lawlor: No, a waste of time.

Mr. McIntyre: In that report, it recommended that we should write off the fixed assets reflected on the balance sheet of something in the neighbourhood of \$2 to \$3 billion. We found, frankly, that what we were doing within our financial report was constantly writing off these fixed assets as a charge to the net debt of the province. But our balance sheet was trying to reflect the industrial reporting system of capitalizing our fixed assets on the balance sheet and setting up an excessively large surplus, when the province was basically in a deficit position.

We found that to report this very clearly, and the minister made this emphatically so, what we should do was to take what we considered as non-revenue producing assets, and these were our fixed assets—they are quite different from the industrial world where they produce profits, as we write them off in the year that they are expended. Because, frankly, they are just another service to the people of the Province of Ontario.

The tangibleness of the fact you can see them makes you consider the possibility of trying to defer or write them off over a period of time. But in essence the Smith report was indicating that, irrespective of the longevity of the service, it should be written off in the year that it is expended, and this was done.

Really, all we did, was to remove from the balance sheets a \$3 billion fixed asset, a similar \$3 billion surplus account, and the net debt of the province was not affected by this change. All it did was clarify the position to the reader of the balance sheet. Indeed, these fixed assets had been written off for many years and would continue to be done so without recapitalizing them on the balance sheet again, which was a little bit of an awkward problem of reading the balance sheet in the past.

Mr. Lawlor: I can appreciate the awkward problem. I suspect that if we had a fully developed accounting system in the province, we would have a consolidated cash statement, we would have a capital statement a succinct statement, we would have an on-going income statement on the national accounts principle, a flow statement—there would be many statements.

And I think you are forced to agree with me—I hope you are—that if you did take the full capitalization picture into account, that disclosure of debt would be radically altered from another picture of debt which you are utilizing at the present time in order to give a truer picture of the actual fiscal state at one time, as you say. Here the economy

actually is in a deficit position and, because of the debt ratio and so on, could give a false picture; so you must adjust it. But this is not a clear picture either. As long as we know what we are doing, that is fine—provided you set up your parameters and keep your criteria on the same basis throughout. But as far as the total asset picture of the province is concerned, it is not reflected in these statements.

Mr. McIntyre: From a statistical viewpoint, the statements do report the other assets that are not on the balance sheet for the purpose of the reader to review and consider. And the ones that we do report within the actual balance sheet projection are what we classify as the revenue-producing assets, the ones that basically are reducing our gross debt. The ones that do not produce revenue we are indicating that they in turn are put on in our public account blue book and are reported there for the reader to discern the total assets of the province.

Mr. Lawlor: Well—

Mr. McIntyre: From a cost or historical cost basis, of course!

Mr. Lawlor: Leave that aside and let us say that large stretches of the road system are not marketable commodities and therefore should be written down. I would think there are certain roads that could very well be sold to private entrepreneurs, if that was seen fit, and have a market value. Leaving that aside, let us come to the second point: Why do you include some and not others? I say to you that you should include the Ontario Housing or perhaps even the liquor operations in the province. I know the warehouses are held by private ownership—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not all.

Mr. Lawlor: Not all? Well, even then the Treasury enforces my argument. These are revenue-producing; conservation authorities are revenue-producing. I know it is contained basically in the non-budgetary parts of the accounts, but you seem to have made a very selective choice in this regard. Is it valid that you should do it and narrow it so much? Ought it not to be expanded? Would that not give a truer picture?

Mr. McIntyre: The various Crown corporations or the agencies that you mentioned—I would imagine there could be a consolidation of these to a point. But up to now the theory has been that there are certain Crown agencies that frankly are very close to the

industrial side of the issue, such as the Workmen's Compensation Board, as an example, basically, from a theoretical viewpoint, is more oriented toward industry than the government, and should remain as such.

Mr. Lawlor: All right, I will accept that. I do not think the Workmen's Compensation Board should be there.

Mr. McIntyre: As far as the LCBO is concerned, from a profit position, all of their profits are moved to the province annually, with the exception of working capital which is used by the LCBO to buy other liquid assets.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Very liquid assets, as a matter of fact.

Mr. Breithaupt: The increase in that general revenue would be available to the province and would be predictable in the setting up of a budget anyway. Increases in the income of public or licensed operations would be known to the government for planning budgetary items in any event, because I think this would be a predictable increase.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Oh yes, they are forecasted.

Mr. McIntyre: And with a degree of accuracy and adjusted monthly.

Mr. Breithaupt: But the value of the facilities is still not included, as the member for Lakeshore has said.

Mr. McIntyre: We still feel the value of the facilities is their service, versus the fact that if you put them on the balance sheet, the indication is that perhaps this value is going to be used as saleable properties in the future. The philosophies are different. An industrial company sets up their assets on the balance sheets and actually goes through a depreciation function of writing off depreciation, earmarking this depreciation as closely as they can to the profits made in the same period of time; whereas the philosophy that we concur with in the Smith report is that each and every asset of a tangible nature such as we talked about—buildings, should be written off in the year that it is purchased on a very conservative accounting approach on the basis that it is strictly a service. The same issue as spending money for people to clean the streets or salaries and what have you.

Mr. Breithaupt: Then there is no presumption as to the sale of that asset

Mr. McIntyre: No. On the basis that that asset is there for service and service alone, it should not be earmarked at, say the historical cost or "when-you-bought-it" figure, and distort your net debt by something like \$3 billion, as a possible figure.

Mr. Lawlor: Well leaving out quite a number of things which I would not include in the \$3 billion figure, on your mode of justification what grounds do you find for including Hydro? You include the Hydro account as a revenue producing one. What, in other words, distinction do you see in that and the Ontario Housing?

Mr. Holmes: The reason Ontario Hydro is included, sir, is because Ontario issues debentures and advances the proceeds to Ontario Hydro; and accordingly, on one hand we have the liability, on the other hand we have the asset, which is a debenture of Ontario Hydro, which they in turn must repay to us; which is offset by our repayments to the public. So we are accommodating Hydro in its capital financing needs and we show Hydro as a revenue-producing realizable asset because in fact they really do owe us the money as much as though they had raised that capital themselves.

Mr. Lawlor: You do the same thing with Ontario Housing? You are accommodating them from year to year with respect to their capital acquisition needs?

Mr. Holmes: I believe Ontario Housing is shown, sir, under the revenue producing realizable assets. It is grouped in there under loans and cash.

Mr. Lawlor: Oh well then, if that is the case could I have a breakdown some afternoon before the next estimates come on as to what loans and cash comprise, what is in that picture?

Mr. Holmes: You might in the interim, sir, find in the abridged report to which you referred earlier, on page 15 there is a breakdown on the loans and advances, receipts and payments for the year. That is in this green book on pages 14 and 15. That might be of preliminary assistance to you.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There is a long list of them in terms of disbursement and charges and loans and advances, on page 15. It is in the abridged report now. We can get the other information. It is rather well expanded—

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, but that does not by any means cover the whole picture. Of course, the page 15 thing is a single fiscal year and what you have in front of us is a cumulative situation, over many, many years.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is dealt with on an annual basis.

Mr. Lawlor: I would like to see a breakdown of the figures. Maybe you do not owe every man, woman and child as much as I said. I was hoping in an honourable way you would start paying out very rapidly.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think that is a rather small joint and several mortgage on the people of Ontario. I suggest, in net terms, that \$200-odd is a small joint and several mortgage for the privilege of living in this great province.

Vote 2404 agreed to.

On vote 2405.

Mr. Breithaupt: Mr. Chairman, in this vote I would be interested in a couple of very small items. I notice that there have been provisions set up under the fifth item on government—I am sorry, that is on the next vote. I have no points to raise on this vote, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, I have a couple of points if I can bring them back fast enough. By and large you are carrying forward the stipulations or recommendations of the Smith committee report, but still you have not encompassed in your accounting all government departments and agencies in line with his recommendations. I refer you to page three of volume three of the Smith report, where he says:

At the very outset of our work we were somewhat hindered because the public accounts were not designed to give a complete and comprehensive report of the operations of all the government departments and agencies. Essentially concerned with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the accounts give no details whatsoever of the operations of many important boards and commissions, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, for example.

Now, that is no longer true. The Ontario Hospital Services Commission has now been brought in to the public accounts under the non-budgetary accounts, and therefore that correction has been made. The same thing with the other premiums. He goes on, though:

The operations of other important agencies such as the Workmen's Compensation Board and the Liquor Control Board, are also missing.

Now again, the Liquor Control Board is within the non-budgetary items, I believe, in full, but nothing as far as I can see has been done about bringing the Workmen's Compensation Board into the accounts. I wonder why it has not been thought proper to do that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There are statements prepared for all these agencies to which the hon. member has made reference. At the moment they are separate. They could be compiled, I presume, for the edification of members. It would be no problem. We could put them together. They are all available.

Mr. Lawlor: I think the accounts committee have asked for that.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think the last Public Accounts Committee asked for that. I think that is correct.

Mr. McIntyre: It was suggested and discussed at the public accounts committee that perhaps we could prepare an additional book, a bound book, similar to the blue book, in which we would put all the Crown agencies and other agencies. I have not heard of a formal request to this point. We suggested at the meeting that we would be pleased to do that.

Mr. Lawlor: Mr. Chairman, would you note that, and that they have not heard of a formal request.

Mr. Breithaupt: Well a formal request will not come until our report is presented, which will be in about two weeks.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It was discussed at one of the meetings I was in attendance at myself. But you have not finalized your report.

Mr. Breithaupt: We are still hearing.

Mr. Lawlor: I have another beef which is very serious and wide ranging. It is this. It concerns the Treasury Board, but it concerns primarily accounting. Whatever the accounts may show, if you vote \$1 for a particular project or item in the accounts, then there is no reason why the Treasury Board subsequently may not vote the sky's the limit, and it is only two years later through the public accounts, that we learn of the Treasury orders. Ought not there to be written into the legislation and the financial legislation of the

province, some kinds of guidelines or control? The whole of the estimates become completely nugatory—you do not like that word so I used it.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I find it a rather useless word.

Mr. Lawlor: Completely fallacious.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: You would be interested to know I tried that out on 10 top academics in London last weekend and I stumped them all.

Mr. Lawlor: Good for you.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Sometimes there is nothing more ignorant than academics.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Count me as one up until a week ago.

Mr. Lawlor: I am saying to you that the estimates as you present them to the House are these documents, but if you have this wide ranging, self determining power that they are not really what you are going to spend at all, we have no reason to believe that a single item set in those accounts has any binding consequence at all. As I say, then two years elapses—it must be a wonderfully fluid medium in which to exist, to have all that degree of control and secret control at that, over the life of the province of Ontario.

Do you not think that this is a grave defect in your whole accounting system, the way in which the internal management of the government is carried on? Do you think it is fair to the members of the House, Opposition or your own party, to have this free-wheeling, complete unaccountability, because that is what it really comes to? Two years later it is water under the bridge. When one comes to these committees and refers back to the public accounts, almost invariably the chairman says: "Now, listen, you are digging up ancient history, you are becoming an archeologist in the ruins."

I say it is ruins, but that is the only opportunity which we have to do that. Limitations ought to be set in terms of your legislation to the extent of the extent that you can do that. Either that you can have your ceilings, or you must come back to the House over a certain ceiling, to vote new estimates under a particular head. Otherwise, over the long period of 10 years that you boys have had, you have grown flatulent and vain about these matters and it leaves you

like little suzerains sitting on your mountains, you know, with very little or no public accountability.

It cannot help but be struck by how worthless and how empty and how the sand trickles through our fingers in pretending, sitting here at any estimates, of really getting down to what your spending policies are.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 2405 carry?

Mr. Lawlor: You are not going to say anything eh?

Mr. Breithaupt: No response on that?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I have responded to that on a number of occasions. I suppose this is another committee. I do not know that any government in Canada functions any differently or can function any differently without a level of flexibility through the 12 months of the fiscal year.

We are dealing with estimates now, the best estimates we can get. The estimates are monitored by Treasury Board in the first place before they appear in the printed volume. They are gone into exhaustively, but situations arise on a day to day basis where the estimates are not sufficient to provide the programmes, in a sense, as the people require them. I might say that there is nothing loose or flexible about the Treasury Board. There has to be a very satisfactory, detailed explanation of why the voted amount will not do the job.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: We are not arguing that. We are arguing that the Legislature knows nothing about it. The last Provincial Auditor's report we had showed \$111 million, so it is not chicken feed.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, it is not chicken feed and the information is given to the House as soon as it can be assembled and prepared. It is a very wide ranging situation. There are many departments and agencies involved.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: What do you mean when you say, "as soon as it can be prepared?"

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This department cannot make it available. This is a Treasury Board matter. Treasury Board orders are not issued until the commitment is authorized. The authorized commitment may not take place for a period of time later on. The authorization, then, is liquidated by a Treasury Board order. But no department can proceed and just come and demand funds in

terms of a Treasury Board order unless the commitment is authorized in the first place, so it is a series of ongoing steps and there is no degree of finality to it until, probably, later in the current fiscal year.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: No, but may I just pursue this for a moment.

If one looks at the list of Treasury Board orders that go through, there are a whole rash of them, throughout January, February and March, when presumably this money available for this fiscal year can be assigned by Treasury Board.

Indeed, if I may just deal with one little detail of it; I am rather curious as to the extent to which Treasury Board orders are given after the close of the fiscal year, but applicable for the year prior. We sometimes run into some pretty heavy roadblocks, for example on the appropriations that are given opposition parties, that we must live within the framework of the fiscal year. And yet—if you take a look, and I do not happen to have my book right here, but there were something like a dozen or 15 of them on April 2 with still more going through to April 26. I think the year 1968 was the last year's report we have—two years back, as the hon. member for Lakeshore just indicated.

Now, I do not see why, for example, in June, we could not be given a list of the Treasury Board orders that were given for the previous fiscal year—I assume they have not been given later than May 1—rather than having to wait for two years. At least there would be some accountability in the consideration of the estimates for the next year of what was given by Treasury Board orders for the previous year as a supplementary estimate. Why can it not be included in the supplementary estimates as an addendum to supplementary estimates?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Some matters of sufficient scale and size, of course, are dealt with by supplementary estimates.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Well, if it all adds up as it did last year—the last year for which we have the figures—to \$111 million, I think, in aggregate, that is sufficient that the Legislature should have at least some knowledge of it. If I am correctly informed that the procedure is, as the hon. member for Lakeshore said, \$1 has been voted in an estimate, you can come back and get another \$5 million. If nothing has been voted in the estimate, you have much more rigid procedures that must be followed.

Hon. Mr. MacDonald: You cannot get a nickel unless there is a vote.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Unless there has been a vote.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There has to be a vote to start with, or you cannot get a Treasury order.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: But you can get literally any amount, if the Treasury Board can be persuaded, in addition to what was voted in the original estimate.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is not quite as simple as that. I think, quite frankly, the detail of that is something that would be better left for the Treasury Board estimates.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Maybe we can get into this in detail, but I do not happen to have it before me at the moment, but there are a lot of questions in that connection.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It would be more appropriately discussed on the Treasury Board estimates.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: I leave it with you for consideration when we get back into the House, because I see no reason why it cannot be done, at least in mimeograph form; all the Treasury Board orders will not take more than 10 pages or 12 pages, in the auditor's report. It can be printed in some fashion and made available, shall we say, sometime in May so that you would know what was the extra that had been made available in Treasury Board orders for the previous year, either within the strict confines of that fiscal year ending March 31, or in this somewhat irregular fashion, after the fiscal year is over. Let us discuss it on the Treasury Board afterwards.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2405. The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: I have a few points on accounting practices and what not in the province.

I can see no reason—I suppose it lies very close to my heart—why we are not privy to, if they exist, five-year projections. The furthest the accounts of the province appear to go is one-year ahead. There does not seem to be any reason why, over a cycle, on a five-year basis, the members of the House ought not to be aware of the government plans within those parameters. It is highly beneficial because, then, we too may be able to present our plans, that may be less costly,

and thereby the whole ways and possibilities to the economy would be more under our general surveyance and known to the public at large in a way which, I am sure, in 25 years time, if not in five years time, we will do. All governments will make—at least all sophisticated governments—will make these projections and will make them publicly. These projections may be self-revealing prophesies. They may bring about the very conditions that they seek to beat by way of the projections. I would ask the government to give some consideration to making this form of information—expanding the accounts—available to the financial community and the public at large.

The other area in which your accounting is somewhat defective—and I am not giving an elaborate treatise on what is wrong with the accounting at this time; it will wait another day, while we go a little deeper into the subject. I would refer though, in the meantime, before we encounter one another again if such should be the case—if you do not pull an election within the next 24 hours—your staff are no doubt well aware of a study made under Carter called the “Budget as an Economic Document.” It was made by Professor Robert M. Will, a PhD of the department of economics of the University of British Columbia. It is a highly articulate document in which he questions, not specifically the Ontario policies, we have to adapt ourselves to that while reading the book, but the federal system of accounting.

He points out innumerable defects, some of which are reflected in the way in which you present your accounts. I say it is a searching document because he does not go for a national accounts budget precisely. He goes for diversity. The first chapter is taken up with what he calls an ideal accounting presentation of accounts, which is in contradistinction to the national accounts basis, and better ways of doing it which give us a clearer picture.

While in the process of that, I just want to make one point. You would distinguish, but your accounts do not distinguish, between those outlays of the government which have a high impact and those which do not. Some thought should be given to the segregation of that particular kind of account. The whole impact would be the acquiring, for instance, of existing assets and has no particular immediate effect upon the economy. To the extent that you are doing that and bringing it into your budgetary picture there is a distortion of the real economic situation in the province.

As I say, one could spend a lot of time giving an elaboration as to where you fail in the province but I do not think this is the time to do so. It is getting late in the day. As far as I am concerned, I will anticipate to meet the guillotine at 6 o'clock; I will stop talking, if not before.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Voluntarily or otherwise!

Mr. Lawlor: Voluntarily or otherwise. That is the end of this, only we may turn to less important thinks like legislation.

In your accounts, and it rises out of my remarks, in Table C5 of the Ontario budget in 102, you have an item called repayment of loans and advances. The Ontario Hydro, of course, appear as to the money being repaid to the province; the municipal works; you get down to what bemuses me that is, the Ontario university capital aid co-operation and the Ontario education capital. Whereas Ontario Hydro is a revenue producing entity, out of its own resources, despite the degree of subsidization and guarantees that are required to keep it operating, surely that same thought does not in the least apply to the university capital aid fund. You show a return of money ploughing back \$4 million in 1968 and 1969; you have \$7 million in the following year.

Now what has happened there? That is a falsification because is it not true that with the moneys you give the universities on their capital investment, you must also give them the money whereby they pay you back. In other words, you are taking out of Peter's left pocket and putting it into his right and presenting it as a matter of repayment of loans. Surely that is not the way it is done? Surely it is simply a bookkeeping entry which has no impact upon the on-going life of the economy at all. It is simply, as I say, a journal entry. Why do you do it?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This is an accounting statement. It has to be accounted for. You are quite right. The Ontario University Capital Aid Corporation, through the grants we give the universities, acquires the funds to pay back their advances.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, you hand them \$10,000 and they hand you back \$2,000—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Exactly, but they are both shown in here so it is accounted for. If we did not account for it, you would be more critical than you are.

Mr. Lawlor: I do not think you should account for it within the total dimensions of your budgetary statement. It should be a segregated account situation. It is a capital account presentation. Those items like the hospital construction programme, where money does legitimately come back to you from outside, that legitimately is contained in this picture.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I guess there again we differ in terms of opinion. We think this is faithful accounting. You know what happens. Here it is, we state it. If we did not then I would say that you could have used the word falsification. There is no attempt to falsify anything because it is all here.

Mr. Lawlor: I suggest to you that the "Budget As an Economic Document" will tell you that that is a distorting method in which to present the accounts of Ontario, and that they ought not to be done that way.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: These are budget papers; these things have nothing to do with the budget as an economic instrument. The budget itself is an economic instrument. I agree with you; I agree with you wholeheartedly, and I think we had a little discourse on that in broader terms the other day. You do not agree with the method in which we use it for economic purposes, but nevertheless we do use it for those purposes. You indicated some difference of opinion with our philosophy and our policies. But these budget papers are to show the accounts in the budget and I think it is an appropriate supplement to the budget. These are budget papers; they do not bear any relationship to the budget policy.

Mr. Lawlor: They have an enormous impact because you take your budgetary accounts and at the end you bring them together, and you leave them with the non-budgetary items in order to give a reflection of the state of the economy, and that is no reflection of anything.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Non-budgetary accounts differ from budgetary accounts because where there is an expenditure there is an offsetting obligation created. The only departure from that is in this year. Hydro is a good example. Let me refer to that first.

The reason we show Hydro in there, as explained by Mr. Macdonald, is because we actually issue and sell the bonds for the Hydro account. They immediately have an obligation to repay, so they both show, and

the only departure from that is in the Universities Capital Aid Corporation where the funds for repayment are provided. But to be consistent I think it is appropriate that we show them the way we do.

Mr. Lawlor: Would that not be true of the Ontario Education Capital Aid Corporation too?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, it is not the same situation at all. Because partially in terms of grants—but not totally—the universities do not acquire any revenue, shall we say, from the municipal taxation; they acquire no revenue there at all. There is a departure in part at least. Then, of course, the advances from the Ontario Education Capital Aid Corporation are simply the transfer of Canada Pension funds to us and from us to the school boards.

Mr. Lawlor: I would like a breakdown some day, Mr. Chairman, as to the property tax return to the provincial government—what percentage basis they would return moneys to the provincial government considering the load of property tax.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This is getting into another range. I am trying to explain the basis upon which these accounts are shown. I am trying to explain the basis of the detail that we have in here. I think we would be less than straightforward if we did not show them that way, for consistency's sake at least.

Mr. Lawlor: Yes, you are right. I just think they should be presented.

There are a few minor items. On that same page where you reach the word "other," there are considerable sums of money involved there—you know, \$13 million—and I would ask him if he could break that down for me on some occasion.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Where do you see that, Mr. Lawlor?

Mr. Lawlor: It is at the repayments and loans; at the end is "other" and it covers a substantial sum of money, larger than any single item in the account. I do not want an elaborate breakdown; perhaps just the major headings of that "other" could be shown.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We can get them for you. I suppose we could recite a few examples even now, Mr. McIntyre, but we can get a breakdown.

Mr. Lawlor: That would give me a better picture.

Mr. McIntyre: I cannot, off-hand, to be frank with you, sir. I will have to get it for you.

Mr. Lawlor: Oh, yes, I appreciate that.

Mr. McIntyre: We list Crown corporations and agencies, and we will get this list for you.

Mr. Lawlor: In due course. Another thing I would like to get further information on is contained in your 1970 financial report. On page 4, in the statement of assets and liabilities, you have inactive assets, and there is an annotation to note 6. Apparently some of these inactive assets are what we were discussing earlier, having to do in some way with holdings of government of Canada securities.

In any event, whatever the inactive assets, the government of Canada says at page 18—no, maybe you could give me an explanation of what it is now—\$4 million.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We shall have an explanation.

Mr. McIntyre: There are two major accounts involved. They are each for approximately \$2 million. One has to do with an old debt account that goes back to the inception of Canada when it was Upper and Lower Canada. This amount was set up in the provincial balance sheets of both Quebec and Ontario, basically never to be repaid as far as capital was concerned, but the federal government was willing to pay a five per cent interest rate—

Mr. Lawlor: In perpetuity?

Mr. McIntyre: In perpetuity on that account.

Mr. Lawlor: Is it in The BNA Act?

Mr. McIntyre: I believe it is, and what we are thinking of doing with that account is actually removing it from the balance sheet and showing it as a footnote because it will not be repaid. We have it fully reserved—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: After 100 years I hope you do not rush into it.

Mr. McIntyre: The other amount has to do with a school fund account that goes back to the same time in question, and there is approximately one million acres of land that was held in this school fund account and valued historically at approximately \$2 million. The Province of Quebec has something in and around the same amount. There are

some plans afoot now to go to the federal government and see if there is a chance at this time to have these completely paid for and clear these accounts out.

Mr. Lawlor: Have they been paying interest on that over the years too? Five per cent?

Mr. McIntyre: Yes, the same interest rate.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It would be a matter of interest—it is not related—that the recent process of equalization of the previous school boards vis-à-vis the newly formed county boards turned up clergy reserves in many of the boards' accounts in certain parts of the province.

Mr. Lawlor: Still there?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Still being held.

Mr. Lawlor: Well, I have quite a few questions on this. I do not think I am going to push it any further.

Mr. McIntyre: On the matter, Mr. Lawlor, of these other accounts, I could just mention a few now.

There are various loans to municipalities such as the towns of Elliott Lake, Atikokan, Kapuskasing, the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, the city of Windsor, to name a few. Tile drainage debentures are also involved in that section; The Municipal Works Assistance Act, the winter works programme that is still repaying its account.

There are other miscellaneous loans, the largest one being The Public Hospitals Act where advances are made through the OHSC to the hospitals and they in turn repay these loans back to us. It is involved in that account as well.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2405 carried?

Mr. Lawlor: Just one other thing they perhaps could break down for me, if you will permit. On page 8, under your "sources of net general revenue" again the words "other taxation" amounts to \$5 million in this year. I wonder if I could have a bit of a breakdown on that? You have given about 15 items in clear delineation, but then you lump a lot of things together. I would like to get a bit of a picture of that. No hurry.

Mr. McIntyre: I will have to get that for you.

Mr. Lawlor: Okay. Any old time.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2405 carried?

Vote 2405 agreed to.

On vote 2406.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Kitchener.

Mr. Breithaupt: On this vote, Mr. Chairman, I note that the payments increased this year over the previous year by some \$19 million. The contributions to the employees' insurance plan have increased by \$5,600,000; contributions to The Public Service Superannuation Act have gone up some \$2 million; Canada Pension has gone up \$1.1 million; and finally the payment on the unfunded liability of the Public Service Superannuation Fund has increased by some \$10.4 million.

I am interested to know the reasons, especially for the provision of that last increase of \$10.4 million. I note, of course, that the increase under The Public Services Superannuation Act is as a result of the basic change in the figures from a former \$1,200 to a \$2,100 per person situation for former contributors and their dependents. I also note that that, of course, applies to those annuitants with 10 or more years of service and their dependents.

With respect to the transfers made from Canada Pension Plan funds—this is, I suppose, as good a point as any to raise it—my understanding is that from the government of Canada, as a result of pension plan contributions, we have available to us, perhaps some \$35 or so million per month in contributions. Is that a correct figure?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, \$400 million plus.

Mr. Breithaupt: These funds are, as I understand it, received and in effect transferred mainly through the use of the educational capital aid programme. Are there any other programmes that benefit from that transfer to the purchase of securities?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: There are some related to education. I believe we amended the Act a couple of years ago to permit us to make advances to the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology and, I think, library boards as well. They are related fields.

The procedure is very simple. As the funds accumulate to the credit of Ontario at the federal level, we issue a debenture in the amounts that are indicated to us and provide that to Canada. When we give it out to the boards and the related agencies, we take a debenture from them. It is a very simple procedure.

Mr. Breithaupt: In this case the amount is simply established by the separate document rather than a series of securities or anything involved like that? It is solely a bookkeeping transaction as far as you are concerned?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is only a form of debenture every time we draw from the federal fund the accrual to the Province of Ontario. They let us know this; I believe it is on a monthly basis by telegram. We immediately draw a debenture for the amounts indicated and submit them to Canada. As the funds go out of the Ontario educational capital fund, we receive debentures in the equivalent amount back.

Mr. Breithaupt: Is there any other fund besides the educational capital fund that sees certain benefits as a result of the transfers from Canada Pension Plan?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The university and the—

Mr. Breithaupt: Yes. I noticed in this vote that the matter of fidelity insurance seems to be no longer with us. Is there some reason the fidelity insurance coverage is no longer carried? Or are you working solely on a self-insurance situation now?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: No, there is an item in here which reflects the three-year payment in advance for fidelity insurance. It was paid a year ago for a three-year period; you get a better rate that way.

Mr. Breithaupt: I see; it was solely because of a three-year term.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, that is right.

Mr. Breithaupt: I see. I was not aware that it was for a three-year term.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Lakeshore.

Mr. Lawlor: No questions.

Vote 2406 agreed to.

On vote 2407.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Kitchener.

Mr. Breithaupt: I have some questions with respect to the computer situation. There was one matter if I might just refer—I see I have a note here from the member for Downsview (Mr. Singer). He asked a question and wanted some information concerning the situation with respect to pensioned Ontario civil servants who are now limited to 135 days of temporary work with the Ontario government.

I presume if they work a longer length of time than that, certain pension benefits might be compromised, such as in the case of courtroom attendants or persons like that. He had asked me to ask the question as to whether anything further had resulted from the studies which the minister had said would be carried out. Is it your intention to remove this 135-day restriction or has anything further come to a head in that matter?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: If it has not come to a head, it is involved in the study that is nearing completion. We expect to have at least an interim report, I think, in a few weeks. Mr. McIntyre, do we not? Oh, he is gone! I think we expect an interim report, not the final. We may consider, for example, removing the limitation of days but maximizing the total annual earnings.

Mr. Breithaupt: Thank you for that point.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Lakeshore.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is the combined annual earnings.

Mr. Lawlor: I have no further comments.

Mr. Breithaupt: I have some comments on 2407. It is interesting to me, just in reviewing the expenditure for computers, to add up the various items of expense which have been developed for computer services within the government of Ontario. The figure that I come up with, by reviewing each of the departments is \$7,450,000 this year. Last year it was \$7,841,000. I am wondering whether there have been any particular plans to control computer services, so far as the Treasury department is concerned. We had referred before to the Ontario statistical services and that would seem to me to be the logical clearing house for the purchase and development of new programmes and plans and patterns of equipment to ensure that they would all be compatible. I am wondering what plans there are, either through this separate branch of your department—which I think should be the coordinator—or on the other hand through the statistical services branch, to, in effect, ensure that the money spent for computer services is all being spent for compatible purposes and to avoid duplication?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I think I can answer that question in a number of ways. The Automatic Data Processing Standards Board—ADP Standards Board—is a function of the Treasury Board; however there is a relationship, so I suppose it is reasonable to talk about it.

It might be of interest, too, in general terms, to say that we have had an internal study just completed, involving a period of about two years, which will involve rather substantial changes. Conversion is under way now actually to provide the same level of services at least at half the cost.

We have been able by this internal review, to reduce the cost by half and maintain the same level of services. That has been an internal study that has taken, I suppose, about two years to complete. Just recently completed, but the conversion is now taking place.

Mr. Breithaupt: So as we look for future votes for computer services throughout the government, there should be a substantial saving in future years?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Exactly.

Mr. Breithaupt: I will hold you to that, and keep checking.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I am sure you will.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: To what extent are you operating on your own computers and to what extent are you just renting?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We have reduced renting very substantially. We are not renting computers. We lease equipment.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: You have equipment yourself?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, we have the equipment ourselves.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2407 carried?

Mr. Lawlor: Using computers on the output model, I take it that you are obliged to use consultants. Who are those consultants?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We did have an IBM team help us to set it up, but the rest of the work has been done internally.

Mr. Lawlor: It is being done internally.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They are out now.

Mr. Lawlor: That IBM team work was conducted in Washington, DC, is that right? Was it costly?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We think the total cost was \$75,000.

Mr. Lawlor: Right. Just one other item, Mr. Chairman, the systems and programming salary has jumped from \$162,000 last year to \$219,000 this year. Have staff been added or what is the reason for that increase?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes. There are new departments coming on the line all the time. More and more of the work is being done in the central area and it requires added staff. We are remunerated by the departments for the work we do.

Mr. Lawlor: I see.

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Mr. Chairman, perhaps it might be helpful to Mr. Lawlor if I just indicated the distinction between these systems and programming branch and the one referred to two votes earlier.

As I mentioned at that time the computer services centre, vote 2407, is what we call a shared facility. There are five principal user departments of that shared facility: The Departments of Labour, Lands and Forests, Municipal Affairs, Revenue, and Treasury and Economics. Each of those five principal user departments does its own programming under its own systems and programming branch, in our case, the one which we referred to earlier.

In addition, the computer services centre has a systems and programming branch for providing programme services to the lesser users, of which there are now approximately 10 other departments or agencies, who make use of these services but have not sufficient scale to warrant their own systems and programming branch. That is what this branch does and that accounts principally for the growth in that area this year.

Mr. Lawlor: Does the Highways Department, whose computers I have seen, operate completely separately?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2407 carried?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Its requirements are substantially different.

Vote 2407 agreed to.

On vote 2408:

Mr. Breithaupt: One point here, Mr. Chairman, rarely does one see a vote decrease, but this vote has decreased by some \$10,000 this year.

As far as setting up the supervision of employers' pension plans, I was wondering why this should be seen as a separate branch,

or a separate vote in the department? It seems logical to me that this could well be part of vote 2406 on government benefit plans.

I was wondering, Mr. Treasurer, if you could just enlighten me as to why this would be set up as a separate vote? Is there any particular reason? It is not necessarily bad, but I am just wondering what the reason would be?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This is the Pension Commission which monitors all the outside pension plans in the province. There is a distinct difference. We handle our own pension benefit arrangements internally. They were created for two distinct purposes.

I guess, Mr. D. C. MacDonald, you will recall at the time the legislation was introduced that it was for a specific purpose.

Incidentally, with regard to the \$7,000 increase, there is a vacancy on the board at the moment.

Mr. Lawlor: Have you any publication, or any place I may go, or can you supply me with information as to the investment portfolio? Do you use that money basically internally? Is there no external investment of those funds?

Mr. H. I. Macdonald: Mr. Chairman, this is essentially a regulatory function. The executive director of the Pension Commission, Mr. J. Wells Bentley might want to clarify that point.

Mr. J. W. Bentley (Superintendent of Pensions Commission of Ontario): Sir, the investment of private pension plan moneys is subject to the requirements of the legislation. In other words, both qualitatively and quantitatively, the investment of any of the funds can be made by the trustees—whether a corporate trustee or individual trustee, whatever arrangement the pension plan operates under—the investments can be made providing they meet the qualitative and quantitative restrictions set under the legislation. It has really no bearing whatsoever on the investments that the government may have.

Mr. Lawlor: Is your portfolio confidential in any way, or may we have access to information as to the investment policy?

Mr. Bentley: The policy, if I may answer this, sir—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, please do.

Mr. Bentley: —at the present time is that these are confidential to the commission.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is obvious I think, Mr. Lawlor, that that should be so because these are matters of a confidential character as far as the company pension investment plans are concerned.

Mr. Lawlor: I know.

Vote 2408 agreed to.

On vote 2409:

Mr. Lawlor: If I may speak for both the member for Kitchener and myself, we both said that we flog racehorses for a long time in this province. We do feel—I am speaking for my party—that the \$2 million that goes out every year in the breeding of horses could very well be expended in other areas of dire need.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Correction! Correction, Mr. Lawlor. I am sure you want to be corrected. It is not \$2 million that goes out for breeder awards.

Mr. Lawlor: In all aspects of the subsidization of Mr. Taylor and his empire enough has been said. I have listened to long, wrangling debates over the whole issue. I feel very little is to be gained. The government is totally obtuse on this particular angle. I cannot see how a government, in the light of what the "Big Brothers" asked two or three years ago in the House and what the crying needs of other areas of the province could spend \$1.8 million on this particular thing. It is a subsidization of The Jockey Club.

The only other thought I have on it is, for heaven's sake, keep them out of the gambling. Do not give them the monopoly that I think you may be disposed to.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do want to clarify your reference to \$1.8 million. Not one copper of that gets into the hands of The Jockey Club or any other track organization.

This money goes to the small owners of one, two or three horses across the province. It is distributed to the owners of the horses themselves. It does not reach The Jockey Club or anybody else. It is distributed to encourage participation in the sport. It costs the public purse nothing, because when we set this up we raised the tax from six per cent to seven per cent. The money that is raised is provided totally by the bettors.

We raised our revenue from six to seven and we took a portion of the one per cent that accrues to the public purse to give stimulus to the industry.

Mr. Lawlor: You would have that sum of money at your disposal if you were not giving it away.

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): Mr. Chairman, I might be corrected in this, but is it necessarily the owner of the horse who gets this breeder's award?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: First of all, we are not talking about breeder awards. This \$1.8 million is not breeder awards.

Mr. W. Hodgson: They are not included in it?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The breeder award goes to the owner of the dam of the winning horse.

Mr. W. Hodgson: The original breeder?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Not the sire, the dam.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: If I may leave this aspect to get into the other, namely the whole question of betting, where there is a potential source of revenue for you. With all of the money that today is being handled by bookies or allegedly is being mishandled by the betting shops and is not getting to the track, you are losing revenue. Are you involved in coping with this, or is this wholly in the Attorney General's department in terms of working out the most effective procedures for maximizing your revenues?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It will be done jointly. I have a very substantial interest in revenues, quite naturally; a very substantial interest, indeed. I would not like to project what the revenue loss is. I think it is reasonably substantial, whether it is the illegal bookmaker or not. The illegal bookmaker only takes his bets to the track when his book is out of balance and he wants to lay it off. That is the only time we see a bookmaker's money.

As to what is going on in the off-track betting shops, I only know what I read in the papers, but it is conceivable that a great deal of money that goes into the off-track betting shops is really book. I should not say that because I do not know. I say it is conceivable.

Mr. Breithaupt: It has certainly been hinted at.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, it has. I do not want to make a categorical statement because, of course, I do not know, but it is

quite conceivable that this is the case and, from a revenue point of view, this concerns us.

The other side of the coin relates to the Attorney General, of course, because it involves the legal aspects. It is a Criminal Code situation and the Criminal Code would have to be amended to permit the licensing of off-track betting. So there is that dual relationship.

I am not prepared to comment on what the Attorney General may pursue in terms of his responsibilities, but the revenue potential or the revenue loss is a matter of interest to us particularly because, as we see here, it is my responsibility, at the moment anyway, to report for the Ontario Racing Commission.

Mr. Breithaupt: Will the committee not enter in specific studies in these areas for you?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Yes, that is true. We hope to sit down very shortly—myself, the Racing Commission and the Attorney General—when we reach that point in time when we have to consider whether there is going to be an amendment to the Criminal Code. If there is, I suppose there will be a demand on us for some kind of change.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: If we have time to comment, I must underline what the hon. member for Lakeshore has said. I trust that we have persuaded you that it should be handled through some sort of a public agency and not through an enlargement of the monopoly position of The Jockey Club.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I could not agree with you more. It would have to be under the control of a government agency of some kind.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: The real anomaly at the moment is that I do not think anybody, not even the Attorney General, will deny that the money is not being handled, it is not being channelled. His problem, from the legal point of view, is that he cannot get the evidence to make a case stick. But I do not know how long that can go on. It is like the pollution situation with Dow Chemical. Everybody knew that two or three hundred pounds of mercury was disappearing every day; something was being polluted, because they knew it was disappearing. Why they could not get the evidence to stop it is just a little puzzling, to put it mildly.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: This is quite true. One of the problems, as a previous amendment to the Criminal Code, was when the courts made a decision on it and they said there was nothing illegal about accepting bets to take to the track if they did not charge a fee for it. Without commenting, you ponder that one a little bit.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: What philanthropic organization is carrying bets free to the track daily?

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: They are not among the list of philanthropic organizations that we lend support to, I assure you.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: You see, public confidence in this minister and the government is being seriously undermined because it taxes one's credibility to believe that they are doing it for nothing.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I mentioned that; it taxes mine.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: It seems to me it should not be beyond our capacities to nail this situation down.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It is not being ignored, I can assure you of that. It is complicated in other areas too.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for Kingston and the Islands.

Mr. Apps: I was going to say, getting back to this \$1.8 million, I do not know anything about horse racing; I have hardly seen one horse race in my life. But it would appear to me that this is supposed to be an incentive to upgrade the breeding of horses in the province and in so doing to upgrade the races and so on. In the long run you are going to get more revenue back than you will give out.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That has taken place already. It is an incentive. It has taken place.

Mr. Apps: It is just like a company advertising to some extent. You spend money to make more money.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: We had some figures—

Mr. Apps: I just wonder what the increase has been over the years.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: The extent to which the revenues have increased proportionately since we decided to provide this incentive to the owners of horses has outstripped the cost of what we are giving away by a rather substantial margin. We are net gainers.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: I would not object. You said that a little earlier and this is the propaganda line—that it is going to the little breeder with two or three horses. I would be willing to acknowledge that there is some justification in encouraging the little breeders, but when such a large proportion of it is going to a man like E. P. Taylor, who is going to do it whether you give him the money or not, then it seems to me it becomes a questionable kind of expenditure of public moneys for incentive purposes. It is a real bonanza to him. In other words, your grant should have some sort of a cutoff.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for York North.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I want to reply to Mr. MacDonald, if I might. This incentive does not apply to stake races, the kind of races that the gentleman you mentioned enters his horses in. This encouragement is provided to owners of horses who do not participate in that quality of race so it gets down to that level.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Each time we asked for a breakdown, we found great amounts of the money, the greatest amounts of money, went to two or three of the top—

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: Are you talking about breeder awards here?

Mr. D. C. MacDonald: Yes.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: That is separate and distinct. We make those grants to the standardbred society and the thoroughbred society and they distribute the moneys, but that is an altogether different thing to what we are talking about here. It is a different item altogether.

Mr. Chairman: Ready for the hon. member for York North?

Mr. W. Hodgson: Yes, I would like to say at this time that although this looks like a large sum of money, I think in the future we are going to have to consider another kind of incentive in the province of Ontario to keep our horses here. I happen to be fortunate or unfortunate to have the president of the

standardbred and the president of the thoroughbred as neighbours of mine. They live within three or four miles and they are both very reasonable and modest men and they know what they are talking about.

Unless we provide, not only provincially but federally, some money for further stake races the horses that are good horses are going to the United States. I mean if we have a good horse, we have to retain him in Canada because once he is out of town you lose the breeding of that particular horse, and they are not coming back to this country. There is the odd one, purely an odd one. If he does well here, then he is sold to the big money in the United States. I feel, Mr. Chairman, in talking to these two very knowledgeable gentlemen—and I admit that I know more about cars than I do about standardbred horses or thoroughbreds—after talking to these gentlemen, there has got to be a solution. There has to be more incentive for the breeders and the people who are racing horses here in Ontario and in Canada, some kind of stake so that they are going to be able to make it more profitable and retain our good breeding crop here in Canada.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: I do not know whether or not we need to get into a prolonged discussion on that, but I just say this. I am not too sure that that level of support should come from the public purse. I would be surprised if the track owners themselves and some of the participants cannot provide for their own stakes. It is a different kettle of fish entirely from what we are talking about.

Mr. W. Hodgson: We cannot milk the cow forever, you know, with the revenue; this is a good revenue producer for the province. It is a good revenue producer in every province across the country for the amount of money we are putting in.

Hon. Mr. MacNaughton: It will probably be scaled, the amount we are talking about here, as a percentage of the one per cent.

Mr. Chairman: Any other comments?

Vote 2409 agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: This completes the estimates of The Department of Treasury and Economics. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

The committee adjourned at 5:18 o'clock, p.m.

CONTENTS

Wednesday, October 14, 1970

Economic and statistical services, general expenditure	S-1357
Finance, general expenditure	S-1365
Adjournment	S-1383

S-45



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Health

Chairman: Mrs. A. Pritchard, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Thursday, October 15, 1970

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970





CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1970

The committee met at 3.30 p.m. in committee room No. 1.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(continued)

Madam Chairman: I call the meeting to order, and I would just announce that Mr. Apps is sitting in for Mr. Dunlop, and Mr. Jessiman is sitting in for Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain).

May we proceed? I think we were on vote 701.

Mr. Shulman.

On vote 701:

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): Thank you, Madam Chairman. This is a very unpleasant matter that I wish to raise at this time, and the only reason I am raising it is to warn the other members of the committee and of the Legislature about this matter.

Madam Chairman: Will you excuse me just a moment, Mr. Shulman? Will you speak directly into the mike?

Mr. Shulman: Yes, sorry.

I am bringing this up under the first vote which is the minister's salary. Last year, in the estimates of this department, the minister requested myself and the other members of the opposition to bring matters to him first, rather than take them to the press or the public. Unfortunately, I followed that advice for some period of time.

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Health): Once!

Mr. Shulman: A number of times; I have the files here. There will not be any more.

There was a Mrs. Rosammo who came to see me, or rather was in contact with the office some months ago, with a complaint that her parent, who is in a nursing home, was being mistreated. We did some investigation of this matter and got a statement from a nurse's aide in the nursing home; and rather than do anything public we sent this material

to the minister with the request that he investigate and take whatever action was necessary.

To our dismay, and that of Mrs. Rosammo and that of the nurse who had given the information and the statement on the understanding that it would be used confidentially, the form the investigation took was to call in the owner of the nursing home, show him a copy of this nurse's statement and ask if it was true. The outcome was that the owner of the nursing home went back to this nurse, threatened her with a lawsuit and the girl came to us and said: "Is this the form your investigation takes?"

I am telling this story to explain why, in future, matters will no longer be brought to the department. This is the second time this year that something that was brought confidentially to government departments was promptly turned over to the persons involved. Once by the Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) and now once by the Minister of Health. I submit to you that this was a cruel act to the nurse involved, a thoughtless act to myself and to the other members of the Legislature, and I have no further confidence in your ability to manage this department.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I might say, of course, as with all Mr. Shulman's stories, there are two sides to the story. I think the committee—

An hon. member: We cannot hear you.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, of course, as there are to all of Mr. Shulman's statements, there are two sides.

I am well aware of the matter to which he is referring. I do not have the documents here. We will have them over presently if the committee carries on this afternoon.

This, of course, is about the only instance where he has taken up my suggestion that he make matters known to me and try to elicit our co-operation.

I think that when I tell him the whole story on what we have done he may differ slightly on the way we have handled things. Certainly, from our point of view, we felt that we were taking no steps to jeopardize

the positions of any of the people involved in this. His correspondence was not marked private and confidential. I asked our department people to investigate this in the manner that they felt most fitting.

The results of their investigation, I think, were made known in a long letter back to Mr. Shulman who then wrote back a letter in the tone that he has now stated, with no effort to sort of come and talk to us about the matter. I just cannot quite see his point.

Mr. Shulman: Perhaps you may not see the point, Mr. Minister, but I am sure the other people here will.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I do not see your point very often.

Mr. Shulman: No, unfortunately, we do not see eye to eye. At least one other matter—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You do not see my point very often, so I guess we are even.

Mr. Shulman: Yes, I agree with you.

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): Madam Chairman, on a point of order, on this particular matter. Are you going to have the correspondence before us this afternoon?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I will get all the reports on this, Madam Chairman. I do not have them here with me today but I will get them over from the building and I will tell you exactly what has happened.

Madam Chairman: Just before we proceed, Mr. Villeneuve is sitting here in place of Mr. Winkler.

Mr. Shulman: Under this first vote, administration, there is another matter I would like to bring up if I may.

This relates to—I think it will come under this vote, you may correct me—the shortage of dentists in this province. I have been approached by 18 foreign dentists, all of whom have practised in other countries—Czechoslovakia, Korea, Yugoslavia, Vietnam, the Philippines, there is a long list of them here—and they have brought me a petition. This happened some time ago—let me see, it was back six weeks ago. They brought me a petition pointing out that they all had some years in actual practice in Europe, ranging from two up to 15 years of practice, and that there was a great shortage of dentists in this province. They wanted to request that a special course be set up, as was done last year for the Czechoslovakian dentists, to put them in touch with Canadian standards so

that they would be able to go out and practice. Many of them expressed a willingness to go into the northern areas where there is a shortage of dentists.

I wrote to the dean of the school of dentistry at their request, requesting that a special course be set up similar to that given to Czechoslovakian dentists and he wrote back. I have his letter here and he is very much in favour. Perhaps I should read a portion of it:

You are aware of the educational programme that was specifically developed for the Czechoslovakian dentists. The cost of this programme was borne by the Ontario Department of Health and the federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration. In my opinion this project was highly successful and permitted 12 of the 16 dentists to be rehabilitated. I believe this pilot project should be developed on a more permanent basis and would answer the difficult problem of retraining foreign graduates.

Let me turn to your original query, as to the development of a special programme at the faculty of dentistry. You are aware that our primary obligation is to train undergraduate and graduate students. We are not engaged in any large scale programme to upgrade academic standards of foreign graduates and have no resources for this purpose.

I believe that the profession at large, and specifically the licensing board, with government assistance should be the institutions responsible for developing the above programme. There is no question that we would be prepared to help by providing facilities and staff, if possible. Some fiscal support is mandatory for developing any programme.

Therefore sir, I throw the ball back to you and suggest that The Department of Health have a direct responsibility in sponsoring such a programme and overseeing its development. The Royal College of Dental Surgeons and the Ontario Dental Association should also be parties to such a project. You can count on the assistance of the faculty.

When I received this letter I sent a copy of the correspondence to the minister on September 22 pointing out the problem and requesting that The Department of Health do something. My question to the minister now is: What is the department going to do?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I well recall that letter from Dean Nikofoeruk and I think a very good case can be made for look-

ing into some arrangement that could help uptrain and upgrade these dentists so that they can get into our system, particularly, as the member said, into the underserved areas.

Since I received that letter I have had our people look into it. I have got some reports back. I have not been too happy with some of the reports that I got back. I think that perhaps there is an area here where something can be done, but it becomes evident to me that nothing can be done before the 1971-1972 student year.

In the facilities that we were able to put together for the Czech dentists we were very fortunate that certain things just broke at the right time. Facilities were available at the University of Western Ontario, training staff from the Royal Dental Corps of the army were available and it just meshed together at the right time to get that programme going.

But in this case they tell me they cannot get anything going until 1971-1972. However, we are going to look into it and see if we cannot get something organized to help these people.

Mr. Shulman: That would be very good and very acceptable. May I go back to the dean and to these dentists and say that we have an assurance that financial support will be forthcoming for the 1971-1972 session?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not know whether we will be in touch with the dean. I think the place to do it is through our people.

Mr. Shulman: Well then you go back to the dean and assure them that there will be financial support. The reason we cannot just let it slide is because we have this large group of dentists who, if we do not give them some assurance that something is going to be done, are going to go elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not just, I think you realize, a case of financial support. There must be the facilities and the training personnel and so forth. We have got to put together a whole programme. Financial support is only one of about three components. We will work with the dean and try and work something out. This is what we are going to do.

Mr. Shulman: If we get the assurance of financial support the dean will be able to work the other matters out. That is why it is so important now to have some assurance of financial support so that these dentists will remain here in Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well the dean will probably need assistance from our people and federal people to work some of the other arrangements out.

Mr. Shulman: Can we be sure of the financial support?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will talk to the dean about it and try and get the programme organized.

Mr. W. Newman: Madam Chairman, is it not true that about four years ago our dental colleges were not full and they were actually coaxing students to enter dentistry; and I understand at the present time there is a waiting list to get into our dental colleges?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, they are filled. I do not ever remember when they were coaxing people to come in. But if all the arrangements can be made we will see if we can get financial support. We cannot guarantee financial support until we see that the proper programme can be organized. If we can get all the components together we will support it.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): On the question of the shortage of dentists, the Ontario Council of Health's study on health manpower suggested that the number of dentists would have to be increased somewhat drastically—an additional 25 graduate dentists annually—and it should be increased to 125 dentists annually by 1978. That is on page 53 of that report.

There are a couple of questions that arise. First of all, what has been done with that report? Are there specific plans underway to see that that quota of dentists is met in Ontario? Are the present dental facilities going to be expanded? Are there plans underway to build another dental faculty at one of the universities in this province? Can we have a guarantee that we are going to get those dentists from our colleges in Ontario, as this recommends?

A second thing that goes along in conjunction with that is that for years the northern part of this province has been understaffed as far as dentists are concerned. The ratio of dentists to population is much less in the north than it is in some of the more populous southern areas of the province, and I would suspect that it might be the same in areas of eastern Ontario as well.

The minister's department has had a programme in effect whereby dentists have been settled in some of these more outlying areas. I would like to know, since the minister's programme has been in effect for at least the

past year, whether there is a better ratio of dentists to population in northern Ontario, and whether this programme has made a significant difference in the year that it has been in operation?

Hon. Mr. Wells: First, you want to know about the ratio of dentists to population in northern Ontario. I could not give you that answer right now. I will try and get you that.

Mr. Ferrier: Could you tell me then, how many dentists have been appointed to northern Ontario through the particular incentive programme that you are operating within the department; and are you in a position to say whether that is an overall net gain in the number that we have there?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have not got this broken down for northern Ontario, but for the whole province we have had 29 dental vacancies. We have filled 25 of them and we have three vacancies at the moment. Would you like me to read the areas where the dentists have been located.

Mr. Ferrier: Yes, we would.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They have been located—again I have not got them again broken down by northern or southern Ontario so I will just read them—at Shelburne, Watford, Maxville, Madoc, Durham, Kapuskasing, Haliburton, Minden, Mattawa, Rockland, Dunnville, South Porcupine, Iroquois Falls, Harrow, Cochrane, Hawkesbury, Seaforth, Rainy River, Sioux Lookout, Noelville, Hearst, Kenora, Atikokan, Massey, Vermilion Bay and Wilberforce.

Mr. Ferrier: What are the four places that are now vacant?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Blind River, Manitowadge and Moosonee. There are three actually.

Mr. Ferrier: Do you feel then that this is enough dentists to meet the needs of the province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I do not think I would agree that it is enough to meet the needs of the province. There is probably need for many more dentists. But there are enough dentists in these areas at this point in time to give them service where they had no service before. Now the programme is an on-going one, so that areas will continue to be looked at. If an area has one dentist and it is evident that it needs more than one, then that will be looked at and it will come

back on the list. We will try to attract more dentists to the areas.

Mr. Ferrier: How long do these dentists have to stay in a particular area? Is there any stipulation?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It depends on how they went there. If they went as a dental student repaying his bursary in service, he goes for one year for each year of bursary. So if he got a \$3,000 bursary, he goes one year for that; if he had \$6,000, he would go two years. If he entered through the guaranteed income group, he would sign up for on a year's basis and then he can renew again for a year. In the case of the Czechoslovakian dentists, they are going for three years. All those last ones that I read to you were the Czechoslovakian dentists, and they have agreed to go for three years in return for their training.

Mr. Ferrier: Now are you in a position to answer the first question as to the graduation of an additional 25 dentists annually, and to achieve this by 1973 it states here, and a further 125 annually by 1978? What steps have you underway there to see that takes place?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well I think the hon. member knows we have a school at the University of Western Ontario in operation, and by 1974-1975 they will be graduating a full class of 50. At the University of Toronto they will be graduating about 125 by that time. Now the U of T is also putting a fair bit of emphasis on strengthening its post graduate facility. What has been happening is that the Ontario Council of Health, which is an on-going committee that is still meeting, is looking at these dental manpower requirements, but to date we have not been able to get any definite opinion from the council as to the need or desirability of establishing another dental school.

We have the dental school going now at the University of Western Ontario, and as I say it will be graduating 50 by 1974-1975. The question of another school is still being considered, but there has been no definite opinion or answer on that.

Mr. Ferrier: If the dental college itself does not move on this, you are not going to leave it entirely up to them to say whether we need another dental school?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I am talking about the Council of Health; they have made no definite recommendations to us in this regard. In my talks with these people, a lot of the

emphasis has been laid on the number of dentists that we will get and will graduate, say by 1975. But if we are really to start meeting the needs, the emphasis really has got to be on new approaches to dental service—in other words, much more emphasis on better arrangements for dental hygienists or dental assistants—so that the graduate dentist can devote his time to the more important problems and not have a lot of his time taken up with the minor and routine things.

Some dentists are working on this, and the college and the Council of Health have all been directing a lot of their attention to this area to try and work out different patterns of practice for the dentists, so that he can serve a lot more people.

Mr. Ferrier: Can we actually expect, within the next year or so, some pretty definite recommendations or plans to this effect? All the studies mention these things that are needed, but will we be in a position very soon to say this is what is going to be?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I certainly hope so, Madam Chairman, because I feel just as the hon. member does, that we hear a lot about these different arrangements and different approaches but we have got to see some concrete action. I have been assured by the dental people that they will come up with some positive steps, some ideas as to how this can work, what the new assistant categories will be, how they can be trained. Then we will know exactly where we are going and young people will know how they can get into this new category of work that is being created. Because I think that in this field and in the medical field there are some pretty exciting areas for young people that really have not been available before.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Makarchuk.

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): Could the minister, Madam Chairman, indicate just what relationship exists between the minister and the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons? In other words, do you sometimes or in any case intervene on some of their decisions; such as when you receive complaints from individuals in the province of Ontario regarding what in their opinion is a matter in which they feel the doctors or the doctors involved did not take adequate care or provide the proper service? Does the minister intervene on these situations, or has he done this in the past?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, Madam Chairman. If a case has been drawn to my attention and I have felt that there was some element of

doubt, particularly on the part of the person who has been complaining, I have intervened by talking to the college. I am, whether I want to be or not, a member of the college by the legislation. I have not to this point attended any of their formal meetings; I will do that in the very near future. But I have intervened and I asked the college to give me a report on the incidents, which they have been very happy to do, and have taken steps, I think, to at least talk further with people who have felt that they had a complaint and that it was not adequately handled.

I have seen quite a number of these come up in various ways, both personally to me by letter and by reading about them in the newspaper, and this has concerned me and it has concerned the College of Physicians and Surgeons. We are working together, at least in the interval. And I say "in the interval" because the Committee on the Healing Arts has made suggestions for rewriting The Medical Act, and the college and the doctors, and certainly our department, are all agreed that The Medical Act will be rewritten.

This cannot be done overnight; it will take perhaps another eight months or a year to complete the rewriting of The Medical Act, but this will be done.

In the interval, as I say, I have been very concerned about this matter and we are presently working with the college to work out some interim arrangements that I think will handle complaints in a better and more acceptable fashion than they have been handled in the past until the rewriting of The Medical Act comes along, when I think some other things will be done.

Mr. Makarchuk: In the final analysis then, until the rewriting of the Act happens and it is passed, it is still the college that will make the final decision. Am I correct on that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Insofar as that decision may affect personal discipline of doctors; they have that right under The Medical Act. Now if it is a case of a person who feels that a doctor has in some way not treated them properly, and they feel that they have a case in law against that doctor, then that becomes a matter for the courts to decide, if they choose to take that route. The college has the right under The Medical Act to take disciplinary action of various kinds against the doctor because of a complaint. They alone have that right at the minute.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well, Madam Chairman, at this time I will bring up a matter that was brought to the minister—not to this minister's

attention; it was brought to the other minister's attention, but eventually I imagine it made its way into the files. This is a letter that was written to Mr. Dymond on a matter that was of great concern to the parents, and I will read the letter to put the matter in its correct light. It was written to Mr. Dymond, and it says:

Dear Sir:

We are writing to you on behalf of a most unfortunate and cruel incident which took place on July 9, 1969. We are listing below the transactions that transpired and ask that you investigate to the fullest the law which governs these incidents facilitating this type of action wherever it pleases the medical profession and hospitals to do so, while in other cases and parts of the province we have found that this lack of action is completely unheard of and not accepted.

On the above date our eight-year-old daughter, while playing with her brother and friends just outside her grandparents' trailer which was parked in a church camp near Paris, was taken by an 18-year-old boy at approximately 9 p.m. and molested. He was arrested almost immediately and charged by the Brantford Detachment of the OPP.

Our daughter was taken to the Paris hospital where they informed the police they would not treat her there and referred her to the Brantford General Hospital. At the Brantford General Hospital she was refused admittance because next of kin, father or mother, was not present to sign, even though her grandmother in whose custody she has been, was in attendance. We, the parents, were then asked to meet at the South Waterloo Memorial Hospital, Galt, with our own physician to have her checked there for proof of evidence of damage which may have occurred during the incident.

We complied with this request and our family physician was called, who in turn notified the gynaecologist, all of whom refused to examine her as well as the hospital, even upon the request of the OPP who were still in attendance, because it is the policy of the doctors in this area to not become involved in ever-increasing molesting cases because of the action which has usually been taken in the past in court proceedings.

At this point, the OPP called Kitchener and were told that they would do nothing should we bring her to them. The OPP

then, upon the request of the head of the department, was asked once again to bring the girl back to the Brantford General Hospital where he made further arrangements. When we arrived there, the hospital again flatly refused and would give no doctors' names or call anyone even upon request of the OPP.

This is the story, Madam Chairman, and it goes on to say they kept taking this girl from hospital to hospital to try and get a doctor to get involved in this case.

It seems that nowhere were they able to get proper medical treatment or even an examination. It was a case in which the doctors refused to get involved. I could continue.

I am not sure of the final disposition of the case, but it was brought to your attention. The letter that I received following that said:

Since this did not come directly under The Department of Health, Dr. Dymond contacted the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and the College of Physicians and Surgeons and asked them to investigate the circumstances and expected that both would contact us further in this regard.

The Ontario Hospital Services Commission informed us that their investigation revealed that although the hospital would not divulge the doctors' names to us, the hospitals in each case had contacted a doctor. The OHC also felt that it was the doctors who were at fault, since the hospitals have no authority over the doctors to force them to come on a call.

Unfortunately, we have not heard from the College of Physicians and Surgeons so do not know as to what extent they conducted their investigation and can only assume since they did not have the courtesy to contact us that they do not feel that doctors have any responsibility or obligation to assist the law in cases of this nature.

The point, Madam Chairman, is the fact that this is a couple who had what was to them a very serious problem. It could have been a very serious problem, probably, to the child. They did their best to contact the doctors. The doctors refused to come to their assistance because they were afraid of getting involved, or for some other reason.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Minister and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and I want to know what has happened. What is there to prevent

a similar situation from developing again somewhere in the province?

It seems to me that the doctors in this case were completely irresponsible in refusing to come to their assistance because there were legal implications or legal problems created all over this matter.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I think the member makes some very good points in that. As he has stated, this was directed to my predecessor and I really have no knowledge of it. I will have to look into it and try and find out what has been done and if the situation, indeed, cannot happen again. I would agree with him that it is rather regrettable that it ever did happen. But I will just have to look into it. I have no personal knowledge of the case at all.

Madam Chairman: What is the date of that letter?

Mr. Makarchuk: July 11, 1969.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You can give me the full details of the letters and I will look into it.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Gilbertson.

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): Madam Chairman, I would like to go back to the subject of dentists. As a representative from one of the northern areas, I am very interested in this particular subject.

I have a question of the minister: What is the ratio of dentists to population in Ontario? How many dentists have we in the whole of Ontario? What is the ratio?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will get it for you.

Mr. Gilbertson: How many people per dentist?

Hon. Mr. Wells: In 1967 there was one for every 2,500.

Mr. Gilbertson: There are several areas in my particular riding, for instance White River which has a population of 1,000 where they have a doctor but no dentist.

Is it possible for a dentist to be able to make a livelihood in an area where he only has 1,000 population? Does that seem feasible? Is there anything that can be done to give dental service to an area like that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would venture a very unprofessional answer that perhaps if that was all it might not be economically feasible. But then again, you are just quoting the population of White River. How far afield does that go?

Mr. Gilbertson: There is no other populated area within 50 miles either way from White River. Just White River and very little else.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well of course, Madam Chairman, the hon. member is putting his finger on one of the very real difficult problems to provide servicing in some of the more sparsely populated areas.

This, I suppose is why we have developed, for instance, the railway car dental service in northern Ontario. I think there are two on the CNR and three on the CPR so that the dentists can move from populated area to populated area and stay for a while and provide the service. There just is not enough to keep them going full time in one area.

We are looking at this whole idea of locating regional clinics which can have a dentist in them, as well as doctors and public health nurses and paramedical personnel, who can fan out and provide the services in an area. Perhaps this is the answer.

I am hopeful that we will have one of these going on a demonstration basis soon so a dentist from a clinic could visit two, three or four populated areas for certain lengths of time, perhaps in the manner judges go around and visit different towns at different times for certain lengths of time and provide the service that way, with special provisions for emergencies. If the whole thing is worked together, it could give excellent service, I think.

This is the kind of approach I think we are going to have to look at more and more rather than just getting a dentist in each area. But at the present time, of course, we have been looking at the most glaringly underserved areas that could support a dentist and getting them in there.

Mr. G. Ben (Humber): Do you not have these railway cars stopping off at different spots and looking after—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, that is right, Madam Chairman. I just said there are five of them: there are two CNR—and there are three, I think, run by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. Ben: Do they still stop at White River regardless of how low the temperature is?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Apps.

Mr. Ben: Did you say you had five?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, five cars!

Madam Chairman: I am sorry, you are not finished?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am not finished yet. Two are ours and three are operated by the Red Cross.

Mr. Ben: Are these just dental or are they mixed services—dental and medical?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, they are dental cars only providing dental service.

Mr. Ben: Is there any reason why you could not have similar cars providing medical services, or do you have them?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, we do not have any providing medical service.

Mr. Ben: Well, why do you not have a car looking after both services?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think the necessity for a medical car to provide medical services has not arisen because there are many more doctors in the north than there are dentists.

Mr. Ben: I will bet you White River still probably has need for doctors.

Mr. Gilbertson: Madam Chairman, I have another question while I am on the subject. Hornepayne is a town similar to White River, that is about 50 miles away from anywhere else. It has a population of almost 2,000. I do not believe there is a dentist in Hornepayne but, Mr. Minister, I am thinking that through this new incentive programme where you are assisting medical students and dentists, it certainly ought to be possible to get a dentist into a place like Hornepayne.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This may be a long range objective. As I understand it, Hornepayne is serviced part-time by the railway car at the present time.

Mr. Gilbertson: Yes, then—

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): It is almost as well populated as St. Joseph's Island.

Mr. Gilbertson: That is right, St. Joseph's Island has a population of around 1,200 year round. In the summer time it goes up to about 3,000.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is a good place.

Mr. Gilbertson: We are getting a bridge across, so who knows how fast that will grow, but I am sure that it will be fruitful and

multiply and replenish St. Joseph's Island. Do I understand, Mr. Minister, that there is a dental college in northwestern Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Wells: A dental college? No, no.

Mr. Gilbertson: I believe I misunderstood. I did not quite catch what you said.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are just the two dental colleges—

Mr. Gilbertson: When I say northwestern, I thought maybe at Thunder Bay.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I think I was saying western Ontario. There is the University of Western Ontario and the University of Toronto.

Mr. Gilbertson: Yes. I think that is all for now then, Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Apps.

Mr. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Madam Chairman, I would like to ask the minister what kind of liaison he has with The Department of University Affairs.

They are responsible, I take it, for setting up the dental colleges and passing the budget of the dental colleges. What liaison do you have so that you can make your views known as to the need or requirement of additional dentists?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, in regard to the answer to that question, the arrangement that we have set up—and it is working very well—is that we have established what we call the senior co-ordinating committee. The senior co-ordinating committee is composed of: the Deputy Minister of Health (Dr. Charron), the chairman of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission (Mr. Martin), the Deputy Minister of University Affairs, Ed Stewart; the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Education, Lorne Johnston. This group works with very good co-ordination and consultation to develop the plans for training dentists, doctors and paramedical personnel. They get all the requests that universities have; they work out the master plans for the universities together, to co-ordinate the educational function and the health function of all these operations.

Mr. Apps: You mentioned the fact that the University of Toronto was becoming interested or was operating a post graduate school for dentists. My question is: With the great need for the normal dentists—the ones you go to and have your teeth fixed, get a filling, have a tooth pulled if necessary, and so on—

who determines whether it is more important to graduate more ordinary dentists or whether it is more important to have post graduate courses for dentists? The latter are obviously going to either teach—I am not quite sure of that—or going to settle in the larger cities where this type of dental care is probably used more often.

In other words, I am questioning whether there should be money spent for post graduate students rather than to increase the number of ordinary students going through for dental degrees. Who makes that decision?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That decision, again, would be made by the senior co-ordinating committee with the input from the recommendations of the council of health, and people from The Department of University Affairs, and so forth. They have to look at the total picture.

It is obvious that what Mr. Apps says is quite right. We need the primary dentists first, but also there have to be the specialists to handle the problems of straightening teeth, and so forth.

Actually, the University of Toronto has probably one of the few graduate dental schools in Canada. Somewhere along the line you have to make this decision and the decisions that are coming out are that there has to be some graduate training. You cannot just leave it to undergraduate training for basic dentists. I think I can assure the hon. member that they are taking into account the very things he is talking about—the adequate provision of primary contact dentists to begin with.

Mr. Apps: Madam Chairman, this the point. Is this a direction that comes from the minister's department as being responsible for the dental care in the province, or is this decision made by the university, which says: "Well, we would like to have a good post graduate school of dentistry, we want a certain amount of money for that?" Do you approve that at all?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The member is into an area, Madam Chairman, that—

What we do is to try and suggest and encourage certain directions in the universities. But as the hon. member knows the universities have a large degree of autonomy and have directions in which they want to go. We, of course, have some pretty good stimulators in our favour because we are providing money for a lot of these programmes, especially the health sciences development programmes.

The same thing is happening in the area of physician training. There has been a great emphasis in the universities on providing more specialists than general practice doctors, but we are suggesting that 50 per cent of the doctors they turn out should be basic family physicians.

It is hard to draw the line exactly. We cannot just order them to do this under the structure. But we are suggesting and giving them the guidelines. I think that through co-operation they are going along with us on this.

Mr. Apps: Madam Chairman, I can understand that as far as doctors are concerned there is probably a greater need for specialization than there is in dentistry.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, it is just the opposite. There is a great emphasis in the schools on specialization. We are trying to get them to produce more family physicians.

Mr. Apps: I can really understand that as far as doctors are concerned. But as far as dentists are concerned I think it is obvious to everyone that there is a great shortage of dentists and the prime responsibility is for the straight, ordinary dentist. Above that, I would think, The Department of University Affairs on your behalf, should be pretty careful about the amount of money that is allocated for post graduate dentists as against the normal dentists.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): It could be, after all, if we are going to have more undergraduate schools we have to have enough postgraduate training or we will not have the people to establish more undergraduate dental schools. I think that perhaps this is one of the areas that should be looked at in order to provide the people that are necessary to develop more undergraduate schools of medicine.

Madam Chairman: Mrs. M. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): Madam Chairman, I would like to take the minister back to the remarks of the hon. member for Brantford and ask the minister if some action could be taken by his department—or even some sort of promotional material go out—to encourage members of the medical profession who are in hospitals and who see these tragic cases that so often come to the emergency department of the hospital, or to the outpatients' clinic—the cases of the battered baby and so on. Sometimes we do not hear about these until the

infant has been there, Madam Chairman, more than once—two and three times. I can realize that men in the medical profession are reluctant to take some time out of their endeavours to go to courts, and so on. I have wondered about this ever since trying to establish under The Child Welfare Act whether doctors must report these cases.

I think it is stated rather ambiguously, really. They do not feel that the law is definitely pressing down on them to make sure that these cases are reported. I think the minister would be doing a real public service to endeavour to get doctors—men and women both—who see these cases to take action. Even if there were some way that they could swear out an affidavit, Mr. Minister, and have it done in the hospital!

I think it is their reluctance to come to court that bothers them. The press publicity, and, you know, the opening up of the situation that is distasteful to them. They prescribe and take care of the patient at the time, and then never know how many times it is being done. They are taken to another hospital, too. This is the other thing, Madam Chairman, that came out in one of the most recent tragic cases, that the child had been taken to three different emergency wards by a mother where the father was, you know, killing the child. Finally, when the child is dead, then it comes out that they have been to three different emergency hospitals.

I can understand that this would be a hard thing to keep track of. But on the other hand, if the doctors had some easier way to draw attention to the problems and swear out an affidavit saying, "I believe the child was injured in a fashion other than was reported to me;" and perhaps leave the doctor free from thereon in.

I wonder if the Minister has gone into this in any sort of depth because of the numbers of cases that there are now?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I have not gone into it in the detail that the honourable member suggested, but I would be willing to—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am sure you would. I think—

Hon. Mr. Wells: —look into this and talk over with the college whether there is any way that this could be handled so that the doctor could take the necessary action without knowing that he was going to be subject, perhaps, to long court appearances and so forth.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would the minister consult also with the Attorney General (Mr. Wishart)?

Mr. J. A. Belanger in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I would be happy to. But I know what happens. Some of my legal friends start getting into these things and they then, you know they sort of lay roadblocks in our way on all these simplified procedures, because I suppose anyone that is taking any particular action feels that if they want a doctor as a witness in court they want him and that is it.

Of course there are legal procedures to force him to come, if need be. But I can see what the hon. member is getting at. I am sure it is an obstacle sometimes, to doctors and to a lot of people, becoming involved with things that may concern court actions later.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Either it has to be done in that fashion—which might be the preferable way for the government to try to do it—or else it has to be just laid down very clearly that a fine will be imposed for not reporting such things that are treated at a public hospital.

It has got to be dealt with either very firmly or else dealt with in a way that tries to accommodate the medical profession, because it seems to me that they are escaping right now, even with the changing of the wording in the Act they are still escaping.

I do think that the minister is in a unique position to be able to do something about this serious problem and feel that it is really a personal achievement. The government can also control the courts you know, or make a court for this purpose, even in a hospital to accommodate the doctor, or do anything to put an end to this unbelievable, wicked practise that is going on and not being brought out in public. But a lawyer is faced with having to go through the procedure that is brought to him. As you said, your legal friends do not like it because they want the man there. But I doubt if any actual lawyers, other than the duty counsel in the courtroom, would be concerned in this particular type of prosecution. Really, so often these people who are doing these wicked things to children are completely beat by the system, and they do not have lawyers. They are most often people that are emotionally disturbed and in poverty situations themselves.

I do think that the terrible thing is that sometimes they could be prevented if they were reported the first time, Mr. Chairman.

They are just not getting reported ever. And if they were reported the first time then some investigation might ensue and we might just save some of the battered babies that we know we are getting. Over the year there are quite a number.

The second thing I would like to ask the minister about is could you elaborate briefly on the type of dental care package that The Department of Social and Family Services uses in order to provide dental care.

If I am not mistaken, a year ago it was a dollar a month per child that was paid for a premium. I would like to know how much is paid and how?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is this the dental care that the Social and Family Services provides under their family benefits program?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Yes, they have what amounts, I believe Mr. Chairman, to a dental health care scheme. Is it not a premium where they pay a dollar per month per child?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am afraid I couldn't give you the details on that.

I am wondering if perhaps my colleague, the Minister of Social and Family Services (Mr. Yaremko) who follows me with his estimates could perhaps give you that in a little more detail and explain to you exactly what the rationale behind it is.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would the minister take a look at that scheme and how it is working and see if it is not a profitable type of purchase, whether it could be introduced into the province of Ontario as a dental care scheme?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will take a look at anything.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It seems to be, at that rate, a reasonable priced scheme.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are some other dental schemes of course, beginning to emerge, as I am sure the hon. member is aware. Prepayment coverage for dental care has not been nearly as popular or nearly as prevalent as prepayment of medical bills. In fact, there still are not any really large-scale plans such as have been operating in the province since 1937 for medical care.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, that is why I was so interested in this particular item in the estimates of Social and Family Services last year, because it emerged as actually a dental health care plan for a limited numbers of people.

But I thought, Mr. Chairman, that it might be well worth looking at because the minister quoted to me, at that time, I believe a dollar a month per child, which is pretty low figure.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will take a look at it, certainly, along with others.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. R. S. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have a couple of questions to go back on things that were discussed before.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, just before you go back, could I just state in answer to the hon. member for Kingston and the Islands, that the University of Toronto last year they graduated 131 undergraduate dentists and 25 people in the graduate school. Twenty-five people took courses there. Their goal, after 1975, is still in keeping with this ratio of priorities—187 undergraduates and 40 graduates.

I am not sure exactly, but it is probably the largest, if not the only graduate school in Canada for dentists, so that it is a fairly low figure. You have to keep this in balance, because a lot of those graduates will perhaps become teachers. Certainly if you want to develop another dental facility at some time, it will be very beneficial to have some of these people trained.

Mr. Apps: What type of courses do they take in their post graduate schools?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Dr. Feasby can give you the technical names. There is no use me trying to struggle with them. Dr. Feasby.

Dr. R. E. Feasby (Senior Consultant, Public Health Services Branch, Dentistry): There is specialty training in oral surgery, orthodontia, periodontia and public health. These are the four main specialty trainings.

Mr. Apps: Do most of these graduates go back into teaching? I guess the public health ones would not. How many would go back into teaching?

Dr. Feasby: In the teaching area? The University of Toronto employs, at the faculty here, approximately 80 teachers full and part-time. Some of those are specialists.

Mr. Chairman: Did Mr. Ben want to follow up?

Mr. Ben: Mr. Smith has a question following on the answer that the Minister just gave to Mr. Apps so perhaps we had better let him pursue that and then I will pursue questions that have been asked by us.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. R. S. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: One of my questions is on that subject. Has the department done a study on the establishment of new medical schools as well as schools of dentistry in the province? And is the basic reason we have not moved forward to the further development that we really need because we do not have the money or because we do not have the people?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Now the member is talking, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In two areas.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are talking about medical schools now?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Both medical and dental.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think perhaps the hon. member has got the question turned around, because we have been moving forward in both the medical school programme and in the dental school field. We are at the point where decisions have to be made on extensions in these programmes. Those decisions have not been made, and neither money nor personnel are holding them up. What is holding them up is factual information on which to base those decisions. Are those schools needed or not? That is what has to be decided now.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Are you indicating to us that there may not be a need for new undergraduate medical schools in this province and that the needs of the province are being filled in regards to providing physicians to service the public?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The position is that we have five schools now. Included in that number is one which has just come on the line.

Mr. R. S. Smith: McMaster?

Hon. Mr. Wells: McMaster. And it has also included a very large extension at the University of Toronto so that they will be moving up to graduate 250. So that the programme as outlined—and this goes way back to 1964 when the programme was announced—was to increase the output of doctors so that it would reach about 550 graduates by 1975. Now we are on line with that programme. Everything is moving ahead on that programme.

The Council of Health recommended that a sixth health sciences centre be developed—a medical school—and other bodies have

recommended this. It would come into play and start graduating in the latter half of the 1970s, between 1975 and 1980. That is still basically the plan under which we are operating.

But right now there are questions being posed as to whether or not this really is a viable thing to do. That is the sort of position that we are in, to decide whether we really need another medical school that quickly, or whether we should not be putting our emphasis on different rearrangement or special areas of practice. This is what I was talking about earlier: greater use of physician's assistants so that we can get better utilization out of the graduate doctors who are coming into the system.

Now this is an argument and a discussion which we probably will not solve here. I mean I get it every time I go into an academic group to talk about these things. There are those who feel that you should nail down where you are going to put the medical school and go right ahead and build it. There are others who say: "No. You should be looking at this other approach and see, maybe you will not need one as soon." The medical school at McMaster is costing \$70 million. That is a lot of money.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes. Well this is part of the question. In other words, you are saying that at the present time the supply of funds and staff is secondary to the decision of whether we need it or not. Is that what you are indicating?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes. Yes, actually we must in our long range plans keep on course with the programme, and we have provision in the Health Resources Development Plan for funds for another medical school. If this is necessary, this will go ahead.

I am just saying that we are taking a little pause rather than rushing right ahead with it right now while we try and reconcile all these various viewpoints that are coming up from various people in the community and in the professions and in the health system and everything else.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well I—

Hon. Mr. Wells: But basically, our plan is to move ahead with the sixth health science centre.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And would it be a part of the plan to establish that health science centre in an area of the province that requires more services so that there would

be an emphasis in that area for people to stay in that area?

As you know, many practitioners, particularly in the specialty field, want to be near a centre such as you have described. I feel that the only way you are going to get that type of people, or a big help in getting that type of person into the northern part of the province, is to establish the medical science centre in that area, because specialty people tend to be near that type of a centre and to be associated with it. Is this being considered?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, Mr. Chairman, all these things will be looked at when it comes time to make a decision as to where to put that facility. But it has to be remembered that you have to have a certain population and a certain number of hospitals that can provide teaching beds. A lot of things have to be—

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am not saying that you put it in a—

Hon. Mr. Wells: —present to have a viable health science centre. You can not just sort of put it anywhere.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am not saying you should out it in Hornepayne, you know I am not—

Hon. Mr. Wells: What are you suggesting, North Bay?

Mr. R. S. Smith: No. Obviously there is only one place it would have to go. I hesitate to mention it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Could I ask the minister what do the OMA and the Council of Health say about where this should be located?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Council of Health has for as I can recall, has not made any suggestions as to actual location.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How about the OMA?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Council of Health suggested guidelines on what you have to have in the place where it will be located.

The Council of Health as I have said, is an on-going committee and they will be making their recommendations to us I would imagine, in due course.

The Ontario Medical Association, as I recall, have not formally put forward to me a suggestion. I only know what I read in the magazines. I have heard Sudbury, Thunder Bay and Kitchener-Waterloo mentioned. The

OMA has quite a fight going on within their committees, I think, to try and—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Did their straw vote not support it going into the north country, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not know. I heard that this was so, but Kitchener-Waterloo apparently put up quite a battle. They have not presented a formal recommendation to me as to where they would like it. But they have a committee set up that is looking at this. But you realize that they are again only one body that would recommend on this. There are a lot of other bodies which should have just as much say in this.

Mr. Makarchuk: On this same point, Mr. Chairman. I am wondering if the minister at any time has looked into the way the students are selected by the various colleges or by the various universities that have medical schools? It seems to me that there is some kind of a class structure coming into this thing. I would like to see an analysis of the backgrounds of the students that are going to the medical schools.

The other point is that one of the requirements, I think, it that the student has to provide three letters of recommendation from various doctors when he makes his application to a medical school. If you take a student who lives in one of the northern areas of Ontario, the chances are that there is only maybe one doctor around or possibly two. He certainly could not get any number of doctors.

I just wondered if this is in a sense an unfair advantage to students who are related to doctors, who have parents who are doctors or who know doctors and therefore their chances of getting into medical school are a lot better than students coming out of northern Ontario? Consequently, you have a situation where they will probably settle in areas where there could be a surplus of doctors. Has the department at any time done a study to find out the background of the students—the medical students? Are they representative of the population in general or are they representative of a certain profession, a certain income group and so on?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Some studies have been done. I do not have any I can quote you now. I will take a look and see. I understand the deans of the medical schools have been doing some work in this regard in the last year or so too.

Mr. Ben: A study just came out. It was reported in *The Globe and Mail* this morning.

Mr. Markarchuk: That is universities in general.

Mr. Ben: The same thing applies to medical schools.

Mr. Ferrier: Could you also look at the question of women or girls going into medical school and whether they are actively being discriminated against?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, we will take a look at that. I will see if we have got any studies on that—on two questions—the background of the people admitted and the status of women.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, could the minister determine how many women are—

Mr. Ben: Getting back to this question. We allowed Mr. R. S. Smith to ask one question and we have gone off in another direction completely. I think Mrs. M. Renwick should be interested in this. I am rather disturbed by her statement. I am not being critical, I am just disturbed by it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It is the minister you are supposed to be criticizing.

Mr. Ben: No, no. I am saying I am not critical. I am just disturbed. Being in the legal profession, I read the court columns and I have noted the absence of reports of battered babies. If you do see a report, it is not in the court columns but appears as a special item.

Now this could mean a number of things. It could mean that there are either very few cases or it could mean that there are so many cases, they are becoming as common as common drunk cases and they do not report them. It could mean that there could be many cases of battered babies but people are not reporting them to the authorities. Or it could mean that there are many cases of battered babies and they are being reported to the authorities but no charges are laid. So it gives rise to a lot of questions.

For example, if there are many occurrences and they are being reported to the authorities:

- a) who does the reporting?
- b) why are charges not laid as a result of these occurrences?
- c) who should have the responsibility to lay these charges? Should it be the doctor in the emergency ward, or the receiving people, the people who receive an emergency patient?

Not only is there provision in The Child Welfare Act to report these things, but it is a statutory obligation of a doctor, I believe—Mr. Shulman can correct me—to report any offense that comes to his knowledge. He is just like any other citizen. I do not think that he receives any particular protection or can evade any responsibility for not reporting criminal offenses.

But that does not mean in every instance that a doctor can determine whether or not in fact it was a battered baby. Usually it is reported that the baby fell down the stairs or fell against the hot stove.

It may be, Mr. Chairman, through you to the minister, that what we should compel doctors to report is any serious injury to an infant so that the injury can be investigated. Otherwise I would feel that in most circumstances a doctor will be inclined to accept that a baby fell down the stairs if the injuries which are evident on that child are consistent with the baby having fallen down the stairs. And the injuries resulting from falling down the stairs could also be consistent with the child being beaten.

How is the doctor going to distinguish this? Surely, you cannot put the onus on him to try to make a decision and to say that these people did this or did that. The only solution is that he sends a report to the authorities and says: "Here is a child that had exceptional injuries."

Well Mr. Shulman, this point was raised by your own member.

Mr. Shulman: There are not enough police in the whole country to investigate every serious child injury.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Of course not.

Mr. Ben: Serious child injury, I imagine, is a nail going through a foot or dislocating an arm. But in most cases it is evident how these things happen.

Mr. Shulman: There are hundreds every day in Toronto alone.

Mr. Ben: We are talking about battered babies.

Mr. Shulman: No we are not. You are saying report every serious injury.

Mr. Ben: Every serious injury where the injuries would be consistent with the child having been beaten, as they would be consistent with the circumstances indicated by the person who brought the child in.

The doctor says, "Throw up your hands then, and give up!"

Now are there that many children who are so injured in the city of Toronto daily where the injuries could have resulted from the children being beaten that we do not have sufficient police to investigate these cases? If so, it is a most deplorable state of affairs!

What I was leading up to is this. The social and family services people report monthly on the number of people receiving welfare assistance. They report whether they are employable or unemployable and their categories, whether they are single or married and so on. The city council used to supply the members of council with these reports monthly—that is the city of Toronto council of welfare, it was its responsibility. The police department keeps a daily occurrence sheet which they summarize monthly.

Now what good is it getting these reports? I have not heard of these things, unless somebody is intimating the hon. member sitting next to me is fabricating these things and there are not these occurrences. I have not heard of them. If there are so many of these occurrences of battered children or seriously injured children as the doctor indicates, I want to know about it.

(Mrs. A. Pritchard in the chair.)

Mr. Shulman: I did not say that.

Mr. Ben: I want to know about it. I do not want to know about it two or three years later. Reading it in the Canada Year Book as a beating statistic, is rather late to correct something that has happened three years back.

It might be a good idea that we as legislators, receive monthly occurrence reports. To show for example, how many cases of gonorrhea are reported in the previous month. How many of syphilis, how many of German measles, how many of other communicable diseases, how many of battered children. We could know from month to month what was happening in our society and we would be able to take action quickly, not two or three years later.

I think it has been pointed out, Madam Chairman, that there is about a two year lead time under normal circumstances before it is decided to have legislation and before the necessary investigations are completed and it is introduced in the House and carried through.

That is a pretty long time. As I say, if everybody wants to discount as a lot of hog-

wash, what Mrs. M. Renwick said, that is one thing. But if there is even the slightest truth in what she says, then we ought to do something about it. We ought to have up-to-date records. We ought to investigate to find out if these occurrences do happen and how we are going to avoid them, how we are going to punish the people responsible?

Something has to be done besides just sitting here and saying: "We have so many children seriously injured under circumstances which would lead one to suspect that perhaps the child was beaten that we do not have sufficient police to investigate them properly."

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, in answer to that, I think I would say that certainly every doctor has a responsibility to report those cases which he thinks fall into the category that are legally reportable. That is not every serious injury, but those that he thinks are in the category of a legitimate battered baby incident. He has a responsibility to report it.

As the hon. member for Scarborough Centre and I were discussing earlier, perhaps there are certain impediments to this process now. That is what we are going to take a look at. From our point of view we will take a look at that. Now if it has got to do with the method of reporting and procedures, I think you will have to discuss that with my colleague the Minister of Social and Family Services when he is here with his estimates, because it is his legislation that calls for this reporting.

Mr. Ben: Is a doctor exempt from libel or slander if he does report?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is he protected from libel or slander if he does report?

Mr. Ben: Well sure. For example, could it be that the doctor fears that if he reports what he thinks is a case of the battered baby syndrome, that it will transpire that it is not and the parents of the child could then sue the doctor? Is the doctor protected?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am informed that he is not.

Mr. Shulman: Sure he is.

Mr. Ben: There you are. The minister says no, and Mr. Shulman says that he is protected.

Mr. Shulman: We brought that into legislation last year—that is on accidents. The Attorney General—

Hon. Mr. Wells: He is protected then?

Mr. Shulman: That was one of Dr. Cotnam's efforts.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well then that is—

Mr. Ben: If the minister thinks not, maybe the doctors ought to know just where they do stand, it might help them.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will make sure of the exact situation. I think that it will remove one of the impediments, because that could be a very valid reason for hesitancy, if the doctor is not protected.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: Yes Madam Chairman. There are a couple of items that I want to deal with on the question of a new medical school. One of the recommendations in the Ontario Council of Health report, page 33, says, "We do not judge it to be to our own advantage to be dependant upon other countries and other provinces for 49 per cent of our new medical registrants."

Now I think a very strong case can be made that we should build another medical school here in our province for educational opportunities for our own young people, so that we do not have to depend so largely on doctors from other jurisdictions coming in to fill our needs.

Part of the problem can be resolved, as the minister has suggested, by other forms of medical practice—by moving into community clinics and group practices and this kind of thing. But when we are so dependant on outside doctors to fill our needs, I think that it is an obligation at this point to spend that \$70 million, if it is necessary, and to build another medical school and provide training for our own young people so that they might practise in this province.

I think that is it something that is owed to the young people and to the people of this province. And, of course, I think that the northern part of the province has a prior claim on any medical school that is to be built. Perhaps the minister would comment on that.

The other question I wanted to bring before the minister was another recommendation from the Ontario Council of Health on the question of moving into dental care, dental service, for people on social assistance, and also the provision of dental services free for the school children of this province. I think it is a matter of record that those people of the lower income groups have not been seeking dental care because they just cannot afford it. There would be a far greater

demand for dental care if people had the wherewithal to get it, but a lot of people just let it go. This becomes one of the things they can do without and many people only go to a dentist when they are driven there by pain.

Of course, if we were to fulfill the needs of all of our people who need dental care we would probably have to triple the number of dentists we have. But I wonder what the department has done, or is going to do, with these two recommendations that people on social assistance have some form of dental care.

Now for instance, if a person is on social assistance and they need dentures—something that is very vital and important—they have to go to their local welfare office and it depends on the policy they have. If they want to spend 50 per cent, if their budget allows it, and get the other 50 per cent from the province they might authorize it. On the other hand, if they decide they are cutting back and are not going to provide this kind of service, they just let it go.

I think there is a terrific need for this kind of service, especially for people on social assistance, because they are the lower income groups; and also for school children.

I hope that we move very quickly into a scheme of publicly financed dental care, at least on these two recommendations. Is the minister going to do anything about them in the immediate future, or what are his plans in this direction?

Hon. Mr. Wells: In answer to the first question, Madam Chairman, concerning dental care. The recommendation about social assistance recipients is one which we will be discussing with The Department of Social and Family Services. All these recommendations are in the process of having action taken on them to find out what can be done, and that will be discussed with them. I cannot tell you anything more about that.

Of course, I agree with you completely that we need to do something of a preventive nature, I think, in the whole dental field. The obsession with treatment is only sort of biting at the problem. What we really need to do is to take effective action to try and cut down the incidence of dental cavities. This is one of the big things.

An hon. member: Fluorides or something like that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: If I had my way I would say that we should fluoridate all waters. We, as a department, recommend this. We have

local option legislation in this province and I guess that is the wish to the people of this province. That is all right, but from a health point of view we would suggest fluoridation of the water.

We have a children's preventive dental care programme. We have been experimenting here. We have developed one called "Murphy the Molar," which is a programme with symbols and a bit of hoopla that catches the children's attention and emphasizes various things like brushing your teeth, keeping away from sweets—five good basic dental hygiene steps. You have got to just keep hammering away at young people with these preventive procedures. If you do it will make a large inroad in the troubles they may have in the future.

Mr. Ferrier: What about cavities that do develop? There is no getting away from that.

I gather that while they recommend that children's teeth be given this fluoride treatment every so often by a dental hygienist, or somebody along this line—that it is part of the preventative care—the council also recommends that services be provided by the public nurse for school children who do develop cavities or other kinds of dental problems. I may be wrong, but this is the way that I read it. Are you considering that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are studying the whole area of children's dental care. We have areas of public health service in the province where we are now providing this service as a non-shareable arrangement. In other words, they are not only identifying the dental problems, but they are actually doing the treatment. That is as far as I can tell you anything about this matter at the present time.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have one question on that subject and then I wish to go back to another one.

I was waiting to ask this question in regard to fluoridation. Can we expect that the government will move to mandatory fluoridation of municipal drinking water?

You talk about local option. You know, we have had that in liquor for 100 years, and you still have it. If we are going to wait another 100 years for the fluoridation of our drinking water I think perhaps the government should take a second look. I think that the government should move right now.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That would be government policy, which I cannot really discuss.

I have indicated personally that we recommend this to everyone. We think that it is an effective programme and we recommend it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: If the government believes it, why does it not take the next step? You know, you people are always waiting to take that next step.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Our party is not divided on this issue; some others are.

We have 73 per cent of the municipal water supplies fluoridated now. We still have "dry" areas after 100 years too, you know.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What has been the experience in Brantford?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The experience in Brantford? They have just celebrated their 25th anniversary, I think. Have they any detailed studies on that? A reduction by two thirds.

Mr. Apps: Has there been any harmful effect on the people who have been drinking that water?

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): There certainly have. Where they had good oral hygiene before, they now have poor oral hygiene—gingivitis leading on to pyorrhea, and so on.

Madam Chairman: Most profound!

Mr. R. S. Smith: While we wait for the next step, I will ask another question.

In regard to the clinics, the minister said he had a pilot project that was starting; where is this pilot project going to be established?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have not got the definite location yet. We are still working with local areas to get some areas that will take this on as a pilot project in the north.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am sure you could find quite a few, but will this lead to capital grants for the establishment of such clinics in certain areas of the province? Will this be part of the programme?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There could be. Under the pilot project arrangement, provision that could be made for capital grants for the clinics and so forth.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But after the pilot projects; that is if it works out well, which I think it would?

Hon. Mr. Wells: You mean rather than a specific area itself financing the facilities?

Madam Chairman, this would have to be considered once we see the results of the pilot project.

I can see that the problem is that if you have a community clinic, and it is located in one area to cover a great geographic section, you cannot really expect that one geographic area to put up the complete cost for a facility that is going to cover a larger area. It may be a hard procedure to share it, unless there is a regional area that could assume the cost.

These arrangements will have to be worked out, but as far as a pilot project is concerned, if we can get a pilot project designed, it may be possible to make special arrangements.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Obviously in a pilot project you are going to have to accept a goodly portion of the cost, because an area is not going to go into this on a pilot project basis.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right. There are some interesting ways. We are working on different methods. For instance, now we are working with various people to try to get arrangements whereby even municipalities in these under-served areas which have to build a facility for a doctor coming in and do not have the money, can arrange to do it. We have not had any grants or loans that we could make available to them. I hope that we can work some arrangement out for loans. The Municipal Act has got to be amended, and I hope that we can do that so that municipalities could rent these facilities to doctors. These things are presently being straightened out.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Does anyone else wish to speak on the same question? Mrs. M. Renwick, do you have one on the same point?

Mrs. M. Renwick: I have one on the same point and I would also like to be listed, Madam Chairman, for another point.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Just one short question. There is no money in this year's estimates for that pilot project?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, not in this vote, but in the—

Mr. R. S. Smith: In the estimates?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, the health resources development plan has a component for money for that pilot project—indeed, we have a series of pilot projects, of a little different nature, that are going ahead.

Madam Chairman: Now, Mrs. M. Renwick, on this point?

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would like to take the minister back to when his predecessor was meeting with the borough health committees with regard to making the one unit in Metropolitan Toronto, or the two units—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Can I just interrupt?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Has that been settled?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Although I am happy to discuss this, I point out we have ranged over vote 701 and now into 702 and into the health resources—

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, I am back on dentistry, Madam Chairman, is that not the subject we are talking about, a public clinic for dentistry, a pilot project?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think really they were in another vote, too, but anyway—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, I do not think—the minister was at that meeting, was he not?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Which meeting?

Mrs. M. Renwick: The meeting with the health committee from Scarborough, with the Minister of Health at that time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: One of the strong points, Madam Chairman, that the then mayor, now Metro Chairman, Ab Campbell, raised with the committee, was that he did not want to see the borough of Scarborough have to go into the high priced dental programme that the borough of North York was already in and was able to afford.

I understand that this problem has not been settled and we will discuss it under vote 702, the problem of the one health unit, but would it be not sensible for The Department of Health to consider whether this might kill one of the evils that they are facing with the borough of Scarborough not wanting one health unit, if the government were able to establish within that geographic region—which seems like a very good one to study because of the size of it and so on—their pilot project for dentistry?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, as I said, we are looking at this. There are seven of these health units in the province now that provide not only a preventive programme but a treatment programme but not

as a shareable item at the present time. This is part of the study that we are doing in regard to—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Can the minister see the advantage of considering it for the borough of Scarborough, outside of its obvious advantages—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I can see the advantage of considering anything for the borough of Scarborough.

Mrs. M. Renwick: In light of the fact that they are really more afraid of the high cost dental programme that they will get into in an amalgamation with boroughs such as North York—and I think at that time the Minister of Health was suggesting they amalgamate for a second unit with the borough of Etobicoke, which geographically was not a natural liaison for them—therefore they may be in a position where they have to go with North York and East York even, Madam Chairman, if there are two health units instead of one in Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that perhaps the reasoning behind that argument was not completely sound. If I can remember, it would not be detrimental to the borough of Scarborough anyway, because it is not a shareable item. North York having the dental treatment programme is not a shareable item, so that if it was all one they would share the items. Then, if North York wanted to continue that programme, they would have to do it under a local arrangement.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The dental care in North York is not a shareable item?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not a shareable item as far as our present legislation is concerned. The new board would have had to exclude it from the shareable cost, and I do not think they would have then been able—

Mrs. M. Renwick: It would not have been something that the borough of Scarborough would have had to meet?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is an academic question, but I would doubt that the board would have then tried to distribute the cost of a programme in North York to all the other boroughs.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is there no way that dentistry can be worked into being a shareable item in the proposed one health unit?

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I say, the preventive programme is; as far as the treatment pro-

gramme is concerned that is, what we now have under study. We were looking at the experience in the seven units to see whether this is the kind of programme that should be expanded, or whether it should be expanded in some different way.

Mrs. M. Renwick: When will the decision be made?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, it is difficult to know exactly. We try to do all these things as quickly as possible, but time moves on very fast, and we have to sort the money out too.

Mr. Makarchuk: Madam Chairman—

Madam Chairman: Mr. W. Newman is next on my list. Do you wish to speak on the same subject? Do you have a different topic?

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): I want to speak on that subject.

Madam Chairman: Then, Mr. Carruthers.

Mr. Carruthers: Preventive dental care?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. Carruthers: I am wondering if any study or research has been done on enamel fissure eradication as a preventive measure. This was brought to my attention by Dr. Blair, who is the son of a former Minister of Health for this province. He practised this for some time, and I understand that it has been proved to be very effective when the fissure which would retain food particles is eradicated, and prevents a great deal of dental—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I would have to ask Dr. Feasby, our consultant in dentistry, to comment on that.

Dr. Feasby: Madam Chairman, this is a method that has been experimented with, it is not a fully accepted method. It has been at the experimental stage only as far as I know.

Mr. Carruthers: What are the chief faults with it? Has it proved to be effective?

Dr. Feasby: I think the simplest way to explain it is you remove a portion of the covering of the tooth, which is really the protective covering, the enamel. You gain in one way, perhaps, by removing the defect or fissure, but you lose the protection that was built in, on the surface beside it. I would say that it has been experimented with, but it is not a widely accepted method.

Mr. Carruthers: It is discouraged, is it?

Dr. Feasby: It is not acceptable, I would say that.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Makarchuk.

Mr. Makarchuk: Madam Chairman, just getting back to the fact that the minister says that certain pilot projects are going to be implemented to find out something about dental care or what we should do. Should not the minister, instead of in the future saying, "We have only gone this far," should the minister not be looking at the whole field of health, not just dental health? And looking at it in terms of co-ordinating the services, consolidating the services, applying dental health as well as medical and so on, tying them into community clinics? These are the kinds of studies that you should be carrying out at the moment.

It seems to me that there is a considerable amount of evidence available right now about the effectiveness of community clinics somehow I think if anything the studies that the department should be carrying out are to find out how they can fit in the dental care programme with the community clinics. And how you can go about creating more clinics in the various communities and provide a better care that way, as well as a cheaper care, at less cost to the taxpayer. These are the kind of projects or programmes you should be involved with right now.

It seems to me that what you are doing is you are wandering all over the waterfront. We bring up dental health, and gosh, you say, we have got to look into that. Some will come in with ear problems and we will set up a pilot project on ears, and another project on eyes, and so on. You are not really attacking the whole thing the way it should be attacked.

If we have a health problem in the country, and there is a problem of teeth, it is also associated with the housing problem. You will find it associated with an income problem. You will find it is associated with social problems. These are, shall we say, the major culprits or the major contributors to some of these problems, and this is the approach that you should be taking.

And, perhaps, if you are interested in bringing up or increasing or improving the dental health of the children in the city of Toronto, you could start looking at the housing, the nourishment, the nutrition that are received by the children, particularly in the inner core of the city. These are the studies that your department should have going on

right now instead of setting up little islands of research that really do not contribute, I do not think, in any useful way to the total health care of the province. This is what we are interested in, and I do not think you are doing anything really very effective about it right now.

There is a study, I understand, going on in the area of development on the effect of community clinics. But surely this should be expanded; you should be studying how more community clinics should be developed or could be developed; how you are going to get doctors to go into these community clinics; how you are going to pay for them; how are you going to pay the doctors; whether they are prepared to go on salary and so on.

In other words, it has to be a comprehensive co-ordinated study, not just little pilot projects; because in your little pilot projects you are not going to solve the problem of health in the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I would just like to say that the hon. member is quite right. And, of course, what he has said is exactly what we are doing; but in any discussion we have to isolate certain specific little areas which we are talking about.

Our approach is a total approach. If you read the ten volumes of the Council of Health they do exactly what the hon. member has said; they look at the whole area of health care and health care delivery in this province and they suggest approaches that integrate to provide a total health system. This is exactly what we are working towards.

If the hon. member gets into it in detail as I have gone into it, he will see that it cannot be done overnight. The main thing is to get the guidelines and the benchmarks and then work towards these. That is precisely what we are doing in this province. They are coming out of these reports and our on-going committee on health, and we are now working towards them.

Mr. Apps: Madam Chairman, when you look at some of the other provinces and the messes they are getting into, I think we have done a pretty good job here in this connection.

Mr. J. L. Brown (Beaches-Woodbine): I would like to go back to these—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Ferrier is next.

Mr. Ferrier: Oh, I would defer to my colleague.

Madam Chairman: Well, Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, I wish to speak briefly on the—

Madam Chairman: Same subject, dentistry?

Mr. Burr: No, not the dental.

Madam Chairman: Then it is Mr. W. Newman. Or do you have a question on this subject?

Mr. Brown: I was trying to get to the point just raised by the minister that if there is this comprehensive overall approach to the health problems of the province, then there must also be some kind of an integrated timetable. And in reading the reports, I do not get a sense of a timetable. In looking at the budget material, I do not get a sense of the timetable.

I wonder if you can back up these fine recommendations with some kind of a timetable. What are talking about now in terms of an integrated health approach?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, this hon. member again, is quite right. We have to have a timetable and I cannot give him a timetable now. That is the next step that has got to come.

An hon. member: Who sets that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Council of Health has been asked to take the basic reports of the Committee on the Healing Arts. As you know they have a voluminous report and are working on that now. They have had a subcommittee of the Council of Health, a committee headed by Father Guindon of the University of Ottawa and made up of four members who have gone over that, and by December 1—and I always like to add a month, I have said by the first of the year—they are to bring to me a total package with comments on the various recommendations, where we should be moving and what we should be doing. From that, the total Council of Health will be bringing forward some kind of a guideline and a timetabling process for what we should be doing to get some of these things together that we are talking about.

It involves a lot of different things. It involves not only the insurance programme but our education procedures, our rewriting of the various Acts that govern the professions. All these things have got to be brought into line and we have got to timetable them. And I hope by the first of the new year we can have that timetable for you. We have part of the basic thing done but then we will have the timetable.

Now I know it seems like a long process, but when I go and listen to some of these other people—who is that professor at the school of hygiene who tells me that there is no country in the world that has a total health plan, except maybe France, and I cannot quite figure out why he singled out France? Is that Professor Ruderman, is it? Yes. So we are not alone and we are trying to work towards something that will be useful.

Madam Chairman: Anyone else on that point? Mr. W. Newman.

Mr. W. Newman: Madam Chairman, a question through you to the minister, regarding a certain medication which I do not believe is Ontario-approved, maybe the minister can inform me whether L-Dopa has been approved by Ontario? I understand it has been approved by the federal people.

The reason I ask is that those who have Parkinson's disease find it necessary to take these drugs. They were made available in an Ontario hospital—one of the hospitals, not our psychiatric hospitals—for about \$5.70 for 100 capsules or 100 pills, and now the cheapest that these people can get them is \$22.50 per 100 and they have to take 18 a day. These costs are almost prohibitive.

They are made in the United States and supplied by a United States supplier, and as I understand there is only one supplier. Perhaps you could give me a little information on where Ontario stands on this particular drug at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well as I understand it L-Dopa has now been approved for sale by the Food and Drug Directorate in this country and it is available commercially from the firm that produces it. If we have it in our institutions, of course, it would be bought on our tendering system, but I would gather it is not—is it a competitive product? it is noncompetitive, there is only one manufacturer.

Mr. W. Newman: What can we do for these people who have this disease and find there is only one supplier and there is such a tremendous variance in price of the drug?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, we will have to—

Mr. W. Newman: What I am trying to say, Mr. Minister, is it is very difficult for those people of modest means who have Parkinson's disease to cope with the price of these drugs. When they could buy them,

they bought them at the Mount Sinai Hospital, as a matter of fact for \$5.70 per 100.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I cannot give you the answer now, but we will certainly look into it and see if there is something that can be done. You see, this is one of those areas where even a programme like our Parcost programme does not affect, because there is one manufacturer who has the drug and there is one person who is licensed to manufacture and sell that drug in this country. And unfortunately there are, you know, a lot of chronic diseases that have this situation where there is one drug that can be used and it is available from only one source. But I suppose on the plus or fortunate side we are fortunate even that we have the drug, because if we did not have it, this method of treatment would not be available. But it is a very tough question and it is a very urgent one for the people that you are talking about. We will take a look at it and see if there is something that we can do.

Mr. Reilly: Do I understand that what the hon. member is suggesting is that in aid of the Parkinson disease there is a tablet that is going to cost \$22.50 per 100 and that there is no substitute for that; there is only the one? Is that what I understand you to say?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is it.

Mr. Reilly: No substitute?

Mr. R. S. Smith: There are many drugs; many of them are listed in the Parcost programme.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is one particular one, yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But to get back to our previous argument, I think that that drug might cost \$7.80 if the price to the pharmacist was the same as the price to the hospital.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is a point well made and that is the part we will have to look at.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Madam Chairman, on the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, I wish to speak very briefly on Project 70, a copy of which members have received, I think. This discusses the rehabilitation of those, particularly teenagers, who have abused or become addicted to drugs, especially the hallucinogenic drugs. One of the recommendations in Project 70 is that the government should support local groups which un-

dertake this work, rather than initiate the rehabilitation on its own.

In Windsor we have just such a project going on. It is called Crossroads. It is a drop-in centre. Crossroads Farms is the other half of the project. At the farm, approximately 30 young people, ex-drug users, are finding purpose in life, or a purpose for life. They are finding satisfying companionships, opportunities to be creative, opportunities to appreciate and be appreciated, and opportunities to respect others and be respected.

Many young people have already returned to their families from Crossroads Farms. They have been reconciled with their families, with whom communication previously had broken down. The Crossroads Farms usually bring together the parents and the children in some form of dialogue and confrontation. It makes them confront the countless ill-defined and perhaps unsuspected problems that they have had over many months or even years.

In many cases they have gradually come to a realization of their needs for one another. The children have realized perhaps at long last that their parents do care about them, and the parents have come to realize, again perhaps at long last, that the children have various needs that they have not fulfilled—that their children have a need for appreciation and respect, responsibility and affection.

The cost of a rehabilitation project of this nature are large and we are fortunate in having a board of distinguished citizens in Windsor representing various disciplines. We have a director of great experience and great understanding whose only fault is that he is being starved for funds.

This is exactly the kind of rehabilitation programme that the authors of Project 70 seem to have had in mind. I will read just a couple of paragraphs, Madam Chairman. On page 60 it says:

Our present frontline preventive services are far from adequate to cope with the present needs of Toronto's youth population, and of course that would apply to any other city in Ontario. Because of this inadequacy, there is an increasingly greater need to expand the crisis-intervention, emergency, and intensive treatment services for youth. In order to reverse this very undesirable trend, additional funding and a completely new approach to the delivery of services is urgently required.

And on page 85 it says—I cannot find it just at this moment. I will just read the recommendation on page 75:

It is recommended that the concept of community-based youth and family service centres be supported by government, and be initiated by youth, citizens and professionals.

That is just exactly what we have in the Windsor area Madam Chairman, and it is working very well in every respect, except for the need for financial assistance.

Crossroads has applied for financial assistance from the provincial government, but it has been refused. I would like to know just why the Minister's department has not seen fit to support this very worthwhile and very successful undertaking.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I suppose that what has happened since the publication of the Project 70 report, of course, is that many, many community groups have come along with programmes that fit in with the guidelines outlined in that report. These community-centred rehabilitation programmes are very necessary in this area.

As I understand it, this group in Windsor, with which I am only vaguely familiar, I am certainly not as familiar with it as the hon. member—did write me concerning funds. At this point in time we basically do not have any particular funds in our department for this project.

What I have suggested is that the Drug Addiction Research Foundation take a look at this. While we as a department have turned down any funds at the present time because we just do not have any, the foundation has not, and as I understand it, Madam Chairman, the Windsor board is going to be meeting with the board of Crossroads Centre. Is that what they call it, Crossroads Centre?

Mr. Burr: Yes, and Crossroads Farms.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Crossroads Centre and Crossroads Farms! They are going to be meeting with them some time within the next week or two to try to get this problem straightened out; that is the matter of helping them with funds. I rightly felt that this was something that the foundation should take on. It fits in within the general area of their grants-in-aid programme. This is what is happening at the present time.

Mr. Burr: Then we can look forward possibly—

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I understand it, Madam Chairman, the Windsor board of the foundation is going to be meeting the Crossroads Centre board. What will happen will be the outcome of that meeting. I think that

is the best way for this situation to be handled.

Mr. Burr: Thank you.

Mr. Morrow (Ottawa West): Just to follow that—

Madam Chairman: Same question?

Mr. Morrow: Just to follow that up. I think the question is along the same line, Madam Chairman, of what the hon. member has been talking about.

What part of this \$8 million, may I ask the Minister here, which is a very sizeable sum, is being spent in research for youth programmes in the non-medical use of drugs? There must be a lot of programmes being carried out throughout the various centres of the province. I would like to know what programmes are being carried out, and just what success you are having with them.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman—

Mr. Morrow: Is that where some of this \$8 million is applied?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes. There is \$8 million here and there is research money in another vote for a total of a little over \$9 million, for the total programme to the foundation. All of it is being spent in their total activities. The staff employed in the foundation totals, I think, somewhere near 500 people. All of their efforts work towards the end to assist in this problem.

About 60 per cent of the budget is directed towards the problem of alcoholism and 40 per cent—these are very rough terms breakdown—is directed towards the problem of drug abuse and drug addiction. There are the hard line heroin addicts which fall into—still they are drug addicts—a slightly different category from what we see as the problem of the misuse of drugs by our younger people.

I think that some of the things the hon. member is probably interested in are things like the programmes that are supported and I think that perhaps it would be well to read these into the record so that the members realize what is being done. It follows right on Mr. Burr's comment about the programme in Windsor that is going to be looked at by the local board of the foundation in Windsor in a week or two.

These are the kinds of programmes. There are grants that total about \$350,000 that are given as grants-in-aid. You have to realize, I think, that in this the foundation gives these grants not to completely support these

facilities, but to encourage them and help them financially and give them the help that will allow them to go out into the community and get local community help.

It certainly comes through loud and clear to me when I study this problem that this is very necessary. You have to have a community base upon which to run a lot of these programmes, particularly in the rehabilitation of drug users field. If it is not a community-based programme it does not seem to be able to do the job. This kind of seeding money that comes from the foundation is enough to help the programme. But they have to get into the community to get their base and their support there. This does them a lot of good, because it makes the programme community based.

I will just read the list to you so that you have them:

The Cornwall Family Service Bureau \$12,000; the Distress Centre of Ottawa \$1,000; Fraternity House of Ottawa \$8,000; Friendship House, Cornwall \$1,000; the Leeds-Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit in Brockville \$5,915; the Girls' Group Home of London \$5,000.

The Quintin Warner House, London \$7,000; St. Leonard's House, London \$5,174; the Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Unit \$30,000; the Addiction Studies Centre of Peterborough Civic Hospital \$30,000; Charity House, Windsor \$4,000; Social Service Bureau of Sarnia \$10,000; Rockhaven, Sudbury \$9,000.

Halfway House, North Bay \$8,000; Crossroads Centre Incorporated, Thunder Bay \$10,000; St. Joseph's Hospital in Thunder Bay \$12,000; The Lakehead Lutheran Social Services Incorporated \$500; the Drop-In Centre, Thunder Bay \$500; Community Services Organization, Toronto \$5,000.

The Distress Centre in Toronto \$2,000; the Jewish Family and Child Service Centre, Toronto \$18,200; Oolagen, Toronto \$8,000; The Street Haven at the Crossroads, Toronto \$10,000; Yorkville Diggers Incorporated, Toronto \$10,000; Emmanuel Convalescent Foundation, Aurora \$8,000.

Then there are the new programmes that were added this year—the next ones that I am reading to you:

Toc Alpha Trailer, \$7,600; 421 Mount Pleasant \$5,000; Day Glow, Mississauga, \$9,000; Action Centre on Chemical Abuse, Social Planning Council of Greater Niagara, \$6,000; Toronto Free Youth Clinic, \$10,000; Project 70, \$21,000; The Trailer in Oakville,

\$7,500; Vertigo 70 which is the University of Toronto—

Mr. Ben: Well Mr. Minister, that is fine. May I ask a question arising out of these?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, but can I not just finish reading these into the record?

Madam Chairman: Let the minister finish.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The hon. member likes to read lots of things into the record.

Mr. Ben: All right, read it into the record then.

Hon. Mr. Wells: To continue: The Trailer, Oakville, \$7,500; Vertigo 70, which is a project of the University of Toronto undergraduate medical students, \$5,000; Newmarket-Aurora Summer Youth Project, \$15,000; The Youth Clinic Services, Downsview, \$6,000; Ottawa Board of Education, \$10,000; North Toronto Youth Hostel, \$10,000.

And then there are three projects which are strictly alcoholism projects:

Hope Acres in Glencairn; St. Joseph's Hospital, London and the Matt Talbot Halfway House in Chatham \$5,000.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Minister since you have taken the trouble to read those names, would you be kind enough to give us a short summary of the community work done by each and every one of them? To what did they allocate the funds which you gave to them? What reports on their successes or failures did they make to your department—

Mr. Apps: Just a moment, is he the next speaker?

Madam Chairman: No, I am just trying to—order, order!

Mr. Ben: Who in your department coordinates these? And when you ask them these questions, perhaps they can get the answers for you.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Morrow still has the floor, then Mr. Bolton, then Mr Apps; and then Mr. Ben.

Mr. Morrow: I have not finished my questions yet. I initiated this and I have further questions. It would take a week to answer Mr. Ben's, so we will get ours answered first.

Mr. Ben: Well—

Madam Chairman: Just a moment. Let Mr. Morrow finish.

Mr. Morrow: Who else supports these programmes? Are they municipally supported? Does the local board of education support them as well? Where do they get the rest of their money?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well Madam Chairman, they are all supported in various different ways, as I say. They apply to the Addiction Research Foundation because they have a project of some nature in the field of misuse of drugs and drug abuse. They outline their project, and the financing in some cases may come from community, from the municipality, from donations and from various areas. Now if you would like to know about any specific project in detail, and the evaluation of it and what is happening, they are all assessed and evaluated and Mr. Vern Lang, who is in charge of the programme, is here. I am sure if we want to go into detail on any one project, he would be happy to go into detail.

I am just as concerned about the broad approach. The foundation has this programme available out of its money and this is only part of the programme, of course. There are a lot of other things. There is the employment of summer students, who were employed throughout Ontario to work in various programmes—working out of all the regional centres.

There is the operation of the regional centres across the province, which are in 25 different areas. There is a staff that is working out of these regional offices.

There is the educational division which is preparing and distributing the pamphlets. You have probably seen them. We have brought them down, as one of the members requested, most of the literature. It is here today. You will find the pamphlets from the Addiction Research Foundation over there. There are the individual little four-page pamphlets on the different drugs that are used—glue sniffing, amphetamines, marijuana and so forth.

There has been about two million of those distributed this year.

An hon. member: Seven million!

Hon. Mr. Wells: Seven million, excuse me. It has gone up since I heard it last—and the handbook for parents about drugs.

An interesting thing there, Madam Chairman. Some people have said that they are awfully, sort of expensively produced—the booklets and the pamphlets. You know, there is no fancy artwork. They are just printed on

four pages of coloured stock. I thought perhaps myself that perhaps they were a little too austere. But I have been told that this is the kind of approach that is needed in this area. They have a greater look of authenticity when they do not look glossy or flashy. I think that this is probably right.

My thinking was reinforced when I found that the book that is being widely distributed in the United States, called "The Federal Source Book Answer to the Most Frequently Asked Questions About Drug Abuse," was taking exactly the same approach—a very simple book on white paper with typewriter type. Just questions and answers—nothing special. And this is the book that the US department of Health, Education and Welfare is putting out and distributing in great quantities in the United States.

Incidentally, there is nothing in there that is any better—if we could be excused for patting our own Foundation on the back—or probably nothing that is as good as anything that is found in the pamphlets that our group has been putting out over the last couple of years on this whole matter of drug abuse.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Morrow.

Mr. Morrow: Madam Chairman, perhaps if the minister would allow the official in the department—I think the committee would be interested to know the evaluation he has made of these programmes, and whether we are getting our money's worth or whether he has some sort of a summary on what the department feels is being done.

Mr. V. Lang (Executive Assistant to the Executive Director, Addiction Research Foundation): Ladies and gentlemen there are 40 items on this list, so it is a little difficult to review them all.

Perhaps you should know the procedure that we follow. We are not alone on this. We have a grants-in-aid-committee which reviews quite a complex application from each study group, stating where they get other funds and so on and projecting a budget for the next year. The members of the group include: Mr. George Street, who is chairman of the National Parole Board; and Mr. Bill McGrath from the Canadian Corrections Association. From Ontario government departments it includes: Mr. Jack Amos from Social and Family Services; Dr. Jean Moore from The Department of Health. Then it includes four of our own Foundation staff—Dr. Boothroyd and Mr. Schankula who are here; and Dr. Weeks, our head of social work; and myself.

We review these—we used to do it once a year but there has been such a flood of applications in the past little while that we have tended to go about this quite frequently whenever we get three or four applications together. I would say that, roughly one-third of the grants-in-aid budget supports residential rehabilitation projects of various kinds. They are placed where young people or alcoholics may be living in a group where they can recover or get back into circulation more successfully than they can on their own.

About another third involves a great variety of ways in which we support either a public health unit programme or a programme in a hospital that wants to do something special in the field of alcohol and/or drugs, or some other type of basically health or social service unit, such as the ones you have mentioned—a social agency, for example the Cornwall Family Service Bureau; or the one in Sarnia where in fact we are supporting one additional social worker on the staff who specializes in this area.

The other third goes to a variety of projects, which include information projects, recreation projects, the drop-in centre type of thing, but with a service component. These have been coming at us thick and fast. We have added 12 to this list since May. As to evaluation of them, when a group reapplies the next year, we get a complete report on what they have been doing, and this same committee that I mentioned will review it again and decide whether we should go further.

Basically we stress that we are providing seed money; that we have limited amounts and that we expect them to phase out of support from us within three or four years, so that our annual fund can be rolled over to some other new project that is coming up. Therefore the type of evaluation we have will vary. It will include both reports from our regional staff as well as what the operators of these concerns themselves say. I hesitate to get into case-by-case detail, because it would last all day.

Mr. Morrow: There is some question on these drop-in centres, whether they are doing a good thing or whether they are not.

Mr. V. Lang: We have a special report—

Mr. Morrow: Are they becoming centres for the trafficking of drugs?

Mr. V. Lang: You will find that mostly when you get the youngsters involved with the government of such a centre, that they

very soon decide and post up their own rule to the effect that if you are going to use dope, do it somewhere else or we will be closed down here.

Mr. Morrow: So are they scrutinized?

Mr. V. Lang: They are scrutinized, and there is a tendency to look carefully at the leadership. Leadership is what we are really after in supplying these grants. In many cases the thing would go ahead, but without an adequate leader, be it an adult or an older teenager, unless we were able to add just that little extra amount of money that enables them to hire a full-time director.

Mr. Morrow: So if you got an unfavourable report on any particular centre, most likely your committee would not recommend a further grant from them in another year?

Mr. V. Lang: This is very true. And not only that, there is a fairly high mortality among these things, because they are springing up thick and fast, and they do not always survive that first year. We try to pick and choose those that have the better chance of surviving in allocating this fund.

Mr. Morrow: Are they year-round or seasonal, for the most part?

Mr. V. Lang: For the most part they are year-round, but we have got into half a dozen seasonal ones this summer.

Mr. Ben: May I just ask a question, Madam Chairman?

Madam Chairman: Same point?

Mr. Ben: Yes. I want you to understand doctor, that if I have a complaint, it is that not enough money is being spent in this particular aspect. But what I am concerned about, since you use the words "seed money," is how knowledgeable is your department actually as to where the seeds are falling? Are the seeds falling on barren ground? If so, in what proportion?

I am concerned that you actually have to wait even beyond harvest, that is until it is time to seed again, to find out just how many of the seeds in the past fell on fertile ground. When they make a new application, then you evaluate your programme.

What I would like to see, is not grants being given for the whole programme for the specific year, but a continuing review with the money allocated based on present or past successes. So that there would be a better chance of more of our seed money falling on

fertile ground. Because, Madam Chairman, what the doctor says is true. Too many—at least in my humble opinion—of these groups do not last long enough for a harvest to be reaped.

I am not saying that nothing grew out of those seeds. You might argue, Madam Chairman, or Mr. Minister, that even if one plant managed to survive as a wholesome plant, that it was money well spent. My fear is this that while seed money is falling on barren ground and producing only one plant, if the same seed money was planted elsewhere it could produce a bountiful harvest.

This is what I ask the minister. Who has the minister got to co-ordinate these programmes? Who has he got to continuously look into them to see how they are progressing?

We are in an era of experimentation. The federal government, and perhaps this government—and they may be right in a way—give money to anybody who comes out with some idea that may have some substance. But should we be taking our taxpayers' money and using it in what may be a way that does not produce as bountiful a harvest as it would if, let us say, we cultivated where the seeds are fertilized by continuous attention?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, Madam Chairman—

Mr. Ben: No—

Madam Chairman: Just a minute.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would like to make an answer first, and then perhaps I can refer it over.

I would just like to point out that the Addiction Research Foundation, which is the agency of our department of government, has its own board itself. It also has six regional boards; it has staff in 25 different areas of the province. All these people come into play when you are looking at any of these programmes, Madam Chairman, and these are the people who have to help evaluate them, as well as the committee that Mr. Vern Lang, who is in charge of our grants-in-aid programme, has mentioned, who review these very grants.

I think that the very things that the hon. member has said are certainly taken into account. It is pretty difficult to know, when you start a programme, whether it is going to be effective or not, and I think you could be criticized in erring on being much too cautious. I think perhaps in the past we have tended to be too cautious in this area. You

have to take a flyer with some of them. This they do.

Now the grants are paid quarterly, so that there is a chance if the thing is going bad and it is not going to last—there is a chance to pull out before the year is over. So that I think that—

Mr. Ben: If I may interrupt the minister. My reason for asking Mr. Lang these questions was because I got a contrary opinion from what he said. The opinion I got from Mr. Lang's remarks was that so many of these were coming in that although at one time they only reviewed them once a year when they came up for additional grants, now that you are getting so many of them they have to review them more frequently. They have to meet more frequently as—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well Madam Chairman, that is to start a new grant.

Mr. Ben: Oh well yes, but from what I understood from Mr. Lang's remarks there is no continuing review, even though the payments may be made quarterly. There is no investigation into the conduct and the affairs of these organizations that are getting these moneys, to see if they are in fact producing any results. But perhaps I misunderstood Mr. Lang. I am quite willing for him to correct my—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would be happy to have Mr. Lang's answer. The committee procedure, as I understand it, is that questions through the Chairman to the minister and then to the various—

Mr. Ben: All right, I apologize. Of course, he is not obliged to answer unless you permit him to.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We would be mighty happy to have him—

Mr. Ben: All right. Would you correct my—

Mr. V. Lang: Madam Chairman, perhaps I did not explain in sufficient detail. The fact that I mentioned we have a committee meeting maybe now several times a year is only part of the evaluation procedure. Evaluation takes place at two stages, before one even gives out the first grant, and then later. This committee requires that we have a report from our regional director on each one of them, in addition to what the prospective grantee himself wishes to say about his operation.

In general, we do not support something which appears not to have the support of

local citizens. I have turned down groups in neighbouring towns—I should not say I have, the Committee has turned them down—simply because one had the support of the school board and the municipal council and the local minister and so on, and the other appeared to not have it. So we are exceedingly cautious about our first throw, even though some of them are for most unusual ventures. And then we do have field workers; we have our regional staff. We have eight regional headquarters and about 30 different municipalities in which we have some personnel of our own, on whom we rely to feed into us what is going on in the particular outfits to which grants have been given.

Mr. Ben: This is what I want to know. Is it compulsory that you receive periodic, quarterly or semi-annual progress reports? Do these organizations have to report to you at fixed intervals during the fiscal year in which the grant extends, setting forth how close they are carrying out the objectives for which they receive the money? This is what I am trying to arrive at.

I know that you try to determine, to the best of your knowledge and belief, the merit of the application. I am not questioning that at all, Madam Chairman or Dr. Lang. I know you have Mr. Street and Mr. McGrath and you have your own committee and the social and welfare departments carrying on reviews; I know that there are regional units reporting to you.

I am not that dense that I do not appreciate the statement that you made; if there are two people asking for money and one is supported by the community you will try to bend toward that one. Although I hope that, in some cases, you are willing to take a flyer on something that is not community supported.

What I want to know is do you have a determined programme which requires periodic progress reporting on the effects of the money being spent in the manner which these groups indicated they would spend the money if they got it? If you have not got it, would you please give consideration to implementing such a programme so that if we want we can cut off money. Not to hurt anybody; but if we find out which programme is succeeding and which is going to fail, we can take the money from the one about to fail and give it to the one that has the best chance of succeeding so they can expand further. This is the point that I am trying to make, Madam Chairman.

Mr. V. Lang: The answer is yes, except that it is not on some kind of a routine, fill-out-forms-every-month-basis. Most of these projects are highly experimental and they are working on very small budgets and we do not want to impose a great deal of, as it were, bookkeeping on them when it takes a year for some of these organizations to make sense. I think we would be defeating our own purpose, if I may express an opinion sir, if we in fact required these people to be running to us with bureaucratic reports every few weeks.

We do, however, require as a condition of these grants that they undertake to collaborate in every possible way with our regional service that is nearest to them. Consequently, they have an on-going consulting relationship with our own professional people in every area where they are.

Consequently, I feel that we probably have better track of what is going on than we would if we required some kind of routine bureaucratic report, if I may use those terms.

Mr. Ben: One more question—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Could I just make one other answer to the hon. member? I spent a lot of time meeting with a lot of these Project 70 groups and the one thing that comes through loud and clear is when they get these organizations going and they want funding they not be forced into this traditional straitjacket of government grants, having to fill out 50 million forms and then having to make a report every week or every month. A lot of these are very highly innovative groups and I think we have to take a few of them on faith. Rather than having formal reports, the field staff of the foundation keeps in touch and tries to see what is going on. You have to fly a little with them or you will not have a lot of these groups because they are of such a nature. If the hon. member has been around a little and seen some of them, they are effective.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Minister, relax. If a drop-in centre serves no purpose other than giving youngsters a warm sheltered place to, pardon the expression, hang out rather than a cold, windswept plaza then I think it is performing a function. Do not misunderstand me.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, but what I am saying is that you might not find that they have a president and a secretary and somebody who can be worried about filling out reports. You may find that you have to go a little in

an informal manner with them and have your reports done by someone from the foundation dropping around and finding out what is going on and measuring the effectiveness.

Mr. Ben: My position is this, that if you have this drop-in centre I was just theoretically discussing, and after six months the youngsters prefer to stand out in a cold, windswept plaza, there is something wrong with that particular drop-in centre.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Apps.

Mr. Apps: Madam Chairman, this is going to be rather lengthy in that I would like to get back to what the member for Sandwich-Riverside was talking about. I realize that these grants to these various organizations that were read out by the minister probably all do a good job, but if we think it is doing the job we want to do as far as drug addiction is concerned, we are kidding ourselves. I think the minister has already received a programme, along with a full budget from a group in Kingston, headed I think by Dr. Laverty, who is connected with the drug addiction branch at Kingston Psychiatric Hospital, and that budget was for \$50,000. This was designed principally to try to come to grips with the drug problem in the city of Kingston. This would be headed by very knowledgeable people who, of their own initiative, — and I want to stress this, of their own initiative — realize the problem and are trying to do something about it. This is one area which I do not think the Addiction Research Foundation is able to cope with at all. They say "We need \$50,000 to do the job as we see it"—and this is not a fly-by-night outfit at all. This is made up of very competent people who say that in order to try to come to grips with the problem of drug taking and the rehabilitation of young people in Kingston, at minimum is going to cost \$50,000.

We are kidding ourselves if we think the community can support all these things. We have family counselling services and credit counselling services that have not got any money; we are not able to get it through the community or through the municipalities. And if we think that the municipality and the people in the area are going to be able to cough up another \$25,000 or \$30,000 for another organization when they are not able to cope with the ones now in question, then I say we are kidding ourselves.

I think that this initiative has come from concerned and responsible people in the

community. They have got to have this help —there is no question about it—if we want to cope with this program. You do not need me to tell you; you know yourselves that this is a growing and very serious problem as far as many young people are concerned.

Mr. J. Renwick (Riverdale): They need people to fight for them.

Mr. Apps: They need people to fight for them, sure; but they need, I think, full support from the minister to realize that this is a most serious problem and that they have to get more financial help from wherever it may be—whether it is The Department of Health, I do not know; it seems to be the logical department to get it from. But I would like to hear from the minister and perhaps from some of his advisers just what plans they may have to try to cope with this problem.

You are going to get lots of volunteer help from the people in these communities, because I think they realize the seriousness of it, but when it comes to providing the facilities and providing the money that is necessary to do the job, they just cannot do it. They have got to have the help of what I feel is this department, so what I might ask, Madam Chairman, through you to the minister, is if he has any real plan to be of financial assistance, particularly to these groups. I think maybe the group mentioned by the member for Sandwich-Riverside is somewhat similar to the one I am talking about in Kingston, and I think he probably realizes the problem they face: that the volunteer help there is willing, but they need professional help, they need facilities and they need money. Now is The Department of Health in a position to give them that help?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well Madam Chairman, perhaps I could say some general words about this. Certainly I would echo the general feelings of the member for Kingston and the Islands. We realize that this is a very pressing, a very urgent problem, and it is a problem and a situation on which we have to come up with some answers. It is a little easier to stress the urgency of the problem than it is to find the answers. I say that because we have been spending a lot of time just getting into this problem.

Mr. Apps: Excuse me, Madam Chairman. They think they have an answer. This is the problem; they think they have an answer.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right.

Mr. Apps: Through some of these experiences they have, they think they have this answer. I do not think that you need to go into research to find out what the answer is. I think they have got an answer and I think they should be given the opportunity to prove that their answers are correct.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well this is right, Madam Chairman. I think that the one thing that comes through loud and clear in this problem, in this whole situation, is that the answers have to come on a community basis; that provincially we can give leadership and assistance in finding the answers in various areas through technical assistance and through money. But the answers to the problem in each community have to come as a result of that community approaching the problem, as they have obviously done in Kingston, and saying, "Here is the answer." This is what has come through to us in a lot of meetings that we have had through the summer.

The other thing, though, that came through to us is that while we, as you say, still have a responsibility as The Department of Health, it is a responsibility of a lot of other areas of government too, because the problem does not fall straight and clear as a health problem. It is a total community problem and it involves a lot of different areas.

In the first instance, through our department, we vote so much money to the Addiction Research Foundation to carry out a programme. It is a good programme and we have outlined some of the things that have been happening. But we also realize that there is probably—definitely—more that needs to be done in a general area. At this point in time—and in these estimates we are just voting this sum of money for the Addiction Research Foundation—I hope that we can come forward with a programme that will involve additional funds that are not within my votes here.

I do not know where they will be. This is what I hope we will come forward with that will assist in your situation, and with the same situation all across this province. But I cannot tell you that right at this minute, because it is not in our vote here.

Mr. Apps: Madam Chairman, I will be happy to pass this vote as it stands here. As I understand it about \$230,000 was distributed among these various organizations that

you mentioned. I think that they are about \$2 million short and I would be very happy to see that go up to \$10 million next year with that extra \$2 million allocated to help these various organizations which are trying to do a job to help the young kids who are taking drugs in the various areas of the province.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think this is very well put. This is exactly what we are trying. I hope that we do not have to wait until next year. I hope that we will be able to propose some special money from somewhere that we can get our hands on to make available to these community groups which have what they feel is the answer to the problem in their community.

Mr. Apps: Will there be an investigation of these expenditures to see if you can save money?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not have them in my estimates here.

Mr. Ferrier: Is it true, Madam Chairman, that there was \$400,000 that should have been allocated for this and drug addiction lost sight of it in the course of making up their estimates this year?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Lost sight of—

Madam Chairman: \$400,000?

Mr. Ferrier: That is what I have been told.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You do not lose sight of—

Mr. Ferrier: That someplace along there, their budgeting of this money was supposed to have been gathered together and they did not do it.

An hon. member: It is 6:00 o'clock and we are—

Madam Chairman: That was done, but we will still be here by 7 p.m.

Mr. Ferrier: On what you propose, would you see if we could utilize that money to the best advantage until we get more from you?

Madam Chairman: Have you a question on this, otherwise we can take the vote on this particular item.

It being 6 o'clock p.m. the committee took recess.

CONTENTS

Thursday, October 15, 1970

Departmental administration, general expenditure	S-1387
Recess	S-1416



Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Health

Chairman: Mrs. A. Pritchard, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Thursday, October 15, 1970

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1970

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 7.

ESTIMATES, THE DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH*(continued)*

On vote 701:

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): Madam Chairman, on a point of order: We consulted with your House leader and he advises that if we do not sit tomorrow morning, that time will be lost to the estimates—at least as far as this estimate is concerned—and I would like to ask if you would reconsider because we are so short of time. Inasmuch as the estimates committee will be meeting in the House tomorrow, we should be meeting at the same time here.

Madam Chairman: No, I am sorry. There will be no meeting of the House committee tomorrow morning. We will meet on Monday at 3 o'clock, as soon as—

Mr. Shulman: Well you realize that means we lose that time from the estimates?

Madam Chairman: Well we will have to make it up by perhaps reducing some of the time that is being used in asking the same questions over and over again, and several people repeating the same question.

Mr. Shulman: Well then, prior to taking this to the House, which I am going to do in a few minutes, I would like to move that we meet tomorrow morning so as not to lose this time from the estimates.

Madam Chairman: It has been moved by—

Mr. L. G. Henderson (Lambton): The motion is out of order.

Madam Chairman: Yes, it is out of order.

Mr. Shulman: Are you the chairman?

Mr. Henderson: No, I am speaking as a member of the committee.

Madam Chairman: No, it is out of order.

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): Why is it out of order?

Madam Chairman: I checked that with the Clerk of the House today and was informed that in this—

Mr. Shulman: Is your ruling, in any case, that we cannot?

Okay. Will you hold the fort while I go to the House?

Madam Chairman: May we proceed? Vote 701.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Madam Chairman.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: Before the supper hour, we were discussing some of these groups that were getting grants through the Addiction Research Foundation, and I had a group of young people doing work up in the Yorkville area come in to see me this morning. They were very concerned that they had not received any funding other than what they received during this summer from the Travelers' Aid. This group is called the Odyssey Trailer, I believe. I checked with certain groups, the Toronto police force and other groups, and they felt that this organization was doing a very important piece of work, that they were providing a contact between a lot of these young people in the drug subculture that exists in this city and were directing these young people, including a number of young people under 16 who had run away from home, to various places where they could get emergency assistance. This was an organization or a group that often talked to these young people and co-operated with the police to get them back to their homes.

They do the work of, say, talking some of these people out of their—I forget what they call it, when they "freak out"; I think they call it a "bummer"—they talk them down. Anyway, this is the type of thing that they have been doing, and they have had a trailer rented and operating in that area but they have had to abandon this and have now

rented a basement in one of the areas up in Yorkville.

They also provide first aid to some of these young people who get infection in their feet from wearing shoes that do not fit or who have walked a long way and this kind of thing. They have referred a number of young people to the emergency departments at the hospitals here or have directed them to places to stay or have directed them, I think, to 12 Madison Avenue.

I was convinced that this group was doing a very important piece of work, and from my contacts with the group, I felt that the police certainly thought that they should be kept in operation. And the other party said that it was like other programmes and certainly was one that was worthy of support. They also pointed out that they gave assistance at the Rock Hill Park festival I think it was, up in Orangeville, and I understand that the Addiction Research Foundation was going to pay the workers who went up there. These people say that none of the workers has been paid.

We had heard that great sums of money had to be spent by the province to provide medical attention and so on for these rock festivals. Their estimate was that probably \$1,500 would have provided all that was needed for the three-day weekend; and that some of the thinking that was directed to that, in terms of a camp hospital, was kind of unrealistic. They mentioned that probably this psychiatric nurse who is a registered nurse, Irma Kaufman, probably has saved five lives in August and September because she was on the spot and they were able to get young people to hospitals when they needed it.

They mentioned one young girl that they found on the streets not too long ago who had no pulse, and apparently they were able to get this young person to a hospital where there was some kind of emergency care that was given to her. They talked about summer months when they were seeing something like 40 people a day on an average, and these people were coming from all over North America—and even some from Australia and England and Europe—who were dropping in and trying to get information or help.

They also mention that they had a letter of commendation from the Minister of Health, and yet the major concern was to get some kind of grant to carry on this work. The amount of grants that were mentioned today did not seem to be anywhere near

what they felt they should have for a year—something like \$35,000 was what they had mentioned. They felt that a lot of these people now are working for nothing, and I do not think that can go on indefinitely.

So I wonder if there is not some way that the minister or officials in the Addiction Research Foundation might have a way of meeting the need of this group and sitting down with them and seeing if you can come up with some positive form of assistance to them. They are at the state now where they have got nothing. It seems to me that it would be the kind of service that should not be let drop.

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Health): Madam Chairman, as I understand it, the group has had some verbal conversations with the foundation but they have not formally applied. I think they may have been told in their verbal conversation that the money was pretty well spent, but I would think that the step now would be for them to formally apply for a grant-in-aid. I am sure it will get good consideration, and it will be discussed with them; it will be looked into.

Insofar as suggesting the full amount will be met; as I said, it is not always the policy to meet the full amount of the organizations. They may be given a grant-in-aid to help them toward their goal, but most of these groups get money from other places too. They are not fully funded, and this has been a pretty good pattern that has been followed.

Mr. Ferrier: Who can I refer them to?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would refer them to Mr. Archibald (Executive Director, Addiction Research Foundation) or Mr. V. Lang (Executive Assistant to the Executive Director, Addiction Research Foundation) if they formally apply, to get the formal procedure.

Mrs. M. Renwick: May I ask a question?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will send forms to them.

Madam Chairman: On the same subject?

Mrs. M. Renwick: On the same subject, Madam Chairman! What is the departmental policy or the policy of the Addiction Research Foundation? What happens if they have not got any previous money at all and they come to you? Can they get the assurance of a grant from you and then get the rest from a foundation or from the federal grants, or are you simply saying that you are

not going to partially fund someone unless they have got something else?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No. I think it is a possibility that they can get startup money, but they will be told in the first place they may not get the full funding for their whole programme. But they get enough to start up and then they find the money. You know, this is an area we are moving in, as I said, where there are a lot of very innovative programmes. Some are good, some are bad; some are just one or two people's ideas. You try not to lay down any rigid procedures so that you can meet these innovative programmes and give them a hand if such is possible. It is not always possible to help all of them, and some of them perhaps should never get off the ground. This is what you have to weigh, and I am sure this is what the foundation weighs when it looks at these programmes. I think they may not require that they have all the other funding when they get the grant to get started, but it will be made pretty clear that they will not be able to get their complete funding from the foundation. They will have to—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Could I ask what sort of a staff of consultants there are to go around to the different agencies to give them advice or assistance, or to see what sort of assistance they need? How many men are doing this?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Lang or Mr. Archibald do this.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Just the two men?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, they will give you the answer.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Sorry.

Mr. H. D. Archibald (Executive Director, Addiction Research Foundation): In essence, throughout the province, Madam Chairman, there would be approximately 150 people, because this is done very much through our own regional community operation, in every centre we have. When we have a grant-in-aid request from any centre there is an immediate relationship developed between our people in the communities throughout the province and the person or the group in that community. We seek to maintain the working relationship all the way through. Does that answer your question?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Yes.

Mr. Ferrier: I wonder if I could ask a question.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Go ahead. I will come back to you.

Mr. Ferrier: Were these people paid for their services at the Rockhill Park festival I think they called it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, none of the volunteer groups that went up were paid for their services.

Mr. Ferrier: Were they given the indication ahead of time that they would be paid?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would not think so. We were not paid by Rockhill, for providing the services. Now I am not sure. We do not recall their being there, but if they say they were there you said they had a letter from me; that must have indicated they were. At Mosport festival was it?

Mr. Ferrier: Yes they were there, too.

Hon. Mr. Wells: So that would have been for that. Most of those cases I think — there may have been a mis-understanding — the arrangement was that we would perhaps provide some food up there for them, but I do not think any promise of remuneration was ever made.

Mr. Ferrier: Not for the volunteers?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not the volunteers.

Mr. Ferrier: Were there some people hired? What kind of people would they be? Doctors? Nurses? Or what? How many people were hired?

Mr. Archibald: At Mosport?

Mr. Ferrier: At Mosport or Rockhill.

Mr. Archibald: At Mosport there were approximately 50 from our own organization and 50 volunteers.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The 50 from our own, of course, were just regular staff, and they were on regular salary. There were not too many others paid.

Mr. Archibald: At Rockhill there were approximately 20 from our own staff who manned what was known as the head tent, and handled the drug crisis situations in that operation. Quite a number of volunteers go to all the festivals, and many of them we are not able to identify, really, until they get out on to the field working with drug crisis situations.

Mr. Ferrier: They are not co-ordinated through your group. They just go up on their own?

Mr. Archibald: Many go on their own, yes, as semi-participants. Many of the volunteer groups, Madam Chairman are very useful, but some are not as useful.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I think, Madam Chairman, if I might ask a question, I can understand the theory behind government including and encouraging all of the volunteer help that it could ever get on a community project of this kind. But I am concerned also that there may not be the type of powerful drive into the community on the professional basis, and on the well-financed basis in order to attract the best volunteers that you can possibly get. I think that you have to be able to draw on the community, and they are not going to be drawn out if they are going to find that they are spending their time on something which they cannot finance.

When you said that there were eight regional headquarters throughout the province, those are government offices that are throughout the province?

Mr. Archibald: Foundation offices!

Mrs. M. Renwick: Foundation offices! Would they be staffed?

Mr. Archibald: Regional offices, yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How well would they be staffed?

Mr. Archibald: They are—

Mrs. M. Renwick: And where are they, might I ask, Madam Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I might tell you that there is one at Victoria Park and Eglinton Avenue on the west side of Victoria Park, which is in the bottom floor of a shopping centre.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The Golden Mile?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, it is a little shopping centre across from the Eglinton Square, and it is a whole bottom floor. I will give you the exact number of staff, but it is quite a well-equipped centre, and there are rooms for family consultations for people who come seeking help. There are boardrooms for the members of the staff to discuss matters together. It is quite a well laid-out setup. There is another one on Yonge Street at Roehampton, at the corner of Roehampton, in a large new office building there, on about the 10th floor, taking the whole floor, and this—

Mrs. M. Renwick: These cover certain geographical regions?

Hon. Mr. Wells: In Toronto they do.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many centres would there be in Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Wells: What other ones are there in Toronto?

Mr. V. Lang (Executive Assistant to the Executive Director, Addiction Research Foundation): Do you want me to detail them?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, detail all of them.

Mr. V. Lang: In the Metropolitan Toronto region there would be about 150 professional and semi-professional personnel in four branches, and a number of other pilot projects.

In the rest of the province there are seven other regions which—I cannot exactly extract it—but which would be about 20 different offices within those regions. Another 150-odd professional and semi-professional personnel are scattered throughout the province. We are fairly well-staffed with people who combine clinical, educational and community consulting functions across the province.

Mr. K. C. Bolton (Middlesex South): Madam Chairman—

Madam Chairman: Mr. Bolton. On the same point?

Mr. Bolton: Madam Chairman, on alcoholism and drug addiction research foundation. In connection with correctional institutions, I have some questions I would like to ask in this area. We know about the Alex C. Brown Memorial Clinic which is a model in North American correctional institutions. You have a 108-bed male facility there. I want to ask what happens about female prisoners who have alcoholism or drug addiction problems?

Another question about drugs is that the hard drug users or addicts are housed at Millbrook before they are sent by selection to the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic. How much of the \$8 million is spent on rehabilitation for drug and alcohol people in the correctional institutions? I mention these two, but I get many letters from prisoners consistently indicating that there are drug and alcohol problems in almost all the institutions.

Another reason I ask the question is that quite often when judges send somebody to jail they offer some expectations of treatment. From my very brief analysis the problem is just being barely scratched. I am sure that

the alcohol and drug addicts certainly recognize this themselves.

It would be interesting to know what proportion of money is spent in that way. What trained personnel are made available on a resident or on a visiting basis and whether there is any reality of the expectations that something will happen to help these people with their problems.

A total of 108 beds in a population that is quite often in the neighbourhood of 48,000, seems to me a very tiny attempt at mastering a very vast problem. I would like to have some information about this.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, actually, in that \$8 million vote there is, I guess, nothing spent in this area. We are actually in the wrong vote. The hon. member for Middlesex South has brought up a question which, basically, belongs in the estimates of The Department of Correctional Services.

The Addiction Research Foundation has people available to consult with correctional services and I suppose, in that sense, you could say that part of their salaries that appear in this vote pertain to that work. But basically, all the programme that he is concerned with is in correctional services. They look after the programme themselves, and indeed they are working on some new approaches in this area. I just cannot tell the members anything about that and I do not think that our people can. We take them after they come out of the Alex Brown Centre and so forth.

Mr. Bolton: Madam Chairman, my reason for asking the question is that I rather expected the answer that I have received. I want to make this point, and I will do it again in the corrections estimates. The people of Ontario, whether they are in homes, or in any other residential institution, are inhabitants of this province. They deserve the full care of The Department of Health through some process or other and the expert area which deals with drugs and alcohol is the Addiction Research Foundation. To what extent are they being used in this area?

The medical and drug treatment in our jails is shockingly inadequate and is a health problem which deserves the attention of The Department of Health. I am saying that these people of Ontario are being grossly neglected and it is a disgraceful situation. If we want to have them rehabilitated we have to do something quite firm, realistic and expensive to bring them back. There are going to be more and more of them.

The problems that you are facing in these earlier stages are the very thing that send them to jail. They must not be just written off as being separate people. It shocks me that there is this gap between these two areas.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, with great respect, we did not say there was a gap. I just said you cannot say any part of this \$8 million is spent on that programme. There is very close co-ordination between the people in the foundation and the people in Correctional Services who work on these programmes. The co-ordination and consultation is there, but as far as talking about their programmes is concerned, it does not come within my estimates and I cannot tell you what they have planned.

Mr. Bolton: If I may persist just a little further, the point I have is this. If you have the experts in this department on alcohol and drugs, to what extent are these people used in this service? Are they called upon for our correctional institutions and to what extent?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, they are there for consultation and use whenever they are needed. Indeed, our department, as you rightly say, provides and is concerned about total health and we provide backup to many other departments, both, in this case, to Correctional Services and to Energy and Resources Management in regard to our environmental health staff where many of the doctors are concerned with the health aspects of pollution. We are there and we are ready.

I can assure you that there is co-operation, but I just cannot tell you the details and these men cannot tell you some of the intricate details of the programme, because it is within another department.

Madam Chairman: The member for Kingston and the Islands.

Mr. S. Apps (Kingston and the Islands): Madam Chairman, getting back to the amount of money that is available to help various organizations carry on their work in connection with the use of drugs, I am not convinced that the Addiction Research Foundation is the vehicle that should be used for this.

Would it not make more sense to co-ordinate this with the county health units? They are there. Their job is the overall health of the people in the counties. The finances are available to them in the ratio of 75:25 and if they were to oversee, or to co-ordinate themselves with these groups they could determine whether they are legitimate groups or

not. If they found that they were, then they could incorporate them within their own budget. That would solve your financial problem and would also make it a community effort as well, because the community, of course, contributes 25 per cent of the overall cost of the health unit.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, this is one of the approaches that we have been looking at, and in fact we have a couple of these going. In the York county health unit we have approved a project they have got going on a basis that will be allowed for a grant. And I think you will see in here that there was a grant to the Guelph-Wellington health unit. This is for precisely what the hon. member has suggested. I think that the health units would provide vehicles upon which to build the community programmes.

Mr. Apps: Madam Chairman, I think this will accomplish two things. It would allow the municipalities within the health unit to be concerned and interested in it and, at the same time, it would provide the money necessary to do a good job on it.

If those you were mentioning were successful, I think it would behoove you to start promoting this among the various county health units, so that they can all do it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is precisely what we intend to do. We have just got the York county one straightened away in the last month and we intend to suggest this. But, as I point out again, it will be up to the local people with their local health unit to get things organized.

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): Madam Chairman, until such time as our counties are carrying this out they should be entitled to 100 per cent grants, rather than 75 per cent grants as far as I am concerned.

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): Could I ask, Madam Chairman, along that line, is this being considered for the county of Peel? As you know we have two community groups working there now. The Day Glow group in Clarkson and the one called Rapport in Brampton.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Day Glow is financed from grants-in-aid from the foundation. We have had no approaches from the Peel county health unit. I think that this is an avenue that you could take up with the health unit. We would be happy to see if we could fit into that part of the programme.

Madam Chairman: The member for Nipissing.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Madam Chairman, along that same line, it is pretty apparent that the Addiction Research Foundation was not originally set up to deal with the problems they have today.

The fact of the matter is that they have moved into this area because no other area of government made any initial step to deal with the problem, particularly at the community level. I would suggest to the minister that the amount of moneys that were in his budget as of April 1 of this year, which we are talking about now, was greatly deficient right from the start. I would like to know how much money was available once the summer programme activities of many of these organizations became known and they applied for assistance.

I particularly speak of places like drop-in centres and that type of thing, because it was apparent that, in May and June, when they were making applications for it, that the foundation just did not have the funds and this was just a few months after you had set the budget. The Premier (Mr. Roberts) announced his programme against the illicit use of drugs, particularly by young people, but that is all that has been done.

The only activity really by the government has been within the foundation, and they have not been provided with nearly enough funds really to even get started.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is not quite completely right. But the other thing; the foundation is an agency of this government.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I realize that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: And it is a very right place to do this. As a matter of fact, in travelling around to the different provinces this year, one of their basic approaches to the problem is to come down and look at our foundation and establish a foundation like this, and this is what they are doing. Alberta at the present time is establishing one.

Anyway, they really did not find that they were too deficient in funds to have to turn too many away. Based on the organizations that they felt should be funded, they have pretty well been able to fund what they thought should have been funded.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I spoke to some of the people within the foundation in June in regards to an application that had been made, and I was told that they were short of funds, and that was in June, just two months after the fiscal year started. In fact, there was assistance provided to a lot of this type of

centre that really did not come through this programme in the way it has been outlined to us here today.

Now I do not find fault with that. The people within the foundation had to do the best they could with what they had, and I really think that the minister, when he set the amount of money for this programme, was more than niggardly, because it just did not provide the funds that were needed. For you to say "we are going to have another programme somewhere else," as you said before 6 o'clock, does not suffice as far as the needs now are concerned.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It might. If you would like, you know, if you would name the specific organization, we can maybe find out whether there was a valid reason they could not get help at the time. There was a problem of cutting back of funds earlier in the year but then these funds became available and they were available for the Grant-in-Aid programme. So they were indeed able to carry out all their anticipated commitments for this year, and they have not had to—

Mr. R. S. Smith: The anticipated commitment perhaps, but not the commitments that arose.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will read you the whole list of new ones—and do not forget that everybody who wants money in this area is not necessarily entitled to it. Unless you know the name of the group and know who it was and how it was assessed, it is pretty hard to say what the reason was for it not getting—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Was there as much money provided to the foundations in your estimates as they requested for this type of programme?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would assume so.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But you are not sure?

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are into an area now where there is a give and take in preparation of estimates. At this point I can tell you that there is enough money there for the foundation to do all the things that they felt they should budget for this year under their grants-in-aid.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I disagree with that from the conversations that I had at that time.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I said there was a reason perhaps for those conversations but the money has come back into their programme and they have it now. If you want to tell us the name of the group, we can see whether they did, in fact, get their grant.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They got assistance, let us put it that way. I do not find fault with the foundation for the way they handled it because it was the only way as far as I can understand it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I indicated to you, there are other areas, too; there is work going on in the mental hospital system in certain areas that come into this field. There are programmes in the health unit, as I just indicated to you, York County Health Unit, which do not show on this programme at all.

Mr. Shulman: Madam Chairman, I do not like to divert the discussion, but having a very short period of time, which we have for estimates, I have gone and consulted with the House. At this point I would like to move that this committee meet tomorrow, so that we will have more time to consider these estimates.

Mr. Apps: Madam Chairman, may I speak to that?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Apps.

Mr. Apps: This might be a legitimate motion and it might be perfectly legitimate for us to sit tomorrow. The only problem we have is that I am a replacement today on this committee; I may be tomorrow as well. I would like to sit in the House for some time during the last couple of days. The hon. member who made the motion was absent for an hour or an hour and a half this afternoon, and would certainly, if he had wished to participate at that time, have taken about the time that is going to be needed. Speaking for myself as a non-member of the committee, and if I am filling in for someone tomorrow, I would object to that because I feel that I want to spend some time in the House.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Apps: We cannot do that, we are supposed to be in the committee. We are not really in the same position as you are, in that you can go and come when you want. I think it is only fair to be given the opportunity to spend some time in the Legislature.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Order! Order!

Mr. Apps: Madam Chairman, please let me finish.

Madam Chairman: I am sorry.

Mr. Apps: I am trying to view this in a logical manner, so that we all are able to

attend to the responsibilities that we feel we have in the Legislature. That is why I would object to sit in on committee tomorrow.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): You can have time in both places.

Mr. Apps: It is very difficult.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): I do not see why we are wasting time in the committee now. When we close we can have a motion on it.

Mr. Ferrier: I would suggest, Madam Chairman, that these days are counted against us. We have so many days to consider the estimates in committee and those days, Fridays, are counted against us. When we want to come here and consider these important departments and give them some adequate scrutiny, I think that we should be permitted to do this. We should not be denied this because some members do not feel that this is of much importance. I would think that the minister himself would be greatly concerned and interested—

Hon. Mr. Wells: The minister is always here to do the business of this province. I will meet on Sundays if you want.

Mr. Ferrier: I just think that we should sit tomorrow and consider these estimates just as the estimates are considered in the House.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Carruthers.

Mr. Carruthers: Let us have a motion at the end of the evening—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Right, let us carry on with the—

Madam Chairman: It has been moved that the committee sit tomorrow.

All those in favour, please rise.

Those opposed, please rise.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: I declare the motion lost.

Mr. MacDonald: I trust that when we get back to the House we will have the support of the government members in getting an extension of the rules beyond the 75 days after the budget so that we can give full consideration to these estimates. Because if you are going to sit only three nights and three days of the week instead of five, that means you are going to run out of time.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Order! Order!

Mr. Apps: Madam, could I speak?

Madam Chairman: Mr. Apps.

Mr. Apps: Madam Chairman, I have the greatest respect for the member for York South and he knows it. I think that he was a little bit wrong in the statements that he has made, because I have listened to many estimates and I know everyone else here knows that there is a great deal of time wasted in these estimates. If you want to really get to the point of the things in the estimates you can do it within the time allotted.

Mr. MacDonald: We are being denied the time allotted under the new rules.

Mr. Apps: No, you are not—

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Order! Order!

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. MacDonald: This has been put to me as a point of order. I deny it, and I do not want to be drawn in as appearing to agree with Mr. Apps. Under the rules we are given five days a week, theoretically, to meet in this committee.

Just as the education estimates will be considered in the House tomorrow, so this committee can be meeting and considering its estimates. That is the two-ring circus approach that we have established as an experiment at this time.

Okay, if you are not meeting on Monday and you are not meeting on Friday, that means you are cutting off 40 per cent of the potential time that is available when we run out at the end of the period when we must report back to the House. I repeat what I said before: I hope that at that time, the government members will be willing to unanimously agree in the House to extend the 75 days after the budget to, say 80 days, to make up for the time we are not going to get to consider estimates on the Mondays and Fridays.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Smith, on this point.

Mr. R. S. Smith: On this point I wanted to speak before—

Madam Chairman: Yes?

Mr. MacDonald: All debate was cut off before the vote.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I wanted to speak before we took the vote but I was not given the opportunity. Anyway, the fact of the matter is, this was referred to the whip two days ago.

Madam Chairman: It is not in the jurisdiction of the whip.

An hon. member: It is.

Madam Chairman: It is not. I was told today it was not. The decision is that we do not meet. Now, continue with the estimates.

Mr. Lewis: On a point of order, Madam Chairman, I will not take long. I want to—

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Order! Order!

Mr. Lewis: I am sorry, did you have the floor?

Mr. R. S. Smith: The fact of the matter is that it was decided in here that it would go to the whip. Whether it was their responsibility or not was not made clear at that time. But our party brought this up in our caucus on Wednesday and made a decision and our whip was prepared to put that forward. I do not know if the two whips of the other two parties were prepared.

Madam Chairman: The matter has been voted on and settled.

The next speaker is the member for Scarborough Centre.

Mr. Lewis: I am entitled to rise on a point of order. You may dismiss it, but it is an entitlement of the House.

The order paper indicates fairly clearly on page 14, under committee notices, that the standing health committee will meet concurrently with the House to consider the estimates of The Department of Health. Now to alter the order paper is a very deliberate decision to reduce the time of this committee, which is its right under the rules and under the order paper.

And regardless of which side wastes the time in the process of estimate discussion, I think, it is profoundly wrong, Madam Chairman, that we should have that time cut even by every Friday session when it could be appropriately used when the House is sitting. And that is not something which the Conservative Party should use the obvious majority it has to ram through, because it makes no sense; it could be usefully employed in the discussion of estimates.

Madam Chairman: The matter has been discussed. Now I have the member for Scarborough Centre down to speak on the matter before the committee.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would like to ask if the foundation is providing a lab service out of the monies that we feel are not sufficient for their operation.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Order! The member for Scarborough Centre has the floor.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am sorry, I did not hear the question.

Madam Chairman: The minister did not hear the question. Would the member use the mike?

Mrs. M. Renwick: I was asking, Madam Chairman, since it is so important that an analysis be made of drug samples that people have been either taking or injecting themselves with, if the Addiction Research Foundation operates a lab analysis programme. Or did it operate one that is perhaps not operating now?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, of course they operated one and they provided service for "street" drugs. This was cut off because it was not legal; there were questions raised as to the legality of bringing in the drugs. I remember the member for High Park mentioned why could they not mail them—this has been thought about, and on balance it was felt that the only thing that they can do for the time being is greatly limit the analytical laboratory until the federal government changes its legislation. We are presently waiting for changes in their legislation. We understand that there are some on the way and when they are here we will then operate within them.

But I might also say that we also feel the full onus of analysing drugs should not fall within the orbit of the Addiction Research Foundation. Perhaps if the legal procedures are made right, the analysis should fall within our total laboratory system. It should be possible for it to be done in different places.

Mrs. M. Renwick: In all the hospitals?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Could be—not all general hospitals, but certain regional hospitals. It is not a case where you would have all hospitals doing it; it is a specialized service. But it could be developed on a regional basis.

The federal government have suggested—I think the LeDain report suggested that they set up facilities. I do not know that we would think that this necessarily would be a good idea, but the basic thing right now is that we would like to see them come forward with their legislation and then we can set about and get our plans in order to operate these laboratories in the manner that is necessary and desirable at the time.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, is the minister saying that with all the power that the government of Ontario has, and its total disregard of the federal government when it suits to disregard them, it is now saying once again that we are passing the buck to the federal government? Is the minister saying that nothing can be done by this government to do legally lab work on drug samples at this present time for those assisting and for drug users?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have concern about the legality as it affects those people who handle the drugs and bring the drugs in and so forth, they could be liable to certain charges. Until there are alterations in the Criminal Code this is not possible. That is not a passing of the buck to the federal government; that is merely asking that certain safeguards be taken in order that people may be safeguarded. And that is all we are waiting for. Indeed, we have been talking with them and we understand that amendments are in the draft stage, but we also have some ideas that we would like to put forward to them as soon as they make known to us what their amendments are. We understand their amendments might not go far enough. We do not know because we have not seen them officially.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Was this then the only consideration in closing the lab of the foundation?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, this is the basic consideration.

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): Madam Chairman, on the second point: Are any analyses done on the drugs; or regarding the drugs that are analysed at the moment by the Addiction Research Foundation, is any effort made to find the source of those drugs; in other words who manufactures them?

There is a considerable amount of evidence available or articles written to the extent that a lot of the so-called speed drugs—amphetamines or methedrine; whatever it is—are manufactured or put out by commercial

firms operating within the market system as legitimate drug manufacturers; that they are at the same time providing a considerable amount of these same drugs to the so-called drug market in rather undercover methods. Has any effort been made to find out who manufactures some of these drugs?

Hon. Mr. Wells: If these drugs are drugs that are normally prescribed and can be prescribed legally, of course, perhaps they can be identified as to where they are coming from. But if they can be prescribed legally, there is no way of finding out whether they come from a legal or an illegal source through the analysis laboratory.

If they are drugs that are not made by a well-known manufacturer or a known manufacturer that are being used in a misused manner, they do not make any effort to find where they came from. This is not one of the jobs of the foundation at this point in time. All they can tell you is that of the ones that they analyse about 50 per cent are not very good quality and have other additives in them and things like this that make them decidedly unsafe and bad.

Mr. Makarchuk: Would you say that the other 50 per cent are produced by so-called ethical drug manufacturers?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Archibald, what would you say the other 50 per cent are?

Mr. Archibald: Madam Chairman, we have analysed approximately 500 different kinds of drug substances that have come to us—LSD, hashish, marijuana, amphetamines and so on. Of the 500-odd samples, approximately 50 per cent of these substances contained what be called either contaminates or were not the kinds of substances completely that the young people thought they were getting when they purchased them on the street. Now, of amphetamines per se I cannot tell you what percentage of this were contaminates. I could get this information from the lab reports. What we are speaking about is a total range of drug substances that we have analysed from street sources in this laboratory.

Mr. Makarchuk: But you would agree that amphetamines and so-called speed drugs, excluding the hashish and the marijuana and so on, are part of the problem then and that they are produced by ethical manufacturers? And these, according to reports, are coming from the United States, in most cases produced by drug manufacturers who supply the same drugs to the pharmacists and so on.

At the same time, under cover, they try to export them to Mexico, as I gather they have exported, or supposedly more drugs have been exported to Mexico than all the people in Mexico can possibly consume for the next five or six years.

What I wanted to know is if a similar situation exists in Canada; and if that is the case, is the minister prepared to name the manufacturers of some of these drugs? I feel if he names the manufacturers and makes them public, the manufacturers themselves will take greater care to insure where their drugs are spread or how they are transmitted or insure there is some security involved in the transmittal of the drugs from the manufacturers to the pharmacists or to whoever gets them.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think the foundation has this type of information; they do not have the names of the possible manufacturers of these drugs. They know that a fair number of the amphetamines that are used come from the United States, but who manufactures them is sometimes hard to tell.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well have you made a concerted effort to find out whether commercial firms are involved in the manufacture of these drugs? Has there been any studies or analysis on this?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think you are getting into an area now that probably falls within the jurisdiction of the Food and Drug Directorate.

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes, but you are involved in this area right now more than the Food and Drug Directorate is.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The foundation would supply the information to the Food and Drug Directorate. They have the responsibility in this area.

Mr. Makarchuk: Do you not feel that you have some kind of responsibility? After all, you do have an alcohol and drug addiction foundation and you are the Minister of Health for the Province of Ontario. Surely you feel there must be some responsibility on your part regarding this?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Certainly there is.

Mr. Makarchuk: Why do you not use it then?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I accept that responsibility, but we have no names of companies engaged—

Mr. Makarchuk: Why do you not find out what the names are? Why do you not use the facilities that you have? I do not think it is that difficult to try to find out who the manufacturers are of specific drugs.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not all that easy.

Mr. Makarchuk: It is not that easy, but it is not all that difficult. I am sure any pharmacology department in a university can probably provide you with the answer.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not all that easy because sometimes the drugs go through four or five hands from perhaps where they are first manufactured to where they fall into the illicit market from the proper market.

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes, but you could still find out who manufactured the drugs originally from either the shape of the pills or the markings on the pills.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is quite right, Madam Chairman, but that does not prove that it necessarily was that manufacturer who put the drugs into the illicit market.

Mr. Makarchuk: It does prove something.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, there are all kinds of wholesalers and people involved in the process of selling drugs. They could be legitimately sold to a legitimate wholesaler and the time when they moved from the legitimate market to the illicit market could be after they left the hands of that wholesaler. In order to be proper in the process, you would have to trace them all back.

This, I say, is the kind of thing that the Food and Drug Directorate should be doing and it is the kind of thing that I am sure the Food and Drug Administration in the United States is trying to come to grips with. They have just not found it all that easy a job to do yet. I agree with you we have to—

Mr. Makarchuk: I thought you would be tackling the same drug people. The other day you were not prepared to release the names of some of the drug companies, and I have a feeling you will find some very respectable and ethical drug companies involved in this thing. Or else some of the wholesalers with whom you possibly deal with yourselves could be involved in this kind of situation.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Most of the information is that they go from the legitimate to the illegitimate market in the United States somewhere, not in Canada. Whether these

same companies have branches in Canada—this could be.

Mr. Makarchuk: Certainly they have branches in Canada, we know that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are quite happy to do anything we can to come to grips with this problem, but it is not quite as simple as you make it out to be.

Mr. Makarchuk: It is not as hard as you make it out either.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Shulman: Madam Chairman, I want to ask the Minister a question under this particular vote. I believe last year a pilot project was set up under the supervision of the alcoholism and drug foundation on Harbord Street to treat alcoholics. What has happened to that building? I believe some months ago there was some discussion about tearing it down and replacing it with a new building.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, it is being torn down.

Mr. Shulman: Yes, I know it is being torn down, but where are those patients being sent to at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: At the time, you asked me in the House about that I indicated that it might be moved out to one of our buildings at the Riverdale Hospital. They have now set up at Harbord Street, or at Harbour Light and Seaton House, and we now have more beds available there than we had available in the old detoxification centre.

Harbour Light is operated by the Salvation Army and Seaton House is operated by the department of welfare of the city.

Mr. Shulman: They were full before. What has happened? Have you put additions on to those buildings?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, the beds have been made available. These beds have been allocated as beds for this project; 14 beds at Seaton House are available and 12 beds at the Salvation Army Harbour Light centre. They will continue the detoxification programme.

Mr. Shulman: How many of those are female beds?

Hon. Mr. Wells: None of them yet are female beds.

Mr. Shulman: Where are you sending the female patients who would have been sent

to the Harbord Street building before? Do they go to jail now instead?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are negotiating at the present time with a facility to establish female beds.

Mr. Shulman: How long has the Harbord Street place been closed down?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Harbord Street place was closed in September.

Mr. Shulman: And when do you think you will be able to start looking after these ladies again, instead of sending them off to jail?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The females? As quickly as we can get the negotiations completed to find a place and get it set up.

Mr. Shulman: Are you telling me that the 26 beds you have available now are more than was available at Harbord Street?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There were 22 beds at Harbord Street.

Mr. Shulman: If I may recall your words to you, last year you were going to vastly expand the programme because it was such a success?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, my words last year were that we were going to evaluate this project in order to establish a policy for handling the chronic drunk and alcoholic in this province as a medical problem rather than a legal problem. That committee is still working on that; that is a joint committee of my department and correctional services and the Attorney General.

Mr. Shulman: May I ask, through Madam Chairman, of the head of the foundation, is it not correct this programme as it was run on Harbord Street turned out to be a great success?

Mr. Archibald: Yes, in our opinion, a relative success. We were able to demonstrate by the detoxification centre actually that first of all one can handle the chronic drunk offender within a health situation without the expensive, if I may use that term, facilities of a general hospital. Hence, the important—and this was actually contrary to our original opinion and original impression—providing you have a general hospital backup, about five per cent or a little better of the patients who were treated in the Harbord Street detoxification centre actually did require intensive general hospital service.

Conversely, 95 per cent did not require this. Consequently, this is one of the major and important factors that emerged from this. From this, we ourselves are confident that we know the kind of system I think that can be effected to establish a health service.

Mr. Shulman: Madam Chairman, inasmuch as this has been a great success, and known to have been a great success for over a year, can I ask why at this point in time, in this whole province, there are only 26 beds for this vastly needed service, none for females? You have gone backwards. At least you had 12 for females or 10 for females before; now you have none. With the vast numbers of alcoholics who are sick, who are parading through courts into the jails every day—I have been down to see them, I am sure many in this room have, and they go off to jail. We have 26 beds. It is unbelievable how, when you finally get a good programme, you let it die.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not dying, Madam Chairman. As I told you, the programme is now being evaluated, so a general policy can be established.

Mr. Shulman: It was established a year ago.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I suspect that probably this is going on in areas on a very informal basis in general hospitals, in some of the smaller centres in the province.

Mr. Shulman: Could you give me one example?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I just suspect that it is, because of the kind of programme that it is.

Mr. Makarchuk: Do not suspect too strongly, then it will not—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would think that probably some of it is going on. Someone is taken to a hospital rather than to a jail.

Madam Chairman: Mr. Ben.

Mr. G. Ben (Humber): Madam Chairman, when I indicated to you that I wished to say a few words, it was while Mr. Makarchuk was speaking about drugs. I still wish to discuss that particular aspect, but if I may, I would first like to make some remarks arising out of the discussion that just took place between Mr. Shulman and the minister.

Not too long ago there was a discussion in the House about setting up a central lockup in Metro, to which to take prisoners from the whole Metro area. This scheme was ostensibly

intended to cut down on the number of deaths that take place among our prisoners while they are in the custody of the police.

I had occasion to speak with Deputy Chief Ackroyd, who has a reputation in town as being quite a swinger, or a hep boy; quite with-it to use the modern parlance. I asked him his opinion on a central lockup. His opinion, as expressed to me, was that perhaps we are going about the whole thing backwards; that what we ought to be doing is not studying the figures involving the deaths in the different cells in the Metropolitan area, or the number of injuries that arose, but studying the figures of the injuries and deaths in that Harbord Street clinic. He pointed out that there were no deaths arising out of the Harbord Street clinic; that there were no serious injuries incurred there.

He also pointed out to me—and he assured me by producing what I believed to be very satisfactory evidence—that he provided against all kinds of circumstances in these lockups. Even when they were surrounded by 50 to 60 people in a bullpen under continuous observation, they still managed to harm themselves, if not do away with themselves.

He said that the big problem is that the citizens of this city want to impose on the police all the knowledge that a doctor takes seven years to acquire after he gets into university. That they, on the spur of the moment, are supposed to decide whether this man is intoxicated, whether he is in some kind of a semicoma, whether his state is brought on by alcohol or drugs, whether his injuries are self-inflicted, whether they are serious, or minor.

Deputy Chief Ackroyd says that is not fair, the police are not doctors. They should not have to make the decision whether to take that man to a hospital and have the man thrown back at them in some cases when there is nothing wrong with him, or throw him into a common lockup. He says that what is needed is not the central lockup that everybody has been screaming about, but Harbord Street clinics, or clinics where, if there is the slightest doubt about a citizen's condition, the policeman can conveniently—conveniently—take that prisoner. And he does not have to bring him down to Harbord Street or out to Harbour Light from the extremes of Etobicoke, or from the far reaches of Scarborough. There would be a number of these types of clinics all over.

Deputy Chief Ackroyd says you are not going to solve the problem of death in custody, or injuries in custody, whether you get

a common lockup with iron bars, or glass walk, or people walking on catwalks in the old penitentiary-style with searchlights beaming down on the prisoners. He says the way to look after our citizens is to take them, at the time of their arrest, to some place where they can be treated if they need treatment, given first aid if they cannot do anything else, or, if they need serious treatment, to immediately take them to the hospital.

I throw that up as a suggestion to you. That maybe we should place less emphasis on these lockups and more on starting these clinics throughout the city. I would point out to you, Madam Chairman, that the doctor raised a good point. Harbour Light and Seaton House have always been more or less filled to capacity.

I must agree that if the minister has usurped 12 beds—perhaps I should not use that word, it is not the best word—but if the minister has taken unto his programme 12 beds, some place there are 12 men who could have found accommodation in that place, and they cannot. To me that is a step backward. I would ask the minister to consider that aspect.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Can I just—

Mr. Ben: After the minister's reply, could I go on to the other topic?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I just wanted to comment that certainly I think that what the member says is right—that we should develop more of these centres. We have always said that this should be treated as a medical problem, not a legal problem.

Mr. Ben: That is not the point, what the minister said—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I can only go so far. I do not have complete jurisdiction in this area. Some other departments of this government do, and we have to work completely—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Let me just say this to the member—what the hon. member has said is only partly right, though—that every person that is picked up whom the police have some doubt about should not be taken to a centre like the Harbord Street centre. If there is any doubt that that man is in some way physically ill, or even mentally ill, he should be taken to a general hospital emergency section. Our policy is not to create special medical centres for specific people or specific problems, unless it is a long range—

I beg the member's pardon?

Mr. Shulman: The police are taking 90 per cent of drunks to jail. This is to get away from that very thing.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no. The proper place for these people to be taken is to the emergency section of a hospital. This is the medical component in the community for treatment—

Mr. Ben: There have been 45,000 people in Metropolitan Toronto convicted of impaired driving. How can you conceivably spill all those people on the presently under-staffed, inadequate inaccessible, emergency wards?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, they do not fall within the category—a lot of them that come to the Harbord Street treatment centre.

Mr. Ben: Then why does the minister say send all of them to the emergency department—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no.

Mr. Ben: Why does the minister not send them—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, the hon. member suggested that everyone that perhaps had something wrong with him—about whom the police were in some doubt—perhaps he had a head injury, perhaps he had something else—

Mr. Ben: Should go to this type of clinic!

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am saying that you should not do that. We say that you should take them to the emergency section of the general hospital.

Mr. Lewis: That does not excuse the number of beds.

Mr. Shulman: That is just a red herring.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not a red herring.

Mr. Ben: The minister is talking about two different things.

Hon. Mr. Wells: But the hon. member has confused the two things together. He has confused them together, and we are just stressing that our approach is not to create special centres for special things of a medical nature, but to use existing community facilities.

Now if the emergency facilities are not being used this way, then it is our job to be

sure that they are being used to their utmost as emergency treatment centres, whether they be brought in by an ambulance driver, by a friend, or by the police.

Mr. Ben: Has the minister ever had occasion to go to a hospital emergency department?

Mr. Shulman: They go to jail, that is where they are going. They should go out to a place like the Harbord Street centre.

Hon. Mr. Wells: All right, as I say—

Mr. Ben: Send them to the emergency departments in the hospital and I am sure this committee will support the minister, but do not send them to jail.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I told the member, he has my full support as far as the component that I am responsible for. I am not responsible for law enforcement, administration of justice, or the jails—

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Order.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —so just let us get this committee going.

Mr. Lewis: I am going to ask the Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) tomorrow why he insists on sending all Toronto's drunk cases to jail.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: The member for Humbler.

Mr. Ben: Madam Chairman, as I stated, I indicated—

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is nice to have everybody here in this committee. I must have taken on a big special attraction.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You have taken them out of the education estimates, that is why.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Ben: It is the duty, Madam Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Does the hon. member for Scarborough Centre—

Madam Chairman: Order. Will the minister please get up with his next point?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The member said I needed an education, did she?

Madam Chairman: Order!

Hon. Mr. Wells: I thought the member said they needed an education.

Mr. Ben: Madam Chairman, before the previous House was dissolved—as a matter of fact, just before Easter, 1967—I had occasion to rise in the House and say some words about the drug problem in Yorkville.

I had been attracted to Yorkville by what were then called hippies, and I am not talking in the general terms where everybody who now has long hair and blue jeans is classified as a hippy. I imagine the hippies that I am referring to were the ones to whom we formerly referred as bohemians. A rather enlightened lot. They may not have subscribed to all rules and regulations that society imposed on them, but they were happy.

We were concerned about the problem in Yorkville, because of the youngsters that were being ruined, let us say, by being introduced to a lot of the drugs like LSD and the amphetamines. I had occasion to spend a considerable time trying to inform myself on this matter and I found out, to my chagrin, that it was not quite as easy to get to the source of these pills, or take them off the market, as perhaps the member for Brantford might think.

For example. I think we all accept that the market is simply flooded with amphetamines and other pills of that nature way beyond the most exaggerated per capita consumption. I think we also know—I am sorry that my colleague, the member for Nipissing, is not here—that in the past, too many pharmacists were too quick to fill orders for amphetamines and other drugs. And these amphetamines or drugs were coming from the United States, although a good portion were being manufactured here in Canada. LSD for example, I found out, could be ordered by mail from Los Angeles. You just sent them a dollar and you got back an envelope—by airmail, no less—and all you had to do was soak the blotter that was in the envelope and you got LSD. Instant LSD.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Did the member try it?

Mr. Ben: No, I did not try it, but I had described to me the effects of having taken too many trips on LSD. I had occasion to interview the people in what used to be the Liberal caucus room in the southwest corner of this building and I recall some youngsters, in describing to me the effects of LSD, got so taken away that they actually went on what is called a trip. Right there in front of my eyes.

Those youngsters told me they had—one had taken 18 trips. I was able to find out where these things came from and I managed—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Ben: —to discuss them actually with the police. At one time it was no different from tripping out on LSD than to have a meal cooked in the dining room.

When it came to a lot of these amphetamines, I discovered that they were ordering them from a drug wholesaler in Seattle. I discovered this because one of my informants brought me a suitcase that had been hidden by one young drug pusher—I am just saying that she was a female; I am not implying that this is a trait that is common to women—an 18-year-old girl, who was trying to avoid the police. And in this suitcase was a list, a most up-to-date list, of the pushers in Yorkville. There was also, what is it, a pharmacopœia—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Ben: —a pharmacopœia and order forms from the Seattle drug firm. The girl in question was subsequently apprehended. She was the script writer in Yorkville; that is the phrase they use. In other words, she wrote the prescriptions. And they had a system of values: so much of the profit went to the script writer, so much to the one who goes and presents this script—what is it called, a prescription or script?—

An hon. member: A prescription.

Mr. Ben: —to the drugstore and so much for the person who then goes and distributes and so on. Now unless there is some way that the federal government can impose restrictions on the importing of drugs into Canada through the mails, which would put us in the invidious position that the government may then start inspecting all mail, I do not know how you can control the drugs coming in from the United States.

Marijuana at that time was coming into Canada mostly via Detroit in a Cadillac which had a false gasoline tank and some more was coming from Buffalo. It was coming from Mexico over to Buffalo and Detroit. A lot of the marijuana was being shipped to Buffalo by air mail to the terminal there and people would go and claim it and would bring it across to Toronto.

Madam Chairman, you will have to excuse me, but if my memory serves me correctly, the price started with so much per kilo for

coarse marijuana, that is, it was still mixed with twigs. The purchaser then cleaned the marijuana and what was left was then a pound brick which sold for twice the price that he had paid for it. And from then on it was broken down and always the price was doubled. I was amazed at how easy it was to obtain. I had occasion to visit the church which I thought was doing a good job there; as a matter of fact, at the time I made them a donation.

But I made the mistake of pointing out in the Legislature that I found out that when two other sources were closed, this church was the leading trading post for marijuana and other drugs. I was not trying to be offensive to the church; I was just stating a matter of fact. They were trying to create an atmosphere for these children where they would get off the streets, but because they would not let the police, at least knowingly, into the place, these youngsters made use of the sanctuary offered by the church. In fact, while I was there—I subsequently had this established for my satisfaction—and they were denying that this thing went on, the RCMP were in there observing transactions taking place. Well, when I made this statement, I received a call from their lawyer threatening to sue me but they never did. So, Mr. Shulman, you are not the first one who has ever been threatened by a suit.

Anyway, I was very much concerned about this problem, but people would accept this! A columnist for the *Telegram* attacked me; he was very nice to me, saying that I was a real keen type but exaggeration destroyed the presentation that I was making. And he cited three examples of what I had said as being untenable. He said: "No newspaper man worth his salt would accept such a statement." Two of the statements I did make; the other statement I took verbatim from the *Telegram*.

Mr. Lewis: Was it Douglas Fisher?

Mr. Ben: No, Tumpane. He is deceased now.

At any rate, the people who were keeping me informed about this situation were so incensed they said they were taking a collection in Yorkville; they were going to buy a pound of grass and send it to him. Because one of the statements I made was that you could get it as easy as you could get ice cream or sometimes easier than alcohol and he said that was impossible. So they offered to get a brick and send it to him. All I had to do was to ask the RCMP to be

there when he received it from them. I suggested that was not the problem.

One of the things that they said, Madam Chairman, is that the modern methods of treatment in large suburban centres should be fostered in small specialized clinics where physicians may send hard-core narcotic addicts. Also, that specialized treatment centres should contain facilities for acute treatment, on-going treatment, in- and out-patient care, daycare, and aftercare at a community level, and that efforts be made to co-ordinate the research into the epidemiological and psychological aspects of addiction by all agencies, including the health services research council.

Before going on to some of the other things that they dealt with, which certainly was the problem of not being able to analyse drug samples, what would the minister say? Are these doctors wrong when they say that specialized clinics are what we need, and the minister is saying we want to use the facilities we have?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, I have not got a copy of that report in front of me. Does that not mean specialized clinics within the general hospitals?

Mrs. M. Renwick: It just says in the report, Madam Chairman, specialized clinics. It does not tie them into hospitals.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I suspect that they are talking about specialized clinics in the general hospitals. In other words, rather than just using the straight emergency; they are probably suggesting there be a special clinic in the hospital. Because I am pretty sure that most of the people in the Medical Association agree with our general premise—that we should make maximum use of the existing community facilities, not create new community facilities, and build new buildings if we have existing ones.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the minister intend, then, to have specialized clinics in general hospitals for treatment of drug problems?

Hon. Mr. Wells: If the caseload justifies it. This is something that each hospital on its own has to work out.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What is the caseload at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Scarborough General has a specialized clinic.

Mr. Ben: What is the caseload?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The caseload is about two a night at the Scarborough General. Now you have to realize there is one other important thing—at the Scarborough General clinic they do not isolate drug problems from total mental disturbance psychiatric problems. They lump them all together and they do not try to segregate and isolate drug problems completely. It goes into the total community mental health psychiatric programme.

The Scarborough General takes the young people and the Scarborough Centenary, which is about a mile away, take the adults in this category. They come into the emergency and then if they need the treatment of the special programme and the special clinic they move up into it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, when I asked the minister what the caseload is, I was not thinking specifically of the Scarborough General Hospital. I was asking him what is the caseload in the Province of Ontario on which to base whether specialized clinics should be allowed in the general hospitals.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am afraid I could not give you that right now. We could probably find out, but we would have to ask each hospital what is the caseload in its area.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, I say, with all due respect to the Minister of Health, but rather to the government, because I am sure this hamstrings even the Minister of Health on occasion: Does it not seem wrong at this point that we just do not know what the caseload is?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I do not think so. We can make estimates on it. We do not—

Mrs. M. Renwick: All of us are alarmed about it. Everyone that I ever talk to is alarmed about this problem. All of us get calls about the problem. We do not know the size of the problem.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, you can spend endless hours looking for statistics and figures. All we are really interested in doing is taking action. When each individual hospital decides that its caseload has come to the point where it needs to develop special facilities, it will do this. Now I do not think that we have to know all these figures at this point in time.

We told the hospitals what they can do. We are there to support them in any way

they want. They have got to make some of these decisions themselves.

An hon. member: But you have cut them back—

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is right, this is a game.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Nobody is cutting the hospitals back in dollars and cents.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The hospitals—you are relying on the hospitals to say whether they are going to have specialized clinics, or are you saying to the hospitals do they need specialized clinics for drug cases?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are letting the hospitals make the decision themselves. We provide the backup; the foundation, any of our health people will talk to them, OHSC will talk to them, and tell them how these can be arranged. We have a psychiatric consultant here in Metropolitan Toronto and southern Ontario who will meet with the hospitals, from our mental health staff—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Who is that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Dr. Sherwood Appleton, who is available to consult with any of them who wish to set up any programme. Indeed, he has done this in some of the hospitals. This is the way to do it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What hospitals has Dr. Appleton set programmes up in?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I know he has done a lot of work at the North York General, and I cannot tell you the other ones. I can find out for you.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I think it is very important. I realize he has only been here a few months but I think—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, we only have 20,000 employees and I cannot know what each of them are doing every minute of the day and I do not think that you would expect it.

That was the time, you may recall, when I begged this Legislature to start spending some money for hostels, for some VD clinics, for early treatment centres and to put up some public baths in the area for the children. Everybody figured that if they were down there, they were no-goodniks. If you wore a pair of jeans or if you wore your hair long, you were no good. They forgot that the kids down there were somebody's children.

Mr. MacDonald: They could be from Forest Hill.

Mr. Ben: As a matter of fact, Don, you may recall that a good number, the majority of them, were from Forest Hill. To them, living in squalor was an adventure.

An hon. member: Sixty per cent.

Mr. Ben: It was no adventure to go there and live in squalor to the poor people because they live that way all the time. So I found most of them were people from good homes.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Ben: At any rate, I just want to say this—

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Let him continue.

Mr. Ben: In 1967, nobody paid any attention to it. I think one newspaper had a little column in the back page. The *Telegram* talked to one of the ministers and persuaded him to deny my statements and subsequently he got nowhere with that. They talked to the church to try to sue me. That fizzled out. Nobody paid any attention. They would not believe that those kind of things would go on.

Well, the government took no action. I am happy to say that the problem has abated there considerably, but we still have a problem with our youngsters. The point has been raised here again—for goodness' sake, Madam Chairman and minister and deputy ministers and members of the party, let us not gloss over the situation again. We still need hostels for children, we still need places where they can congregate, we still need what we used to call EPT centres, an early preventive treatment centre, we still need places where they can get a cheap decent meal—all those things we still need. Do not think that three years has changed it a bit, because it has not.

And never mind—forgive me on that, I should say never mind—I think if we are going to spend money I would rather spend it hustling up some hostels rather than trying to find out which American importer is shipping drugs here. I would leave that to the federal government. Our money I would rather put in hostels. And I hope that some day those of us who sit around here, who did not take any action three years ago, who considered it a lot of hogwash, or who thought maybe I was on the stuff, will take some action at this time and let us do something and it is the minister's responsibility at this time.

Madam Chairman: The member for Scarborough Centre.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the minister have any comment to make?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, carry on.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, I was concerned when I heard the minister say that the policy was not to adventure into specialized clinics where special problems could be handled. And I wondered on what basis that government policy was made?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, what I am saying is that I do not think that we should create special active treatment facilities for one specific condition; that if we move an acute treatment facility, we have, for instance, general hospitals, and they are used for that, but we should not create an acute treatment facility, for instance, specifically for people on bad drug trips. That means that we can create hostels and rehabilitative centres and all these other things which, of course, have to be created. But what we are really saying is, let us use the existing facilities of the community; use them to their maximum for the specific purposes that they are there for.

Mr. Ben: When will you create them if you say they need to be created? When will you create them?

Hon. Mr. Wells: They are being created now. There are groups springing up all over the place. That is really what I am getting at; it is the active treatment field. We do not want to ever get to the position that we got to 20 or 30 or 40 years ago, when we built, say, special facilities for tuberculosis and treated it as one isolated condition.

We are suggesting that there are facilities in the community for specific purposes and they should be used to their maximum capacity, rather than suddenly creating a special facility for one specific purpose. The only illustration I use here is in the active crisis treatment; we should use the general hospitals for this. There are other areas, as I said, such as the residential treatment, places like 12 Madison, which are different.

They are not the active acute treatment centres; they all plug into these acute treatment centres. Twelve Madison plugs into the Toronto General Hospital and St. Michael's Hospital. They use the Toronto General if the person is in such a state that he needs to have the treatment, and I—

Mr. Ben: In extreme cases only.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I do not agree, not extreme cases only. How long ago did you investigate at the Toronto General? A lot of work has been done over the summer in this city to get the hospitals operating and using their emergencies. The hospitals in downtown Toronto are now plugged into the system. In fact, all the hospitals. The foundation has sent out this card, which you will find around in most of the hospitals now; there has been quite a breakthrough in the last six months in the use of the emergency sections of hospitals for the handling of crisis drug situations.

Mr. Ben: Very encouraging.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think you will find this—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, the Ontario Medical Association boards of directors and committees report to council and then mail out to the members the summaries. From the summary of transactions of council which I believe they printed a number of weeks ago, although the OMA met in the Chateau Laurier on May 4 and 5, the special committee on the misuse of drugs—and I believe Dr. Charron is listed here as one of the special guests at this particular event—the special committee made several recommendations, which certainly the minister is speaking against tonight. I would like to know what his views are of the recommendations of the committee.

Mr. Lewis: There are a lot of hospitals and you can only name one.

Now come on! What Appleton does, you know, because you know Appleton and you know Scarborough. You do not have to play games with us. Sherwood Appleton is not an unknown figure to you personally, or his activities—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have indicated the ones that I know well that he has been working on.

Mr. Lewis: You have indicated one.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will get the names of others that he is working on.

Mr. Lewis: That is not conjecture.

Mr. Ben: I think the hon minister goes by rule of thumb. They determine the caseloads and since he is all thumbs, he figures the citizens are getting the benefit of the doubt.

Interjections by hon. members.

Madam Chairman: Order!

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would the minister comment on the fact that the committee also stated that the only important area of interest, not included in the CMA brief, deals with the analysis of drug samples which may be presented to physicians by their patients. It appears that there is a lack of adequate laboratory analysis of drugs available. The medical profession uses many laboratory tests as accepted aids to diagnosis and management of their patients and they certainly do in their multi-phasic screening and so on.

What good is it if we have labs of that kind and we cannot get samples of drugs analyzed in them? If the minister really wanted to get those drugs to the labs and get them sampled surely he could make a system, even if it had to be channeled through the police. The minister was saying it was unlawful, or that the persons arriving at the clinic with the drugs might be charged, or the persons who were using them might be charged. Which?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The persons transmitting could be charged.

Mrs. M. Renwick: For just transmitting the actual drugs?

Hon. Mr. Wells: They could be charged. It is our opinion that they should wait—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Why could they not be transmitted by the police? If police take in drugs, now they are not charged.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think the hon. member for High Park probably put his finger on it in another question he referred to about the police. We just have not got enough police to have them around transmitting drugs all the time too.

They have their avenues; they have their research labs to transmit drugs that they need samples of.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the Attorney General's lab do drug samples?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would imagine that they do their own. They do a few.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How much drug sampling, Madam Chairman, did the foundation do and for how long a period and what have they learned from it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: You know, Madam Chairman, we had that question answered about an hour ago.

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, we did not have that question answered, Madam Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh yes we did. Mr. Archibald said that he analyzed 500 drugs and he gave you some statistics on it, and so forth. We talk about wasting time in the committee but we go round and round on this thing—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, on a point of order, I believe that when I questioned about the use of the labs by the foundation that I was told that they were being used for a while, but that they are not being used now. That is all I was told.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Makarchuk asked a question about the drugs and Mr. Archibald stood up and said they had analyzed 500 and gave a fair résumé of what went on there.

Mr. Ben: Since when?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Over what period of time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Approximately a year.

Mr. Ben: I raised Sergeant Akroyd, now Deputy Chief Akroyd's rank. You will recall he was the one that formed this mod squad and for quite some time some keen young men have been working in plain clothes and long hair and jeans among our young people.

These mod squad police have been in the practice of taking drugs for analysis to a clinic. Then they were cut off. The reason they were taking the drugs for analysis was they suspected they were inferior drugs and they presented the analysis to the people from whom they obtained the drugs and said, "This is the kind of stuff that you are buying. It is dangerous. Stay off it."

They were not trying to say, "Stay off drugs." They were just pointing out to them the danger of buying inferior drugs.

As it was conveyed to me, Madam Chairman, all of a sudden they refused to take any more of these drugs that were samples on the grounds that, in so doing, a law was being broken. This left these mod squad people not totally disarmed, but at least not as effective as they used to be for this reason.

I recall rising in the House and asking the minister if he would reinstate this programme of analyzing drugs that were brought by these police officers under cover to the clinic for analysis so that they could convince the youngsters who were buying the stuff on the open market that the drugs were not pure, that they were, indeed, quite harmful to them.

This is why I ask you when was the period for this examination? Tell me, Mr. Minister, or have your people tell me, how many analyses have they performed in the last three months for these mod people under the circumstances that I have just described?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, Mr. Archibald informs me that to his knowledge they did not do any analyses for these people. Our lab did not do any analyses for police prosecution—

Mr. Ben: No, I was not talking about that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —but possibly these people were taking them to the lab. I understand that the regional lab of the Food and Drug Directorate does the analysis for the RCMP and for any of the police prosecutions.

Mr. Ben: These were not for police prosecutions, they were for the enlightenment of the young people who may have been hurt by that kind of stuff.

I am finished for the present time. I just want to say that these analyses had been made. Would they make them if these young mod squad police—

Hon. Mr. Wells: The only thing is that they may have come and they may not have informed the lab that they were police. They may have just come and had them done.

Mr. Ben: I take it that they will do it in the interest of assisting the police.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They would. The lab is not operating now.

Madam Chairman: Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the minister then say that the only place that we will ever have special clinics for drug problems is in the general hospitals? How many general hospitals are there in the province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Some 250-odd.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What is the minister's view then, especially in light of the task force report and the Committee of Healing Arts and—

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is acute treatment for people that need this high level of care. Do not forget a lot of the people that are on drug highs can be very adequately handled in a facility like 12 Madison which is a special facility, or at a lot on this list; Digger House and so forth. We are talking about ones that need to be in active treatment.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well Madam Chairman, I was not, of course, talking about just the cases that the minister is speaking about because of the recommendation here that says, "for acute treatment, but also for on-going treatment," which I am sure emergency parts of hospitals do not want to deal with, and the in and out daily care and the after-care.

It seems quite evident from these recommendations, Madam Chairman, that special clinics are going to have to be established rather than expecting a hospital to branch out into aftercare and into on-going treatment.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Special halfway houses like we have in Scarborough and places like that. That is what is needed.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Madam Chairman, as the minister says, there is a halfway house in Scarborough, but let us not forget that it was volunteer staff that started that whole organization and what I am saying is that it is a government responsibility.

The minister can very well say that this is a people problem and I say that government is people and it is a government problem. And what I would like to then determine from the minister, if there are just about 200 outlets and the minister has said not all general hospitals would have special clinics, I would like to look at the type of clinic that is formed from group practice. Since all of the reports that my colleague or health critics led us into in the beginning of the leadoff, I would like to ask the minister what steps he is taking to encourage the development of this type of centre throughout the province?

All the patterns of health service in each of the three main reports in the Committee on the Healing Arts and the task force report and in the council reports—all of them say that we need group practice, that we need group clinics, and I am asking the minister how far he is willing to go in that particular project? Are you willing to go with capital costs?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam Chairman, on that particular project we are very strongly supporting this type of operation. In fact, we are probably more strongly supporting it than any government in Canada.

Any area or any group that has a clinic, that wants to come in and talk to us we will talk with them, we will make the arrangements, we will arrange for special methods of payment—

Mrs. M. Renwick: How about capital costs, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Capital cost for the building of a clinic?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Capital cost of the clinic and of the new programmes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I do not think we are in the position to assume capital costs at this point. I think that the capital cost of building a clinic is something which the group or the community which is establishing the clinic should take upon themselves, at this point in time, certainly.

But we have the arrangements to encourage the operation of clinics, as we have been doing in the Soo and in St. Catharines, as you are well aware of.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, the report coming back from the study—I think it was a U of T study—showed that the number of days of bed occupancy in the Soo area was 25 per cent less from patients from the Soo clinic than from regular practice centres. And that would certainly speak well of this type of operation.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have our own study going on that—a two-year study that we want to verify this in another way.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right, let me just ask the minister then, in the light of that sort of report of the University of Toronto study, would the minister consider putting funds for capital expenditures into group clinics rather than in new hospitals? More group clinics, and greater numbers of them than, an isolated general hospital which—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not at this point in time.

The group clinics are still basically groups of doctors that are getting together. At the present time if we built them for group clinics we would, I think, reasonably find ourselves in due course being requested to provide accommodation for every doctor in the province—or certainly those that get into something other than just a solo practice.

At this point in time I just do not think that this should be assumed. There is plenty of area in what the doctors earn these days to pay good rent and to amortize construction of their facilities, I think.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What is the minister's view then of the York-Finch proposal that the board is looking at, to make a separate group clinic for the doctors to have an acreage of the hospital land for their operation?

Is this something which the minister thinks should not be done by the hospital?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The hospital board and the commission review this kind of special situation. If it is brought up and it looks that there can be an arrangement made, we would not object to it. I think that there is great merit in having this kind.

Again, we are talking about another little slightly different situation, but there is great merit in having the doctors' offices and facilities near the hospital.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is the minister familiar with the proposal at York-Finch?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am not directly familiar; I have just heard vaguely about it. But there you have the York-Finch people wanting something special and then you have two large medical clinic buildings in Scarborough that were built completely without any public help and on land that was bought by the people who occupy the building themselves.

Mrs. M. Renwick: By the doctors who occupy the building. That is what I would like to ask the minister: What sort of deal is being offered to the doctors out at York-Finch? Are they being offered this land free?

(Mr. J. A. Belanger in the chair):

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not know. I would have to find that out for you. We do not have the OHSC people here today. We will get that when they come on the hospital vote. We will find out; somebody will know.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the minister have any—I guess this other question will come under the hospital vote too.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I just might add, Mr. Chairman, that we have indicated to other groups in this province that we will undertake the same financial arrangements and contracts that we have with the Sault Ste. Marie and the St. Catharines clinics if they will come forward.

Mrs. M. Renwick: And the other consumer groups that would like to—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Consumer groups—or what we would like to do is to have some of these straight doctors-operated groups come forward and operate on the same basis so that we can do a comparison. As I said, we have the School of Hygiene and the group at Ann Arbor, Michigan, doing this further study

on the Sault Ste. Marie and St. Catharines clinics in a more controlled research project.

Mrs. M. Renwick: When will it be ready, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It will be completed in another year and a half. But we are not delaying any developments. We are not holding up approval of any of our present arrangements. The only thing is the assessment of these two clinics will not be available for a year and a half, but if any clinic, or if any group, wants to come forward, the same kind of arrangements can be made for them. Or we will be happy to consider different arrangements.

We are paying the Sault Ste. Marie and the St. Catharines clinics on a capitation basis. If another clinic wants to work out another method of payment there is no reason why not. There are all kinds of varieties and combinations that can be worked out for these clinics. The doctors can work on salary and still bill on a fee-for-service basis, or they can work on salary and bill on a capitation basis.

We are doing all the kinds of things that the task force on health care costs said we should experiment with to see what is a better method or what are some of the different methods for providing these services.

Mrs. M. Renwick: May I ask the minister what will happen at York-Finch if they attach this doctors' operation to the hospital? Will the outpatients department of the hospital disappear?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I could not really tell you, Mr. Chairman. I would have to get the details. I do not have the details on the York-Finch arrangement.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Could I ask one more question of the minister about the special type of service that I hoped he would be interested in putting into the province or else into the general hospitals? The venereal disease clinics that are already established in the general hospitals—are they established, by the hospital, for this special problem, such as I would like to see for drug use, or were they established by the province in the hospital?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, we are into the next vote now. I do not know whether we want to—

Mr. Shulman: Can we finish this vote first?

Mr. Chairman: We will finish this vote first.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not want to limit discussion, but we have actually been into about five different votes tonight and we are never going to get through one if we do not—

Mr. Chairman: The member for Kingston and the Islands.

Mr. Apps: I just have one short question. Sometimes we get so concerned with rehabilitation—what we should do for the people who are alcoholics or drug addicts—we sort of forget about the fact that we should probably be doing a lot more about preventing these things. This is a research foundation, and I would like to ask the minister whether he has had any recommendations from the foundation as to their views on how they can prevent people from becoming alcoholics, particularly alcoholics, and also prevent people from becoming drug addicts.

Now I take it this is part of the research foundation's role—to make recommendations to the minister in this connection. I am just wondering whether the foundation has any recommendation as to what we should be doing, or could be doing better than we are, at the present time.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, of course this is a big part of the foundation's work—to do research and then be able to take that research and translate it into some kind of preventive programme. They do a lot of such work—working, of course, with the educational system and with the community at large.

Rather than me try to interpret the views they have, maybe Mr. Archibald would like to just give the member his views on prevention.

Mr. Apps: I am thinking particularly of three things. First of all, the advertising policies in liquor appear to me to be aimed directly at young people, saying: "This is something you should do. If you want to have a good time, this is what you should drink."

Second, is there any relationship between the increasing number of liquor outlets as far as alcoholism is concerned? And third, have you any ideas as to what the drinking age should be in connection with the number of alcoholics that you might have among younger people?

These three things, I think, are pretty important and I am wondering how much research has been done in that connection.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will let Mr. Archibald answer.

Mr. MacDonald: You grant him complete freedom to handle that question.

Mr. E. Sargent (Grey Bruce): Say what you think now!

Hon. Mr. Wells: He always has!

Mr. Archibald: Specifically, we have not found any direct relationship between the prevalence of alcoholism and the number of outlets per se. Certainly there is a relationship between the prevalence of alcoholism and the overall per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages. That is quite a different question.

Mr. Apps: Do you have any figures as far as the age grouping of alcoholics? Is there any change in that over the years?

Mr. Archibald: The age grouping of alcoholics—actually identified clinical alcoholics—both in terms of research projects and in terms of those that come to the clinic has remained fairly constant throughout our clinical experience actually.

The bulk of the alcoholic group will fall in the age range between 30 to 40. Then you have a shading down to 20 or 18—a few. Then it shades off at the top end of the scale in terms of the ages.

The average age of starting to drink alcoholic beverages seems to be something in the order of 14 to 15 years of age now among alcoholic populations. And, of course, we all know from other research data that a relatively large number of young people are consuming alcoholic beverages at early ages. There is no doubt about this.

Mr. Apps: Have you had any research information in connection with whether the restrictions on the age of 21 has any bearing on their desire to start to drink, simply because they are not supposed to do it by law?

Mr. Archibald: The majority of people in North America and Canadian situations certainly start to drink before the age of 21. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. Apps: Is this because it is so easy to get or is this because they cannot? Is this sort of a challenge to them?

Mr. Archibald: There is such an enormous number of variables in entering into any situation of determining when a young person is going to drink. It really depends very much on what is done in the home. It depends very much on what kind of cultural background the person comes from, and so on. It does

depend to some extent on what the overall attitude in any given community of large population areas has to say about these kind of things.

Mr. Apps: Have you made any recommendation, as far as the foundation is concerned, to the government in this connection, as far as the age limit is concerned?

Mr. Archibald: We have generally said that the determination of the age limit per se is a political question, not a scientific one.

Mr. MacDonald: Would the incidence of early starts in drinking in the 18- to 21-year bracket go up or down if the legal age limit for starting were reduced to 18?

Mr. Archibald: Well, you are asking me to—I do not know. Certainly in the Italian situation, for instance, you will have a totally different situation, where the youngsters start to drink very early; there is no age limitation there. It is a cultural phenomenon, and North American society is a rather different situation. I could not predict what would happen because a predominant number of young people are drinking now anyway.

An hon. member: I believe I read that somewhere west of Toronto 70 per cent of the young people in high school drink.

Mr. Archibald: Sure.

Mr. Apps: This is a very important point: why do they? I would think that a research foundation would try to find out why they want to start to drink so early.

Mr. Archibald: This society has accepted alcoholic beverages as its drug of choice, in Canada and in North America generally, and so the whole society moves in this direction, if you want a sociological kind of picture. The number of people in this society who have elected not to drink is relatively few, so the whole society is set in this pattern. Whether we like it or not that is the way it is.

Mr. Sargent: Except in Owen Sound.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Nobody drinks in Owen Sound.

Mr. Apps: Maybe they are smart enough to buy it somewhere else.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Apps: Mr. Chairman, does the Research Foundation have any views in connection with the policies regarding the advertising that is continually coming through the tele-

vision, particularly as far as the encouragement of drinking is concerned?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, Mr. Chairman, if Mr. Archibald would like to answer—I am not so sure whether it is fair to ask them for their views here. Maybe you could ask them if they have any research studies, if they have ever done anything on this.

Mr. Archibald: Not that would identify the effect of advertising per se; it is an enormously difficult thing to isolate in any kind of study. What I would be giving you is an impression, respecting advertising, that is part of the conditioning process—probably the most important conditioning process. However, the determining factor is what you as a parent do and the kind of pattern you set for your youngster.

Mr. MacDonald: Could I ask the minister one question on this point? Has the government given any thought to the proposal we advanced some years ago of a contribution of \$1 for the purpose of coping with the problems of alcoholism for every dollar that is put into advertising? This would have the double advantage of being a disincentive for excess advertising and at the same time providing all the money you need for all the purposes we are talking about here tonight.

Hon. Mr. Wells: In my time here I have not heard that proposition suggested and I have not heard anyone say either yes or no to that. I would gather that it has not been accepted because I have not heard—

Mr. MacDonald: Well, as a minister new in the picture, if you have not heard it before, would you give that matter some consideration? Quite frankly, it strikes me as being sort of a perfect solution. For every dollar you spend on advertising, you contribute a dollar to funds for the fighting of alcoholism and the social problems created by it. And I repeat: I think it would be a disincentive to advertise and the general consensus is that it might be a good thing and it would provide the foundation and related organizations with money that they have difficulty getting through the Treasury Board.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, it is a good suggestion to take a look at. I have not any firm opinion on liquor advertising. I have a very firm opinion on cigarette advertising but I have not as firm a one on liquor advertising.

Mr. Apps: One other question, Mr. Chairman. If I remember correctly, in your survey of those who are alcoholics, they started

drinking when they were 14 or 15 and you felt that this was really the result of the influence in their home. Probably the greatest influence is the influence on what is happening in their home and whether their parents approve or disapprove or whether in some cases, I guess, parents do not drink at all and make it so tough that the kids actually go ahead and drink.

Mr. Archibald: That is right, because part of the factor in the home is not drinking or drinking itself, according to the pattern which you set, but the attitude that you as a parent take towards drinking, the kind of ideas and hostilities you generate.

Mr. Apps: Then have you any recommendation as to how you can get this across to the parents and can you make those recommendations to the department and say, "Look, here is an area that we feel is the greatest cause of alcoholism. How are we going to combat this?" Can you research that and make recommendations to the department, saying this is one way which you should be trying to do this. Would you not think this would be one of the projects that might be worthwhile?

Mr. Archibald: That is of very great interest to us, yes.

Mr. Sargent: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question of the minister under this very important part of the vote. We have \$8 million set aside here now and the member for Brantford brought up what I think is a very important thing we should discuss, and I would like to get some answers on it.

I am not as knowledgeable as a lot of people here on this subject, but first of all I made a statement to the minister about the reception he would get in our area. I say at the outset, on that point, I have a great respect for the minister and the job he is trying to do in a very difficult portfolio. But the only thing I can say to the minister in that regard is that it is a gutless approach of his department in having the OHSC run the show insofar as closing hospitals in our area is concerned, and I would level at you—

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is vote 702.

Mr. Sargent: I know it is, but I am just qualifying what I said about what would happen to you if you had to come into our area—and I mean that would happen to you.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will come up in your area.

Mr. Sargent: You had better bring your shin-pads with you. Have you any federal grants for this vote, for the \$8 million? Have you any federal grants for drug addiction and alcoholism research?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The only federal money in there is a \$98,000 grant for a special project that we are doing for them, a documentation project. That is the only federal money. That is not in the \$8 million; it is over and above the \$8 million.

Mr. Sargent: No specific federal grant for drug addition?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not to the foundation.

Mrs. M. Renwick: No cost-sharing programmes?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No cost-sharing programmes; nothing in this at all. It is all provincial money.

Mr. Sargent: Has the government asked for that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Pardon?

Mr. Sargent: Have you asked for federal support in this field?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I gather it was asked for several times in the beginning.

Mr. Sargent: Have you made any specific recommendations or requests for it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I have not. As you know, there is a recommendation in the LeDain commission that there be support for this work in the province. It does not specifically state how and just in what form it should be given or to whom it should be given. But if in their consideration of the LeDain report, they find that they want to accept this, we would be happy to have them support the work here with money.

Mr. Sargent: Come on, now. This is a very dangerous field we are in now. You are asking for \$8 million now. What did you get last year?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I guess we are up about \$1 million this year.

Mr. Sargent: So the drug increase is about 10,000 per cent—it is in use in all our schools, right across the board, and yet you are only increasing 12 per cent your allotment for alcohol and drugs. I submit that that is not enough.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Before supper, I indicated that I thought there should be some special allocations that do not show in here, which we have got to get out of some other vote somewhere in the very near future.

Mr. Sargent: You are going to step this up then?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not know whether it is within the foundation budget or in some other area. We get into a whole inter-departmental situation with this community problem. The member for Kingston and the Islands was raising it; it is a problem we are looking at and hopefully we will come up with another answer to it.

Mr. Sargent: Along this line, we have another very powerful drug, alcohol; it is under complete government control. The fact is that the government knows the source; they know the manufacturer, they know the inventory completely of this powerful drug. There is complete government control. I do not know whether this is physically impossible, or whether it is a non-sensical idea, but it would seem to me that either George or Mac made the comment there were 500 known manufacturers or importers of harmful drugs, amphetamine and all this type; corrupters of our youth. These people who are getting into this cancerous programme are going unchecked; they are responsible to no one. The thing is, I wonder if it would be physically possible to have a completely known inventory at all times at Queen's Park, at government level in Ontario, an inventory of what drugs are coming in here. Because if we are going to have any semblance of control, Mr. Minister, and we owe it to ourselves to protect our youth some way, give drugs the same treatment you do alcohol. Because it is just as dangerous as alcohol; probably a lot worse than alcohol. I just throw that out, because maybe it is impossible to do this. I do not know.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think you are into somebody else's jurisdiction. You are getting into the law enforcement—

Mr. Sargent: I am talking Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, you are talking on law enforcement jurisdiction. Our jurisdiction is not to find out where all these sources are.

Mr. Sargent: Maybe I am wrong then, but it would seem to me that this estimate of \$8 million we have set aside for this line of thinking—whack it up! Make it \$25 million and do something positive.

Hon. Mr. Wells: All the \$8 million there goes into a positive programme.

Mr. Sargent: Okay, that is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ben, Mr. Ruston, Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Chairman, out of this first vote is personnel services. May I ask a question on that? In fact I have two questions to ask on that. The first one is in relation to a question I asked the minister, three times in the past year and a half, and each time he was going to get it tonight.

I want to ask him about the allegations made by Mr. Larry Kilpatrick, that he was assisted to escape from one of the minister's institutions by a staff member and subsequently was hidden in the apartment of that staff member at 373 Dominion Street, Midland.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I remember the hon. member asked me that question in the House. I carried the answer around and I never got the chance to reply to him in the House. If I remember correctly our assessment and check of that showed that there was no staff member living at 393—what was the name of the street?

Mr. Shulman: 373 Dominion Street.

Hon. Mr. Wells: 373 Dominion Street.

Mr. Shulman: That is wrong to start with.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The best thing I can suggest to you is that you and I get together and then get our information together and see. Because the information I was given—and I sent it back a couple of times and asked it to be checked out—I was told there was no staff member living at that address.

Mr. Shulman: All right, will you bring your reply tomorrow?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will bring it, and we will compare our replies. I remember the case.

Mr. Shulman: Do you have it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, our investigations showed that 373 Dominion Street in Midland is not occupied by a member of the staff of the mental health centre of Penetang.

Mr. Shulman: You have the name of the staff member I presume? Who Kilpatrick names in his—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I do not know if we have the name. I do not know that we ever had the name of the staff member.

Mr. Shulman: Do you have a copy of Kilpatrick's allegations?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think you ever sent those to us. All we ever had was the question you asked in the House.

Mr. Shulman: He has been in custody this whole time. Did no one question him?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I guess they had the name. It is not on this list here. But it says "to the best of our knowledge this patient was never a resident or a guest of any of the occupants of this building, or of any member of the hospital staff."

Mr. Shulman: Perhaps you could get his statement out and we will go back to it again.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will check it. If you can give me the name after, we will check that out.

Mr. Shulman: Anyway, I wanted to ask you, you have appointed a new head for the mental health centre on Queen Street, Dr. Swanson, I believe?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, we have appointed him as administrator.

Mr. Shulman: I see. I am disturbed by an article that appeared in the London *Free Press*, and I wanted to ask you about that. According to this article he came to the Queen Street Mental Health Centre from the Victoria Hospital in London, where he had spent five years, and they demanded his resignation just prior to your appointment, and that is what is worrying me. There is quite a bit in the London paper about it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I should not say to the best of my knowledge, I will just say to my own personal knowledge, Dr. Swanson is one of the most competent hospital administrators that I know. I say that from a very long personal experience. Maybe I should not even bring personal experiences into this, but he was my first boss, so I know him well. I think that the situation in London is one of those unfortunate situations; there are personality conflicts and so forth. Certainly we felt that we were very fortunate to have a man of Dr. Swanson's ability come into our system. We think he can do an excellent job at Queen Street Mental Health Centre. Anything that might or might

not be alleged—and of course I, and I am sure the hon. member, would be the first not to believe everything he reads in the newspaper.

Mr. Shulman: That is what I am asking you about.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, we are satisfied that Swanson is a good addition to our hospital, and that the situation—

Mr. Shulman: Did you look into these matters in London?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. Shulman: What was the reason they demanded his resignation?

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I said, it was one of these personality conflicts, interfactional wars, the kind of thing that arises in a hospital, which I really do not know from first-hand knowledge. From talking to the people and Dr. Swanson himself, I am convinced that it in no way suggests that he will not be a good person to work in our hospital. He is, in fact, at the present time, president of the American College of Hospital Administrators. That is not the Canadian college but the American College of Hospital Administrators. He is obviously an outstanding person in the field.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): I just want to say for the information of the hon. member, Mr. Minister, that also is the evaluation of the chairman and general manager and the executive committee of OHSC because his name was discussed there as well. It is held in very high esteem.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We realize this has been floating around and I point out to you that he becomes the administrator at Queen Street. He is in this process now of switching over. Dr. Paul Christie, of course, if he was still living, would be the medical director of the hospital now, and Dr. Swanson would assume, even though he is a doctor, the administrative responsibility, not the medical responsibilities in the hospital. There will be a new medical director appointed there in due course. He will not become that.

Mrs. M. Renwick: In other words, Dr. Christie had the burden of doing both?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes. You see, Dr. Christie was the product of the old system where he was the superintendent. As well as being responsible for the total medical programme, he also was responsible for the administration;

for looking after all the staff problems, the non-medical staff and everything which, of course, we feel is not a good system. Actually, we are in vote 702 in this.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Was he worked to death, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Chairman: Do you have a further comment, Mrs. Renwick?

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would like to speak with the minister, Mr. Chairman, if I may.

Are there any unexpended moneys from vote 701?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Unexpended from—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Vote 701.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Unexpended from last year? Well, no, there is no unexpended money, because we are only halfway through our year.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The year before? Could I go on while we are finding that answer? I would like the minister's view on two or three things. On the recommendation in Project 70 of the interdepartmental committee on children and youth services—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have established that committee and Dr. Ray Grant is the chairman. Perhaps you would like to get into some discussion on that during the mental health vote.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Are you speaking, Mr. Minister, of a committee above the interdepartmental committee? I mean, this was a special committee which Project 70 recommended for children and youth services which I am particularly interested in, because in the first year in the legislative assembly I suggested we needed a bureau for the problems that pertain particularly to children and youths.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I am just talking about interdepartmental committee, we have not any special committee.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring to the minister's attention that in the summary of recommendations of the Project 70, July 3, 1970 report, the Metropolitan Toronto Youth Services study, recommendation one, is:

It is recommended that the concept of community-based multi-service centres for youth and their families be supported by government and initiated by youth, citizens and professionals.

Which is going away beyond anything like special clinics. And point two was:

It is recommended that the government for the Province of Ontario establish an interdepartmental committee on children and youth services, by combining the existing interdepartmental committees related to children and youth needs. This interdepartmental committee would be given the power and funds to initiate and support innovative child and youth services.

This is a lengthy report, Mr. Chairman, so I am just going to very briefly pull out sentences that would indicate that in the Province of Ontario we must have some department of government which is specifically oriented to problems of children and youth. The minister will not be able to follow this because in the interest of time and the short time of these sessions, I have just underlined a few sentences which I hope will fit together. So they are taken out of context and this is what they say:

The greatest racial confrontation that the people of this continent have ever known, the constant threat of world war, the dehumanization of the individual by technology, poverty and famine, riots and violence—the full impact of all of these events, delivered by modern media, have had a devastating effect upon our youth . . .

As an immediate form of protest, they have reacted against the artificial values and hollow life-styles of so many of their parents . . .

Being confused and ill-prepared and still very much a product of our western culture, many of our young people have floundered in their efforts to find a secure and more meaningful life-style. Like every age group within our society, they are susceptible to the same problems that face us all. Their idealism and creativity have been influenced by the same apathy, illness and superficiality that faces society as a whole . . .

It would seem that the adult society can live with its own illness and apathy, but it cannot afford to be reminded of it by the flagrant displays of its younger members . . .

Relatively healthy and adjusted young people may experiment with various drugs from time to time and come through their experiences with little, if any, physical or emotional damage. More disturbed young people may, on the other hand, seriously abuse drugs . . .

If the minister wants to follow: that was page six in the middle:

If the adult society could only give full recognition and support to the creative undertakings of youth, perhaps new directions could be found to reverse this reactive phenomenon.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to pause there, and I am sure the minister will agree that if we could reach this power that is within the youth to reject what is about them and get it turned back into a constructive measure, it would be a major achievement of the government interdepartmental committee on youth.

Many of our youth are also discovering and providing society with the new survival methods that are required to withstand the stresses of this age of rapid change.

The minister knows that. Those of us who are legislators know that, but the general public does not know yet how many of the young people are working and willing to work against the problem. On page seven:

Rather than encouraging them to attack the challenges, we increase their economic dependency, extend their educational apprenticeships, and generally add to their frustrations and anxieties. The end result can only be a further polarization of generations and the open hostile confrontations that that entails.

Speaking, of course, of the youth that are on drugs.

What is required is a new approach in the relationships of youth and adults.

On page eight—page nine:

The new approach would strive to make maximum use of the positive personal strengths of all individuals and groups and would discourage the pathological orientation that has developed around many treatment, crisis-intervention and medical services. In very practical terms, what is being suggested is a shift in focus for all services. We cannot replace the family by constructing bigger and better institutions and agencies. Up to this point, we have been misled by thinking that this is possible.

Which, Mr. Chairman, takes the minister and myself right back to talking about making clinics in hospitals. On page 10:

In return, many young people are maintaining their dependency by developing

more exciting and disturbing symptoms than ever before.

And I might say, Mr. Chairman, by finding a place where they can accent this, because the next paragraph says:

This situation can best be described by citing the example of a young teenager who was recently brought to an Addiction Research Foundation centre in a Toronto suburb. When she arrived, she was completely disoriented from her use of LSD. After being talked down, she indicated that she had taken the drug in order to be able to get help from the youth workers at the centre.

On page 11:

It is important for these services, however, to stop asking the question, "How can we help you with your problem?" Rather we should be asking how we can work together to strengthen one another and the communities in which we live—

In order to achieve these goals, every effort should be made to encourage local communities to develop their own youth and family services—

All agencies which address themselves to a pathological symptom, or symptoms, should be greatly modified so that their focus becomes broader and more positive.

And the last section that I would add to that, Mr. Chairman, is on page 12:

In any venture of this sort, where innovative changes are suggested, there will be great risks both financial and political. Our federal, provincial, and municipal governments must realize, however, that the ability of individuals to take risks is a sign of health.

Now the report went on to state, and I do not think this was particularly critical, Mr. Chairman, nor did I think it was directed at the foundation in any way—I mean, that is not the way I interpreted it:

It is with a great deal of concern, therefore, that we see the funds for clinical drug treatment services being given to the Addiction Research Foundation for community units. Although some of these units appear to be offering a good service, they are assigned a very narrow role to treat a symptom. Would it not be much wiser, in the light of the comments being made by young people, to place these funds into local community multi-service centres. In all our efforts to respond to the phenomenon of drug abuse we must

keep the concern in its proper perspective. To edify the symptom will only serve to promote it among those young people who want to be known as individuals, not "druggies" or "freaks."

In making these suggestions we do not wish to underrate the fact that services are needed to help youth agencies cope with the current problem. They are needed and needed most urgently. Let us, however, follow the lead of the Trailer House in providing creative alternatives to the pathologically oriented services that we are developing.

There is some concern on the part of youth that these services are not open for longer hours—

And so on.

Apparently, Mr. Chairman, there is some concern on the part of youth that for instance, as one user said here in going to 12 Madison, he wishes he did not have to have a problem in order to come. Now I do not take that, Mr. Chairman, and I hope the men from the foundation do not take that as a criticism. I think what they are saying is that you are restricted in your operation. Let us give you the money to broaden your operations. That is the way I interpret that.

In the community that they outlined in the back of the book, Mr. Minister, they outlined the small community and the large community. They gave a model for a community youth and family service centre, small, and the same for a community youth and family service centre, large.

I think everyone here tonight has spoken in two ways: either about the broad problem which is of some magnitude to say the least, and then on isolated immediate treatments. I would think it is up to the government, up to the minister, to broaden the treatment, and provide the funds that are necessary, even if it has to be made into a federal-provincial operation, which this report recommends.

One of the other recommendations was that it would be broadened into a federal-provincial foundation, and that it expand its research laboratory and educational services and intensive treatment centres. It was further recommended that the Addiction Research Foundation community clinical services be transferred to existing community youth services.

It would appear that we need all the community services that we can possibly finance and that if we are able only to finance what we have got, there is something wrong because of the huge amounts of money that are

left unexpended. I might say, Mr. Minister, was there not about \$20 million, or something of that nature unexpended?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Five per cent. About \$1 million in round figures on the vote of \$19 million and some odd dollars.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How about on the overall estimate of the unexpended?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The whole estimates of our department?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Carry on, we will get that one.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I was just thinking how nicely that \$1 million would fit into the foundation, Mr. Minister—that \$1 million that was not spent in that vote; how nicely that would fit.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This, you know, is very nice to speculate on in hindsight, but you really are not sure this is coming up until the end. This is again a vote of \$19 million and a lot of this is salaries and maintenance, and five per cent is pretty hard to be—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would like to see particularly, Mr. Chairman, the minister pursue the—

Hon. Mr. Wells: It was \$3.8 million for the total; one per cent on the total estimates; \$3.8 million.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Even if unexpended moneys from the year previously could be used for the following year, it would—

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Treasurer (Mr. MacNaughton), will not let us keep them!

Mrs. M. Renwick: I think, Mr. minister, if I may take you back to the Seeborn report, which was the British report on allied social services, on bringing all the services closer together in operation, surely the government is heading for that when it brings in interdepartmental committees. There are times when questions like those from the member for Middlesex South tonight about the foundation not being active in institutions, in penal institutions in the province, there are times—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We did not say that they were not active. We said that they were there in their consulting capacity. I said that none of the vote was for money in that programme.

Mrs. M. Renwick: They are in a consulting capacity with no money to do anything?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, the money is in the other vote. The money for their programme is there but our people are here. They are here to consult with anybody who wishes to plug into their expertise in this province.

Mrs. M. Renwick: They are here but I understand that the doctors that are attached to the institutions are local doctors. How clued up is the jail doctor with the problem of addiction. And when we are talking about statistics coming out of the foundation are we including all the statistics out of the penal institutions as well? Then we are not really getting a true picture of the problem in the province if we are excluding the 40,000 people who are in those institutions, especially with the high rate of drug use that must be in there.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is part of the problem. It is at the foundation. I do not know. Are they in your statistics?

Mr. Archibald: They are in the alcoholism statistics.

Mrs. M. Renwick: They are not in the drug statistics?

Mr. Archibald: Drug statistics in terms of use of drugs.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Whatever statistics you have. Obviously we do not have caseload but we might have something.

Mr. Archibald: No, the data we have on drug use is actually surveys through the high schools or the population, not through the reform institutions. We know there is a large percentage of young people in the reform institutions who have used drugs.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Should this survey not go right into these institutions?

Mr. Archibald: We have been discussing this matter with the people in the Department of Correctional Services regarding the possibility of undertaking both the survey and also an educational programme within that institution, so this kind of collaborative work is under way.

Mr. Shulman: Did they answer your letters?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I know that my colleague the Minister of Correctional Services is working on this specific—

Mr. Shulman: It took a year to answer your last request. The alcoholism foundation sent a request in and they did not answer. I had to ask a question in the House in order to get a reply.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I believe that the government did study the Seebom report and that there could be some hope that at times we might even question the whole interdepartmental committee on some areas that are interlapping—certainly in the treatment of a child. We cut him up in four and we deal with him. If he does not have money we deal with him in The Department of Social and Family Services, or deal with him under Education separately, under your department separately and under Justice separately. There just has to come a time, when things overlap such as this, that I would hope the minister will opt for that type of committee on children and youth services to at least get a firm committee dealing with those problems.

If we can get a good interdepartmental committee. We never see of them or hear of them. We ask about it and we are told it is there and we never have any access to what they are doing, what studies they are doing, what is going on in the interdepartmental committee.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have a very good functioning interdepartmental committee in the care and treatment and programmes for the retarded. This has brought about what I think is a fairly integrated programme.

Mrs. M. Renwick: But the minister can see how limited that is. I mean, that is just one area—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am just showing you that it can work—

Mrs. M. Renwick: It can work and it did work for that one.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —and how matters stand. As I said, our interdepartmental committee on children and youth is just getting going now. The retarded one has eliminated exactly what the hon. member is saying; it has brought Education in, it has brought Social and Family Services in, it has got Health in and they are all fitting in.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How often do they meet, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Wells: They meet, I suppose, whenever the necessity to meet is needed. I

would guess that they might meet once a month. These are staff people and—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Could I ask one final question, Mr. Chairman, of the minister? I do not wish to spoil his evening, but to ask him one final question on Parcost. If the minister really wants to bring down the cost of drugs, would the minister not consider taking the drastic step of creating a provincial government purchasing agency to purchase large quantities and distribute them to the retailer?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not at this time.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Not at this time. Does that mean that you might in the future?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am just saying no at this time.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the minister approve of the three-price levels that the drug companies use to the hospital, the doctor and the pharmacist?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think, just like prices for everything, it is based on quantity and on methods of buying and so forth. It is not an easy thing to give a simple answer to.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Could the minister tell me why the Parcost booklet dealt with purchases of tablets 100 in volume when they have requests for large amounts?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Because that is the most common size that is bought by the pharmacies. It is the most common and the most economical.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the minister know that a group of pharmacists is organizing now to fight the problems it feels it has with Parcost, that people might be going to drug stores with just a Parcost, and that they do not—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think that kind of thing is valid. As I told you last night, we are willing to sit down with any of them and discuss any of these problems.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, they were sitting down until 2:30 this morning, and they are mailing out to 4,000 people today, so I think you have a problem.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think there is any problem. Some of the discount houses will join Parcost, I believe, and they will sell below the maximum, which is their right, and the same elements of competition that are

now present will be in. Yet the people of this province who are not in areas where they are discounted will have an opportunity to—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I think these are regular druggists more than discount houses. There could not be 100 discount houses.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, we have nearly 1,200 signed up in the programme.

Mrs. M. Renwick: They had no alternative. But now they have been presented with an alternative.

Hon. Mr. Wells: By whom?

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is your problem.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 701 carried?

Mr. Ferrier: No, no. I have an item I want to bring forward.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): It is after 10:30.

Mr. Chairman: Is this the motion for adjournment?

Mr. W. Newman: It is up to you.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Could I make a suggestion, Mr. Chairman? I think there would be some merit, in 701 and 702, in sticking to some order in the programme.

Mr. Shulman: We are all through with 701?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would hope so. But it makes it just a little hard on us to keep switching around. I think we lose the train of thought. Maybe when we come back tomorrow we can—

Mr. Ferrier: No, I want to take up an item which will only take about five to 10 minutes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not up to me.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Ferrier: Can I proceed then?

Mr. Chairman: Proceed, Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: It concerns a personal matter in the Kingston Psychiatric Hospital. A gentleman by the name of William Parish, who is a rehabilitation officer at the hospital—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, actually personnel problems in the psychiatric hospitals come under vote 703, the staff personnel. This vote is just staff in our main office and the programmes we have indicated. We will be discussing it later.

Mr. Chairman: Does vote 701 carry?

Vote 701 agreed to.

The committee adjourned at 10:35 p.m.

CONTENTS

Thursday, October 15, 1970

Departmental administration, general expenditure	S-1421
Adjournment	S-1453



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Health

Chairman: Mrs. A. Pritchard, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Monday, October 19, 1970

Afternoon Session

LIBRARY



NOV - 3 1970



Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1970

The committee met at 3:35 o'clock, p.m. in committee room No. 1; Mr. J. A. Belanger in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (continued)

On vote 702:

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if we could decide once and for all what time these committee meetings are supposed to commence. Some of us are under the impression that they should commence as soon as the orders of the day are called in the House, and yet here today, about 40 minutes later, we are only just ready to get under way.

I do not think it is fair to the members of this committee or to the members of The Department of Health to have to come and sit with nothing going on, so I think we should firmly decide for future meetings of the committee what time this committee is going to be called to session.

Mr. Chairman: I was under the impression the meetings were to start at 3:30—2½-hour sittings. Is that the general idea? I am sorry; I was five minutes late coming in. I was held up on the phone.

Mr. Ferrier: Is that the understanding?

Mr. Chairman: 3:30.

Mr. Ferrier: Then from here on this is what it will be.

Mr. G. Ben (Humber): So where were you for the first five minutes?

Mr. Chairman: On the phone.

We carried vote 701; we are starting vote 702, but we will take it by sections. We will complete—

Mr. Ben: By sections, Mr. Chairman? We did not take the first vote by sections. Why are you suggesting we take this vote by sections?

Mr. Chairman: Because we keep running over the whole vote and there is too much repetition.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Good idea.

Mr. Chairman: We have approximately eight days left to hear the rest of the estimates and if we spend as much time on every vote as we did on the first one we will not have time to get through them all.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Chairman, I would point out that you are acting Chairman. We started these estimates and we have gone through five hours of these estimates—as a matter of fact we have gone over more than that, we have gone 10 hours; we have eight hours left, not eight days.

Mr. Chairman: On all the estimates.

Mr. Ben: On all the estimates? Well, all right, but I thought it was 18.

Mr. Chairman: We have eight days left.

Mr. Ben: Eight days? Well even so, the fact is that we established the procedure prior to your receiving the gavel and I would suggest that there is no reason why all of a sudden we should change procedures in the middle of the stream. It is up to this committee to determine how much time to devote to which particular topics.

Mr. Chairman: Do you not think it would be much simpler to take it by sections?

Mr. Ferrier: I think it would be, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Ben: No, I think it would be simpler to say what you have to say on the whole vote and let it go.

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Health): No. From my point of view, Mr. Chairman, on this vote I think it would be more meaningful for the committee to go item by item because in the public health vote it all breaks itself down into very specific and clear-cut sections. Once you get past this vote I think you will have difficulty going item by item because the items are not as relevant, but this is a good vote to go item by item on.

Mr. Ben: Well, first we were not going item by item, now we are going to go item by item, then we are going to stop going item by item—it seems we are changing our rules to suit the convenience of the Chair.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): Really, I do not think that is the case, I say to the hon. member for Humber, I think that from the standpoint of going ahead with the business of the House it is better if you do have some sequence; what happens is that some members may be in at the time the committee is discussing something and somebody comes in a little bit later and opens it up again maybe a half an hour or three-quarters of an hour or an hour and a half later. I think it is better from the standpoint of eliminating some of the repetition.

Mr. Ben: Precisely. This is why I object to the suggestion that we go item by item. This particular system is in fact a gagging system. Perhaps I ought not to object to it because the House acquiesced in these rules even though I opposed them. The fact is, we have estimates going on upstairs—Education estimates—which are very important. We spend over three-quarters of a billion dollars in Health, and between the Health estimates and Education estimates we spend over one-half of the money raised by this province, and yet because one set of estimates is going on upstairs and the other is going on down here, many hon. members are denied the right to speak on behalf of their constituents on one or the other, in some instances because they are racing from one committee to another, on both of these important estimates.

If we go item by item—

Mr. E. A. Winkler (Grey South): That is not the case here.

Mr. Ben: Oh yes, there is a demonstration of it here.

Mr. Winkler: You say you should be in both places. I think it should be one place or the other place.

Mr. Ben: And you can miss them both by running up and down.

An hon. member: Frankly, we do not care where you are.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Ben: A member could get a signal that an item is coming on upstairs and by the time he finishes down here and runs upstairs, he finds that particular vote is over because they were going item by item upstairs—then

he comes down here and finds this item has passed.

Mr. Reilly: Well, Mr. Chairman, that really is not our problem in this committee at the present time. I agree with the member that it is very difficult to be in two places at the same time—but it is going to work. But, as far as this committee is concerned, I think that from the standpoint of going ahead with the committee estimates we could proceed in a better way if we take item by item and do it in sequence.

Mr. Ben: Well, all I can say is that we should stay on it.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 702 we will take item by item.

Mr. Ben: Have you voted that way, Mr. Chairman, or are you arbitrarily ruling that way?

Mr. Chairman: I make it a ruling.

Mr. Ben: All right.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 702; we take item by item. First item—programme administration and the operation of schools for registered nursing assistants.

Will this section carry?

Mr. Ben: The first item on 702 is special health services, according to my book.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no. Page 63. There is one item.

Mr. Ben: "Summary of health programme by activity"—I thought that was just a summary.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No.

Mr. Ben: Do these VD clinics come under this?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No.

Mr. Ben: They do not. How many community health facilities have we got in Metropolitan Toronto, do you know?

Mr. Ferrier: How many schools, Mr. Chairman, are there for registered nursing assistants?

Mr. Ben: How many community health facilities are there in Metropolitan Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, if we are going item by item, what do you mean how many facilities are there?

Mr. Ben: Under this vote there is \$250,000 for community health facilities. How many of these health facilities have we in Metropolitan Toronto?

Mr. Chairman: Have you finished?

Mr. Ben: No, I have not.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am sorry; I am waiting for the list.

Mr. Ben: All right. If you have not got it, can I start going on?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Proceed.

Mr. Ben: All right. Mr. Chairman, my next remarks are going to be rather long because I had hoped to make some upstairs. To touch on education of nurses and Ontario community colleges and continuing education is something that could be stated in either of the estimates, but since we are going item to item, I will have to make it here.

I wonder, Mr. Chairman, how many of the members of this Legislature have taken the trouble to sit down with volume 2 of the report of the Committee on the Healing Arts. If they have not, I strongly suggest that they do. On page 185 of volume 2 they will find an interesting essay on nursing education. One of the remarkable things that the members will discover is that the colleges of applied arts and technology, which will be playing such a vital role in this area, are not being utilized to the extent that they could be in formal nursing training.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, Mr. Chairman, this vote only deals with nursing education for the registered nursing assistants, incidentally; it does not deal with nurses.

Mr. Ferrier: Nurses' training was in the first vote, was it not?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There was a grant to the College of Nurses, there may be some vote in the RNAO, and there is something in a vote later on.

Mr. Ben: I get into that too. I cover that too.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. member is right. Really his remarks probably would be better upstairs in The Department of Education.

An hon. member: That is true.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Chairman, I may be in the unfortunate position of having to make them in both places because this is not something

I look forward to in gratification, I would tell the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Makarchuk), but the fact is that this touches on nursing education; it touches also on nursing assistants; it touches also on the report of the Committee of the Healing Arts. Dealing with nursing and nursing assistants, I cannot see how I can avoid making it here. So I am—

Mr. Chairman: Confine your remarks as much as possible to the section we are discussing.

Mr. Ben: Unfortunately, it is not that simple. One has to give a background of nursing education in the province; then it gets down to the nursing assistants.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Ben: I beg your pardon.

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): Are we going to go through all that again?

Mr. Ben: No, I am keeping it down to a reasonable 29.

Mr. W. Hodgson: Twenty-nine? Well, get them over with fast.

Mr. Ben: You mean if you rap the leader it is all right?

Mr. Reilly: Well, Mr. Chairman, a member should be duty-bound to try, if he possibly can, to stay within the confines of the estimates.

Mr. W. Hodgson: That is the problem with the hon. member.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Chairman, I would be very happy to oblige, but it is rather difficult to separate one from the other. What does a nurse do and what does a nursing assistant do? Can we turn out nurses just as quickly as we can turn out nursing assistants? Or can we turn out nursing assistants that can do most of the work, if not all the work, presently being done by registered nurses? How can you separate one from the other? This is the difficulty. And if we are—

Mr. Reilly: As long as we have to hear the hon. member, why does he not go ahead with as much as he can, to stay to the point as much as he can?

Mr. Ben: All right.

Mr. W. Hodgson: You are straying from the script.

Mr. Ben: One of the remarkable things that the members will discover is that the colleges of applied arts and technology which will be playing such a vital role in this area are not being utilized to the extent that they could be in formal nursing training. For entry into nursing there are at present three main types of programme—the RN diploma programme; the bachelor of science and nursing programme, and a post-basic programme. Each of these comprises more than one barrier, and the most complex is the RN diploma programme which can take one of five distinct forms.

Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I think that if I did pursue this here for the 29 pages, from what I can gather from the attitude of the members, I do not know if they would appreciate it, because they are not anxious to listen to it. I think that when a member speaks he should try to convey an idea; and in order to convey an idea, he must have a receptive audience which must have receptive minds rather than minds opposed *ab initio*. If not, I think he is just wasting his time, in the interests the end he is trying to achieve. He ought to wait for a more salubrious mental climate. And I think that is what I will do. I do not think that I will continue.

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Chairman, I noticed that he started off by talking about the colleges of applied arts and technology.

Mr. Ben: My dear hon. member, I assure you that this does touch on all facets of it. The report is quite interesting. If you read the report I have been giving you—which I was touching on—You would find that you cannot separate one from the other. But it was the attitude of the members, you know—

Mr. Ferrier: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, if the member has the floor and wishes to speak about the subject, I suggest that he go ahead and do so rather than make all these editorial comments on the sideline. We are just wasting our time.

Mr. Ben: Well, I am trying. No, I am not going to do it here now. As I say, I think minds should be receptive to what you are saying, and if they are not receptive, it is a waste of time.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: I just wanted to ask the minister how many schools there were for registered nursing assistants in the province, and where are they located?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, the registered nursing assistants schools for which we are voting money here, are those schools which are operated directly by our department. They represent about 46 per cent of the provincial total of people who are taking the course. The other 54 per cent are in other schools. Some in community colleges; 32 schools are in hospitals; 11 schools are conducted in secondary schools; 12 schools are operated by our mental health division and are in our Ontario Hospitals; one is operated under the Manpower retraining operation. Six of them are the schools which we are voting money for here in this vote, making a total of 62.

The six that are in this vote are in Hamilton, Thunder Bay, London, Sudbury, the Toronto day school and the Toronto evening school. The approximate number of students graduated in the whole programme, Mr. Chairman, was about 2,775. As I say, about 46 per cent of that total comes from the six schools that we are voting money for under this vote about 1,007 graduated from these six schools here.

Mr. Ben: About 46 per cent come from the six schools you operate?

Hon. Mr. Wells: From the six schools we operate here. The other schools are smaller ones and they operate, as I say, in these different community facilities across the province.

Mr. Ferrier: Would they get grants like the ones in the Ontario Hospitals? Would they get grants through the Ontario Hospital mental health vote and the other ones that are in hospitals through the Ontario Hospital Services Commission?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, the ones that are in hospitals get grants under the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. The ones in our mental hospitals would get assistance for the programme covered by the estimates in the mental hospitals vote.

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): Could the minister indicate if the enrolment in the schools is adequate in terms of fulfilling the needs of the province? Do you have a surplus or a deficit of nursing assistants or have you done any studies to find out what the requirements are?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, Mr. Chairman, we have done studies. The reason for the institution of these schools under our department directly was to encourage more graduates of

this programme. Now we are just about on the mark as to what we think is an adequate number, but of course, this keeps changing as we redefine the various roles that the various paramedical personnel will play in the whole programme as it goes on.

Mr. Ben: Well is this number being graduated adequate at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I say, we are graduating a little under 3,000 now and our people feel that this is an adequate number.

Mr. Ben: What is an adequate number? What is the adequate number that your people feel that we should have per capita?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not know whether they have ever arrived at a figure such as that.

Mr. Ben: Well, what is the figure that you use as a criterion? You say you deem this to be an adequate number, but what do you base it on: the number of registered nurses, the number of hospitals, the number of people in the community, or the number of communities in the province? What do you base it on when you say that you have an adequate number or an adequate ratio?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, these are courses that are on-going studies. As I say, what may seem adequate for these few years that we are in now will cease to be adequate if we redefine the roles. But the people in the profession, the nursing profession, the hospital people, sat down a few years ago and decided or worked out approximately—based on the number of hospital beds that we had and our own mental hospital programme—a rough idea of the number of registered nursing assistants that we needed in this business.

Mr. Ben: Well, what was that rough number of nursing assistants that they calculated that we needed, say for 1970?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Roughly what we are getting now.

Mr. Ben: Well, what are we getting now? Roughly under 3,000?

Hon. Mr. Wells: About 3,000 new ones.

Mr. Ben: All right, but that is 46 per cent. So we are getting more than that, we are getting roughly 5,500?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no, the hon. member has mixed it up. We are getting—

Mr. Ben: I understood that you were getting 2,775 out of six schools.

Hon. Mr. Wells: From these six schools we are getting about 1,000—

Mr. Ben: One thousand?

Hon. Mr. Wells: —and from the total programme we are getting 2,775.

Mr. Ben: Would you send me the reports which calculated that this is the optimum number that you needed? Or are you saying that this is the optimum number because you happen to have this number on hand?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, there is not any report, Mr. Chairman. This was all worked out by people at the time and nothing was ever done in a formal report.

Mr. Ben: Well, show us that this is what the people worked out. We are suggesting that, say, this is the optimum number because this is what you happen to be putting out, but if you were putting out 1,317, you would say that was the optimum number and if you were putting out 6,543 you would say that was the optimum number.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, Mr. Chairman, the fact is that it was decided, as I say, that—

Mr. Ben: By whom?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, I am telling you. It was decided by those responsible in the field—the nurses, the hospital people and so forth—that there was a need for a registered nursing assistant. This is a programme that has become much more popular recently. I think the adequacy is shown by the fact that all of these people can be fairly easily placed in positions and—

Mr. Ben: Well, if they are fairly easily placed, would that not perhaps be an indication that there was a demand for them and that the demand exceeds the availabilities and perhaps you are not producing the optimum number?

Mr. W. Hodgson: Mr. Chairman, when it was stated that there seems to be such a demand that they are easily placed in positions, is it not a fact that we have a surplus—maybe not in nursing assistants—but we have a great surplus as far as graduate nurses are concerned at the present time?

Mr. Ben: We do?

Mr. W. Hodgson: Yes, we do.

Mr. Ben: Well, would you comment on that remark?

Mr. W. Hodgson: I know a young girl who just graduated from the regional nursing school at York and she was informed that there are about 1,400 nurses without employment in the city or Metropolitan Toronto. There is a surplus of about 1,400 right at the present time. So it must be true that in fact we are graduating enough assistants when registered nurses are out of employment.

Mr. Ben: Would the minister mind answering that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not think it is quite accurate to say that we have a surplus of nurses. I know that in the urban areas there are registered nurses who are having difficulty in getting employment. Some of the time it is because the exact type of employment they want is not available. Sometimes they want only days, and of course the hospitals are looking for night workers. Sometimes they want five days a week with no weekends and the hospitals are looking for somebody who will work on the shifts that they assign. I think in some cases there may not be at this minute some jobs available in some of the larger urban areas where there is a large concentration of registered nurses.

I do not think that we can say that in the province as a whole, taking everything together, that we certainly have a surplus of nurses. I also do not think that we have any really acute shortage. But there is one other factor that has always to be considered: it is that we are able to achieve this position in this province because we graduate so many nurses. But equally we also bring in as many nurses from other places and that, of course, is a kind of dependency that you are never sure of. In other words, if the outside sources were to be cut off, we would then perhaps be in a position of having a shortage of nurses, but at the present time there are pretty nearly as many nurses coming in each year from other provinces, other countries and other places as there are graduated here.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Well, to my knowledge many of the nurses are not getting jobs because the fiscal policy around the hospitals is such that they cannot hire regular nurses; therefore, instead of hiring RNs or assistants—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, I do not think that that is right.

Mr. Martel: I have been told this by several administrators in several hospitals.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I know that they like to use that story, but the financial constraints on the hospitals are not such that they would not be able to hire RNs, RNAs, ward aids and so forth. What they do, is they suggest that a hospital has got to work out its own programme very carefully. You cannot just hire extra nurses for the sake of having them around.

I think that this is very consistent with all the various programmes and all the various suggestions that have been brought forward about taking a very careful look at the spiralling cost of hospital care. This is exactly what has happened. There is nothing in the programme that would cause what you have suggested to happen.

Mr. Ben: Are all the wards in Scarborough Centenary fully staffed?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Are they fully staffed?

Mr. Ben: Yes, are they all now operating?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I could not tell you. That would really come up under vote 706.

Mr. Ben: This arises out of the statement that there is a surplus of nurses in the urban areas. I want to know, if this is so, whether in the case of Scarborough Centenary, which had a number of wards closed for lack of nurses, these wards have been put into operation? I understood they could not open before because there was a shortage of nurses. The same is happening at Riverdale Hospital.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As far as I know there are no wards in Scarborough Centenary Hospital that are closed because they cannot get nurses.

Mr. Ben: Are all the wards at Centenary fully operational?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have said, as far as I know, there are no wards in Centenary not operating because they cannot get nurses.

Mr. W. Hodgson: Mr. Chairman, while we are on this subject, just to back up my point, I attended the first regional school of nursing graduation at the Ontario Science Centre a matter of a couple of months ago. There were several of those girls, at that time, who had no employment and had made applica-

tion to get employment in hospitals and there are just no jobs available for them.

Where I get my information for the 1,400 nurses in the metropolitan area is through a hospital administrator who, we trust, knows his job. I have no figures to back it up, other than what the hospital administrator said, that we have a surplus of around 1,400 to 1,500 nurses in the metropolitan area at different times.

I do know that three or four of these girls have gone to hospitals and applied for jobs and they are still waiting to hear back. Graduation was, I suppose, at the end of August and they have had no offers of employment since that time.

Mr. Ben: Has the minister anyone here who could give an accurate figure on that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are into the area now of regular nursing and, as I say, most of the people concerned with this for registered nurses are in the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, which comes under vote 706. None of the commission people is here today. They will be here for vote 706—our nursing consultants from the Hospital Services Commission who can give you much more up-to-date information.

Mr. Ben: How much does it cost to graduate a nursing assistant from your programme?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The cost for graduating one nursing assistant from our programme is approximately \$1,400. This is a 36-week course.

Mr. Ben: So you spend roughly \$1.4 million of that \$1,740,000 on nurses. These grants for community health facilities; to whom have they gone to and in what amounts?

Hon. Mr. Wells: These are assistance on capital construction projects for community health centres.

St. Catharines is the crippled children project; Scarborough is—

Mr. Ben: How much did they get?

Hon. Mr. Wells: They got \$25,600. Scarborough's is a—

Mr. Ben: Excuse me, does St. Catharines educate nursing assistants?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, this has nothing to do with the nursing assistants.

Mr. Ben: Why does it come under this vote then? The caption of the vote is "Pro-

gramme administration and the operation of schools for registered nursing assistants."

Hon. Mr. Wells: As a good lawyer, the hon. member should know that the "and" separates the two different thoughts. Programme administration is one half of the vote and schools for registered nursing assistants is the other half, and miscellaneous items in the vote are these general health service grants which have nothing to do with registered nursing assistants' programmes. They are just in this general vote under the public health vote. They are general grants.

Mr. Ben: So, all you give under this whole programme is \$250,000 to these community health facilities.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, they are capital grants, as I say.

Mr. Ben: Only capital grants?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. Ben: You gave some to the Scarborough hospital?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will get you the list. We have not got the list here.

Mr. Ben: Apropos to what is going on, do you think that when they are publishing the public accounts, the current estimates could be in the same form as the current public accounts? Although the current public accounts are always a year behind, we could then compare one against the other a little easier than at the present time.

I asked the hon. minister if venereal disease came under this particular vote and it does not, but it comes under public health in the previous estimates. This is what causes a lot of time to be taken while people—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, it comes under the next item in chronological order—special health services—and it is all listed under there.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): How do your costs compare to those in the community colleges and the other general hospitals that are carrying on similar programmes to yours, in regard to RNA?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We do not have that here. I will try and get that for you. The Hospital Services Commission will have that one too.

Mr. Ben: Why do you not have that comparison? Is it not important to you?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is important, but I have just not got the figure available here.

Mr. Ben: You could not have it at your fingertips, eh?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I cannot have everything at my fingertips.

Mr. Ben: Oh, I do not know. I thought that would be important to you.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Everything is important to me.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Secondary to that, the people who train under the Manpower retraining programme, do they only attend the one school that is run by them, or are many of those students dispersed in your programme as well as in the community colleges?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Those that are under the Manpower retraining programme attend the one school that we have here in Toronto and that puts them under the procedures that Manpower have. I think they get paid, do they not?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but you do not have students in your programme who are paid under Canada Manpower.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, ours are all under some other arrangement.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Are the programmes comparable in the four different areas in which they are offered?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh, yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words, is a graduate from any one of these institutions acceptable as—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes. The College of Nurses sets the curriculum and when the students graduate they have an RNA registration, so that it is not asked where you got it. You have got the RNA.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The RNAs who are trained in the Ontario Psychiatric Hospitals, is their training as applicable in general hospitals as it is in a psychiatric hospital?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, it is. In fact, they try to include some part of it in the general hospital. There are affiliated general hospitals in the area. We do, of course, like to encour-

age them to stay working in our own hospitals too, because we have need for these people in psychiatric hospitals.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I think, with those generalities then, that the facts are that there are people who, no matter in which programme they are trained, they are equally trained. I think that is a fair—

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —a fair statement. But then, I think it is imperative that you look at the cost factors involved in the different areas and see which area is the most proficient.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I will get you that figure. We just do not have it available. OHSC will have the cost factor for their programmes. We just do not have the two of them put together right at this minute.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I would expect that the cost of the community colleges would be much higher than that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I indicated, I think, from the list I had, that there are no programmes in the community colleges at the minute.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I thought you said that there were, when you first read it off.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No. They are working toward having a couple of programmes at the RN level right now—I indicated to you one at the secondary school level. There is one at the secondary school level and then the others are in hospitals, or in our mental hospitals, in Manpower retraining and then these that we have. In those that we have, I think I pointed out to you that one of the six is a night course. In other words, it is for people who are working—girls who are working at another job in the daytime and wish to take the course at night.

Mr. Ben: Which general age bracket do you get most of your nursing assistants from?

Hon. Mr. Wells: General age brackets? I do not have that.

Mr. Ben: Eighteen to 25, or 25 to 30?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There is certainly an older age group, for instance, than you would find in any nursing school. I can just give you the breakdown, Mr. Chairman, for our own facility—for our own six schools.

Age range: 1,037, at the time that this analysis of age was done, were actually on the roles; 423 were in the 17-to-19 category;

241, 20 to 25; 112, 26 to 30; 123, 31 to 40; 106—

Mr. Ben: Slower please, 133 were 30?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There were 112 in the 26-to-30 group; 123 in the 31-to-40 age category; 106 in the 41-to-50 age category; and 32 people above 51 and over.

Mr. Ben: Well, that is a tough one. You mentioned the 32 over 51. Normally people will not even talk to others that age when it comes to retraining. And these are in your—

Hon. Mr. Wells: These are in our six institutions.

Mr. Ben: In your six institutions. Even the 41 to 50—that is a comforting remark.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The programme is open to them. As I said a few minutes ago, Mr. Chairman, the fact that we have an evening school here encourages more of the older ones who have other jobs, but want to retrain or change their employment positions, to do so under this programme.

Mr. Ben: Do you have many people on staff in your hospitals—Ontario Hospitals—who are taking these retraining programmes at night?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Some of these graduates do go to the Ontario Hospitals to work after, but I cannot tell you whether—you mean have we got any working in our Ontario Hospitals in the daytime and then taking this course at night?

Mr. Ben: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not know of anybody. I would rather doubt it. They might make arrangements to take the course in the hospital if they had it and I think that—

Mr. Ben: They are not paid while taking that course in the hospital are they?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, I do not know, but I suppose if someone in a hospital who is working in another job wanted to upgrade herself in the hospital, there would be special provisions made for that.

Mr. Ben: I want to know if there are such provisions. There are a lot of new Canadians who go to work in our Ontario Hospitals. That is one of the few jobs that is available to them because of the low pay and their qualifications being low—mostly because they do not speak English very well.

But they find that they are learning English rapidly and that they enjoy working in hospitals. Rather than being just a serving woman who distributes the meals or the like, some would like to be a nursing assistant. What provisions have you people made so that those who could take this course can do so in the evening? What provisions have you made for them to take this course during the day to improve their positions?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, Mr. Chairman, in the Ontario Hospitals, they come on staff as trainees and then they take a variety of courses. This is one that they can take. There are courses as mental retardation workers, and so forth, that they can work into and take as they work in the hospital.

Mr. Ben: Talking about those who go on staff as cleaning women, for example—what do you call them, chamber maids?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Ward aids. There are all kinds of names for them.

Mr. Ben: Ward aids. Do you have provisions for these ward aids to upgrade themselves?

Hon. Mr. Wells: If someone shows promise and ability and wishes to upgrade herself, I am sure everything will be done that possibly can be done to assist them.

Mr. Ben: I am sure that you think you are sure about it, but do you have a definite programme of this type so that the person does not have to rely on somebody—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will give you some of the more definitive details under the next vote, because you are in now to the whole training programme under the mental hospital vote, which is removed from this direct vote. But as far as the registered nursing assistants programme is concerned, if anyone promising came along, they could come in as a trainee and work into the programme.

Mr. Ben: Do you pay your trainees anything?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Oss, do you know what they pay the trainees?

Mr. R. Oss (Director of Personnel and Organization): The trainees, at the present moment, are paid \$2.36 an hour when they start and then \$2.46 an hour.

Mr. Ben: \$2.46 an hour—when?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Six months later.

Mr. Ben: Six months?

Mr. Oss: \$2.36 and \$2.46.

Mr. Ben: Now, these are the trainees in the hospitals, are they? How about for those who are trainees for nursing assistants in these six schools that you operate?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, these people would not be in this.

Mr. Ben: These employees—they receive no kind of assistance whatsoever?

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is an educational programme.

Mr. Ben: But still you admit—

Hon. Mr. Wells: There is a bursary programme in these schools—\$70 a month.

Mr. Ben: So they do receive something?

Hon. Mr. Wells: While they are taking the course.

Mr. Ben: And if they agree to work for the Ontario government for any specified length of time, is there any type of scholarship that they can get over and above the \$70 a month bursary?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, nothing other, and no return in service contract is made. They do not have to guarantee to give us any—

Mr. Ben: Not for the \$70, but my question was this—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is there any other bursary?

Mr. Ben: Yes. There is no obligation in their receiving this \$70 to work for the Ontario government. Do you have any kind of agreement which these people could enter into if they so desired where they would receive something over and above the \$70 a month provided that they agreed to work, say, up near Sudbury or some place else—in one of your hospitals for—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No. No other agreement.

Mr. Ben: Well, since there is a shortage of nurses' aids, from what I gather, the nurses up north will be able to give consideration to—

Mr. Martel: They cannot find work.

Mr. Ben: They cannot find work?

Mr. Martel: Not in the Sudbury area.

Mr. Ben: No shortage there either?

Mr. Martel: One nurse has tried eight different hospitals in eight different localities in Ontario. The hospital administrators keep telling us and keep telling these girls that it is the policy of The Department of Health to keep a shortage of funds, making it impossible to hire graduate nurses and they are going to nurses' aids instead.

Mr. Ben: Well, Mr. Minister, do you want to comment on that remark? You denied that a short while ago.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think I already commented on that, Mr. Chairman. It fluctuates from area to area—whether there may be a surplus or shortage in staff—depending on areas and the people who live there and the number that graduate from the schools there. But as far as the comments of the hospital administrators—

Mr. Ben: Surely, Mr. Minister, you are not serious that you are saying here to us today that you have adequate staff in your hospitals in Ontario? Are you serious in that statement?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, we were not talking about adequate staff.

Mr. Makarchuk: Do you have an adequate amount of nurses, an adequate amount of ward aids, an adequate amount of nursing assistants? Are you saying that that is the case?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think, Mr. Chairman, that most of the general hospitals of this province have adequate staff.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well, I have yet to find one that has adequate staff, and I have talked to a lot of administrators, and I have talked to a lot of people—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well that is a little different you know, than saying—

Mr. Makarchuk: And they, in their opinion, and also in the opinion of the nurses as well, have inadequate staff. They cannot carry out their functions properly. They are overworked in many cases. In some cases they do not have registered nurses on the wards at certain times of the day. As a consequence the patients do not get the proper treatment, and you have some problems developing in your hospitals because of this. Are you sitting here and telling us that you have adequate staff? This is absolute nonsense.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I think that the hon. member's comments are absolute nonsense.

Mr. Makarchuk: Oh now come on.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If he is going to talk like that he should bring out the actual cases and show us, because—

Mr. Ben: The member for Sudbury East gave you an example.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Just let me answer.

Mr. Ben: But you do not answer; you are void.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am just suggesting that he should bring out the actual cases.

Mr. Makarchuk: Everyone is wrong except the minister; he is right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, but all my hon. friends, of course, think they are always right and no one else is.

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Chairman, should we not wait until we get under the Ontario Hospital Association vote?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well we really should be discussing this. But I was just saying that the hon. member, should bring in an absolute case and show us a hospital that is actually understaffed. Most of the general hospitals of this province have adequate staff, period.

Mr. Reilly: I agree, but on a point of order.

Mr. Ben: I would say it is the other way around.

Mr. Reilly: In fairness to the hon. member for Humber, we had suggested that he stay in sequence. I think we should be fair to him and fair to the other members to try to stay in sequence. I think the remarks now are out of order and should come under our Ontario Hospital Association vote.

Mr. Ben: Would the hon. member for Eglinton let me point this out? The reason we are in this discussion is simply this. According to the minister we spend \$1.4 million in training of nurses aids in the six schools operated by this government. One of the government members stated we had a surplus of nurses in this province. The member for Sudbury East stated that it is not that we have a surplus of nurses but that, according to statements made to him by a hospital administrator, because of the tight budgets in

the hospitals the hospitals are compelled to hire nursing assistants instead of registered nurses.

The question then arises, should we be spending \$1.4 million to put out a product which is not as well trained as a product that we have in abundance, according to some statements, but that we cannot use because the price is too high for the budgets that are allowed in the hospitals?

You follow my reasoning? In other words, should we, instead of spending \$1.4 million for nursing assistants say, "No, we will not train any more nursing assistants, but we will take that \$1.4 million and give it to hospitals so that they can hire registered nurses in place of the registered nursing assistants"? With all due respect to the member for Eglinton—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are mixed up badly.

Mr. Martel: I have one case and I want to bring it to the attention—I did not bring the file down because I want to discuss it under vote 707.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is the proper place.

Mr. Martel: But it is the same hospital situation that you and I exchanged a great deal of correspondence on. The firings from that hospital, which I am going to bring up in detail under vote 707, are as a result of the nurses staying after shift until 1:30 a.m. to fill out the forms, because there is an inadequate supply of qualified nurses.

In some of the correspondence with you, Mr. Minister, I indicated that I know of cases where patients have fallen out of beds on those wards and stayed on the floor with all the tubes pulled out of their bodies, and no one was around to put them back in bed. There was an inadequate supply of nurses and the second they complained to the head nurse, the three nurses in question were fired. One of them was a 25-year nurse, another a four-year, and the third one was a first-year nurse who was the top student in proficiency and top student academically in her graduation year. The whole butt of this thing is that the head nurse who had them fired maintains that they were playing a joke.

My point in all the correspondence to you has been that it was no joke. These nurses of high calibre and many years of experience—one in particular has 25 years experience—cannot even get a hearing. You will not even grant a hearing because you say that this—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Now wait a minute. I did not say I would not grant a hearing.

Mr. Martel: Yes, you did. I will bring the correspondence down and—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Now just a minute, Mr. Chairman. You are a labour union man—

Mr. Martel: No, I am not. I am a teacher, my friend—

Hon. Mr. Wells: All right. That is another union. But listen, there are procedures to go through and the Minister of Health is not the person who holds hearings. These procedures—

Mr. Martel: Right, all I ask—

Hon. Mr. Wells: The employee-employer relationship is between the hospital board and the nurses. Do not start dragging me in and saying I will not have a hearing. It has nothing to do with me.

Mr. Martel: And when the board refuses to meet with the nurses, what do you do then?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There was a meeting, last week on—

Mr. Martel: There was no meeting. I spoke to them on the weekend and I spoke to Miss Lewis on Friday afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Wells: See, my friend. You have problems like this. I never have any problems out my way with things like this. If you work with the hospital, you can arrange these things. It is not the Minister of Health—

Mr. Martel: That is not quite true because Miss Lewis is, I believe, part of the Registered Nurses Association of Ontario, is she not?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Who is that?

Mr. Martel: Miss Lewis.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not know her.

Mr. Martel: Well, you should know her. She phoned you on a number of occasions. She has written you on this matter, as has Miss Barr. All they have asked for is some form of debate because these nurses maintain that they are overworked. They are being forced to stay after hours in order to fill out even the charts. Based on this, I have asked that we have some form of dialogue. The whole—

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not the dialogue between you and me that is needed. It is the dialogue between the nurses and their employers.

Mr. Martel: When the employer refuses to meet with them, Mr. Minister, what do you do then?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would suggest that the employer is going to meet with them. I understand—

Mr. Martel: I suggest that what they want to do to those nurses is send the nurses before the executive of the board of directors unrepresented. And those three nurses will be lead just to the slaughter house.

Mr. Ben: Why is this not going under the hospitals—

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not there, because this is the programme that we run under the public health division.

Mr. Ben: Well, why do you operate it here? These nurses work in hospitals. Most of them work in hospitals. Why do you not put it under that vote?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We could change anything around, Mr. Chairman. It just happens that at this point in time, they are under this programme.

Mr. Ben: And next year, are you—

Hon. Mr. Wells: If I put it under another vote, the hon. member will be complaining because he will not be able to compare them with his public accounts book.

Mr. Ben: Excuses, excuses, excuses.

Mr. Chairman: Will this section of 702 carry? Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): Mr. Chairman, in the borough of Scarborough, 56 full-time public health nurses, plus 10 registered nurses went on strike last Friday, October 16.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is not in this vote, Mr. Chairman. We are not talking about public health nurses.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does it come under the vote on the next page then, Mr. Chairman? Local health services?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Local health services. Right.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Programme administration and schools for RNAs agreed to.

On special health services; Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: Mr. Chairman, there are grants to a number of organizations here—the Canadian Haemophilia Society, the Canadian Paraplegic Association, the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Association, and so on. The grant is not in a sufficient amount to underwrite the expenses of these various organizations.

I would gather that these are volunteer organizations that are doing a very essential and important piece of work in a number of health services. I also wonder why the work of more of these organizations is not carried on by The Department of Health itself. They are often made to depend on grants from the Community Chest and what funds they can raise themselves to carry out their programme.

It seems to me that if the work is important enough that it should be carried out, then it should be subsidized and pretty well the responsibility should lie with government. I wonder if the present government has any thoughts under way to see that this work is carried out as fully as possible and that the government underwrites the cost of these various organizations and that very small grants are made to them in this vote.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I am afraid the hon. member and I differ in our philosophy on this to quite a degree because I do not agree with him that these things should be done by the government. Certainly the government is backing up a lot of the work, particularly in the field of medical research that pertains to a lot of the conditions that these agencies work with and represent. But for government to take over the work of these voluntary agencies, particularly the voluntary health agencies, I think would be an awfully sorry day because there has to be a human involvement in these things. There have to be people interested in working in a lot of areas. It is through these kinds of organizations that people in the community work with people who are suffering from some of the conditions that these organizations are concerned about.

I have friends who do not have diabetes but yet who work very actively in the Canadian Diabetes Association. There are a lot of people in the community. If you destroy these organizations and you destroy the voluntary involvement, then you destroy another segment of people who are sort of

having a chance to meaningfully help their fellow man. Nobody helps the government.

If the government does a thing completely everybody just washes his hands of it and says, "That is it. The government is looking after it. I do not have to be concerned." Everybody thinks there is a bottomless pit of money when the government has it. You destroy the chance for these organizations to get money from the private sector which I think is, again, another case of very needed involvement. There is no thought, certainly on my part, in trying to take over the work of any of these organizations.

Mr. Ferrier: Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the grants being given here will help that much with the over-all programmes that these various groups have. We are not suggesting that people should not be involved, and involved on a voluntary basis. What I am suggesting is that the work is important and that the time and effort of these people be directed not into fund raising so much as into actual services to people.

I think that we will always have and need volunteers but I think that maybe the work of these organizations could be expanded and they could do many of the things that they would like to do if there was a greater participation by government in the funding of them. The organizations that I have worked with—not with these but with others—have always had a shortage of funds and have always had to curtail the services that they would like to offer and felt that were essential but could not come up with.

I just happen to think that health services that are vital to the people of this province should be funded more than on the whims of people—whether they wish to give or not. They should be funded on the total population through the taxation base to make sure that there are enough funds available to do the essential work that they have to do and even beyond that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say that these grants are not intended to be anything other than indicating support by the government of the work of these associations. I think that, as I said, many of the medical components of these associations are being supported in other areas of the total health field. A lot of the work of these associations goes into helping people in a lot of different ways who have some of these afflictions, and also into making the public aware of these particular conditions and, in a sense, being a preventive service.

Again, I just think, and this is my personal thought, that the whole idea of fund raising itself helps to make the general public much more aware of some of the specific conditions. I know that people criticize and say that a lot of these groups spend so much time on fund raising. But I have always felt, Mr. Chairman, that the fund-raising aspect of the operation has a much wider role than just collecting the money because the fact that they do have this programme makes many people aware of the condition.

I think of the Canadian Cancer Society and their local programme. When they go about their programme every year—their daffodil programme—everybody is aware that there is a Cancer Society, a cancer association. People gather together in groups. They plan how they are going to run their campaign, and in doing so they become much more aware of the programme of that association—of the preventive programme of the Cancer Society, and of the things that are being done to help lick this condition.

Through this whole process, I see when I go around to these groups, many people who, I am sure, if the fund-raising part of their programme was removed would never come in contact with that association and then would never know about its work and about the things that are being done in cancer research and about the preventive programmes and so forth. You can get it all mixed up in thinking, sometimes, that it would be nice to do away with certain parts, but personally, I think that these association and the work they do all fit into the total health picture that we have in this province. They do a good job, and we support them by giving them these grants which are not that big but which indicate that we support the work of their group.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to speak in opposition to what the member for Cochrane South has said—perhaps in support of him—but I am speaking in support of what the minister has just stated.

When I was on Metro council, I remember when one year I attacked the concept of the United Appeal saying that too many people were using it as a crutch to discharge their obligations to the community. They felt that if they gave \$2 to the woman who knocked on the door soliciting for the Red Feather or United Appeal, that they discharged their obligation to the community.

I felt that the way to look after the needy in our community was simply to levy a tax to make sure that no needy suffered. On the

other hand, listening to what the minister has said, I came to the same conclusion earlier. It occurred to me that if it was not for this United Appeal—and each year they show photographs of these people who need our assistance; the crippled, the otherwise infirm, the handicapped, the heart victims and the “Timmies”—perhaps we would never appreciate how many there were in the community who needed our assistance.

Perhaps under those circumstances we would depreciate it to the degree we would not push our elected representatives hard enough for the community to supply the tax dollar. I think the answer lies somewhere in between. We want these volunteer organizations to continue to function and for all people of goodwill to subscribe to them and for these people to bring to our attention the afflicted in our community, and the handicapped and the disadvantaged, so that elected representatives will know the need of these people, and then for the elected representatives to supplement what the community itself in a voluntary way fails to raise for these needy purposes.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to quarrel with the minister about how we are going to arrive at what would be a satisfactory figure, but I do suggest that it should take up a lot of our time to make sure that we do make use of the best of both worlds, so to speak, and let the public continue to do the wonderful job it is doing in a volunteer way, and at the same time make sure we do not deny or begrudge them a single penny that would be required by them to give full effect to what they are doing. I just hope that we do not fail these volunteer groups.

Mr. Reilly: On that point, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick: On the same point, Mr. Chairman. One of the main flaws of government going about its business and private agencies going about theirs is if the government fails to assess periodically the total responsibility that is shared by both. Earlier last year I asked in the legislative assembly if the government might consider doing a study of the needs of the private agencies. What are their problems? What are their budgets?

What has been happening in the private agencies, Mr. Chairman, has been that they make a budget of what they want. They have to cut it down to fit what they might ordinarily get from United Appeal or get under the ways we are speaking about, and in that way restrict themselves. Many times,

Mr. Chairman, they lose some of their best people because of the box in which they find themselves—in trying to operate on budgets that do not allow them to carry out the responsibilities that they are very well aware of and only too well aware of, if they are working in the private local community.

I do not think that it comes as any surprise, Mr. Chairman, to the minister how strongly I feel about this. For one thing, look at their unexpended moneys in this field—yet I do not know of any agency out in the field that has enough money to carry out what it wants to carry out. I think a study would put an end to that type of budgeting and then not using the money.

I think the minister knows very well the financial struggle that the volunteer mental health unit had in the borough of Scarborough. I think that this is what is so disastrous. I understand from the minister's answer to a question of mine in the legislative assembly that they are now being financed under his community research programme.

Mr. Chairman, the fact remains that a group of very dedicated, hardworking people, whom we will all see again October 22, those of us who are in Scarborough, had no funds to operate with. And, Mr. Chairman, they had a dinner for the hon. minister—a Tom Wells' Night—in which they raised \$900.

Mr. Chairman, this is just appalling to someone like myself, because being asked to attend that dinner I felt like saying, "Why do you not just come down to Queen's Park and fight for \$1,000?" which is nothing, just nothing in the field of work that they are doing and are willing to do on a volunteer basis.

The minister is smiling and I am glad he is, because I do not mean any sort of vindictiveness toward the minister. I think he knows for someone like myself this was appalling. And why it was particularly appalling, if I might say, Mr. Minister, was that at that particular time an all-day consumers affairs programme had just taken place at the Skyline Hotel by gilt-edged or gilt-crowned government invitation to huge mailing lists. I believe it was several hundred. I know, I asked the hon. member for York West (Mr. Rowntree), then Minister of Commercial and Financial Affairs, how much the luncheon for that day cost and I believe it was in the vicinity of \$4,000.

There was no concrete business passed at that whole day held at the Skyline on consumers affairs. Mr. Chairman, I even suggest that that whole day was held because of a

group of women who had come before the ministers in December, and then in two months they had this consumers affairs thing in February following. Nothing was transacted and the whole day's affair included rooms to be rented for the affair and dinners.

To think of a group struggling like this group is struggling in Scarborough; \$10,000 or \$5,000 to that group would have looked like a fortune. What bothers me is that unless there is a co-ordinated study made by the members of the cabinet about this problem in Ontario, money is still going to sift out to where nothing was passed, nothing was achieved on the one hand, while on the other hand, we are working volunteer workers to death.

I hope the minister will take some interest in that particular example, because it all happened within that time, Mr. Chairman. I think that the Minister of Health would be concerned that that kind of money was available for The Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs when it was obviously not available to the Minister of Health for the problem in Scarborough. The study would, I hope, preclude this from happening.

Could I ask the minister if he would put in his oar about the need of that kind of study, which I press the Minister of Social and Family Services (Mr. Yaremko) for and press the Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) and the cabinet for relentlessly. Until that kind of study is made, we are going to tire and lose very important workers in the volunteer fields, both in Health and Social and Family Services.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Certainly I would be glad to take a look at it, Mr. Chairman, and see, specifically as it relates to the grants that are being made here.

Mrs. M. Renwick: We have no way of knowing, Mr. Chairman, whether these grants are all the people asked for or wanted, or what they would have carried out if they had had any more, do we? Could I ask the minister—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would just like to say one other thing. I would like to make it very clear that this Scarborough Mental Health Council, at the time of that dinner, did not ask me for a grant—there was an indication there that they had asked me for a grant. They did not ask me for a grant at that time. I had nothing to do with arranging the dinner.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Oh, no, Mr. Chairman, I did not at any time intimate that surely.

Good heavens, none of us go around getting dinners for ourselves. What bothered me, Mr. Chairman, is that people felt they had to instigate it to get money.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This may or may not have been so, but they did not come specifically, write me or ask me for a grant at that time. As I said, these events have many purposes and again, part of the purpose is—

Mrs. M. Renwick: —is the community activity.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —is the community activity. From my point of view, it is far better if 1,000 citizens of Scarborough pay \$25 each for a ticket to come to a dinner, not for me but for the Mental Health Council in Scarborough—and also next year—and know what it is all about, than it is for me to give them \$5,000.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Oh, yes. Well, then, let us say that we need both, and a study would probably prove valuable, Mr. Chairman, but we have never done this kind of study. We leave the private groups out in left field, Mr. Chairman, and let us face it, the minister knows it and he has got, somehow to bring them in. We have got to bring them in to where a study is made about what they are doing in relation to what the huge budgets of government spending are. How much longer can you ask them to support a \$900 million budget and leave them without \$900 at the community level. Let us not kid ourselves.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, you have something here.

Mr. Ben: I was always under the impression—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, this is not a private conversation and I object, Mr. Chairman, to being interrupted.

Mr. Ben: This is a very important—

Mr. Chairman: Order! Mrs. Renwick had the floor.

Mr. Ben: This is very important. Either she is misleading or something—

Mr. Chairman: Is it a point of order?

Mr. Ben: Yes. The United Appeal checked into the affairs of every volunteer organization that was a part of United Appeal and they have to produce their budget. They had to produce their programme.

Mrs. M. Renwick: They did not produce what they really need, because—

Mr. Ben: Well, I am sorry. When I was on council, we were giving grants. Each one came up before us and we examined what they were doing.

Mrs. M. Renwick: They cut it down by the time it comes before you, so—

Mr. Ben: You are implying that we have never looked into what these associations are doing and we did, Mr. Chairman; I disagree with that.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am not talking to the hon. member for Humber, Mr. Chairman. I am talking to the Chair and the minister and, if I am not going back too far—

Mr. Ben: Well, you are. It is not right.

Mrs. M. Renwick: —could I just ask how could we have had unexpended in the most recent accounts, which are, of course, a year old, but how could we have had for community health facilities an unexpended amount of \$1,104,000 out of a \$1,300,000 budget?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, which item is the member now quoting from?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Grants for community health facilities. I realize that it is just a—

Mr. Ben: Public health. It is not in the estimates. It is in public accounts, 1969.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, well, we are away back now.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You are not away back; you are about one item off it. But the important thing is that this governs all your community work. How could we spend only \$1 million?

Hon. Mr. Wells: These were capital grants which were set aside and budgeted for on the assumption that certain projects would go ahead, and they did not go ahead. So the money was not spent that year.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I see.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is money, you know, if you are going to build—

Mrs. M. Renwick: What kind of projects? Could I just ask that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: These were rehab centres and health centres, health unit buildings and things like that. For this year these have

been moved into the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, that is most of them, except for the health units, and that is the list I was going to get for the hon. member.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Will all of those that were budgeted for under this be activated this year under the hospital section?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes. Again, with capital building you cannot guarantee that you will spend exactly what you budgeted for, because you have to assume that a project is going to cost so much, and that this is what you are going to need in your budget this year. If there is a strike or something that holds the project up six months, your money that is paid out, your payout, may not be as great as what you counted on.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would it be fair to ask, Mr. Chairman, whether the problem was that the government wished this to be under OHSC rather than an item as it appeared in the estimates at that time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The policy decision was that we put these rehab centres in under the capital programme of OHSC.

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Chairman, I think it should be a matter of record in *Hansard*, the sort of priorities of the Tory party in Ontario. This is again dealing with the special health services that you see. I will read out the people who get money. This is for the record; there are the:

Connaught Laboratories; the Canadian Haemophilia Society; Canadian Paraplegic Association; Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society; Canadian Association of Occupational Therapy; Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada; grants to assist rehabilitation programmes, including training of personnel; maternal and child health; and the Ontario Society for Crippled Children.

The total that they get is \$198,800. Then if we look in the same estimate book on page 190, you see on page 190, under vote 2409:

Grants and expenses for encouragement and improvement of horseracing in Ontario, including the research into equine medicine, \$1,800,000.

This, I think, very adequately demonstrates, shall we say, the generosity and also where your priorities lie, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Of course, Mr. Chairman, it does not do anything of the sort. If the hon. member reads out what he feels like in one section—

Mr. Makarchuk: It is in the book, it is there.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Why do you not read all the votes for health. We spend nearly \$900 million in these estimates for health. I think that shows where our priorities are.

Mr. Makarchuk: I can see that the crippled children in Ontario get \$6,000. This is very generous, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is a \$6,000 grant to the Ontario Society for Crippled Children. The Ontario Society for Crippled Children runs a hospital up on Bayview Avenue, and that is funded under the Ontario Hospital Services Commission. There are many other things that apply.

Mr. Ben: I was in a weekly court today and one of our deceased citizens had the kindness to leave more than that to the society in her will.

Mr. Ferrier: Surely these things, as the hon. member for Brantford says—Surely these kind of group services to people should have priority over the kind of grant that they give to horseracing.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh well. That is a specious and crazy argument that he uses, you know. Surely you have got more sense than to believe that. As I say, if you want to talk about priorities, the priorities are—Look at how much in this province is spent on health, and it is second only to education. That is where our priorities are.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many millions for the health scheme, Mr. Chairman? \$600 million?

An hon. member: Using OHSIP to make money.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): I would like to speak on home care assistance programmes under this department. One of the most existing developments during the past three years in the province of Ontario has been the expansion of the home care programmes, I believe now existing in possibly 14 various regions throughout the province. I do not think one really appreciates the value of such a programme until a member of one's own family becomes a recipient of such a programme. During this past month in our home we certainly have had brought home in full measure the value of such assistance when a person with a fracture was discharged from the hospital and was placed under the home care programme.

I think not enough of our citizens really realize what the home care really is—the fact that in Hamilton, for example, a physician can prescribe to the patient-elect two services under the home care programme: either physiotherapy, homemakers, or VON, etcetera. These volunteer nursing associations all function to provide the home care programme. One of the really exciting things, I think, in the whole concept is that a physician can also prescribe that a patient who is confined to his home, who might benefit through this service without having to enter hospital and take up a hospital bed at greater expense to the province, can participate in the home care programme.

Mr. Chairman, I just hope that during this year other regions of the province that are not presently covered by a home care programme will make application to the Province of Ontario and become involved with this programme because, as I say, there have been many people who have been taking up valuable hospital beds, especially in metropolitan centres.

I think the orthopaedic wards especially are critical areas because of the high number of automobile accidents that we have. Any one who has visited one of these wards on a weekend will certainly appreciate the steady inflow all over the weekend or holiday period of new fracture cases. These are many of the people who through physiotherapy, if it can be provided in the home, or homemaking services, or VON care—so that they can be bathed and so on in their own home—can be discharged ahead of the normal time.

Mr. Ferrier: Could I ask a—

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. M. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would like to ask the minister about this programme. Is \$25 million enough to carry out all the needs for special care homes for the Province of Ontario? If not, what have we got? How many beds have we got; how many homes have we got?

The government is to be commended for looking into this type of operation, but my feeling is the need of it is so great that I would doubt that a \$25 million programme is covering the need. I would like to know if the government has requested from the Treasury Board any further moneys for that particular department because I just cannot see what good \$25 million is doing, knowing the need.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, there is, of course, in this vote enough to operate the

programme for this year. It would not be a proper vote I guess if it did not. We have increased the number of beds that were available in the programme this year. We now have in our programme 5,356 homes for special care people in what we call the nursing homes, and 1,501 in residential homes, for a total of 6,857. As you know, the nursing-home ones are the ones that we pay \$10.50 a day for their care in these homes and the residential homes are \$5 a day. We added 250 new beds this year under this programme. This budget item represents the increase in beds under the programme and also the increased payments under the programme. That is the increased per diem payment to the homes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would think, Mr. Chairman, out of the current files of the legislative assembly that we could find need for 250 beds, if there is some planned expansion or not, for an additional 250 seems like a very small increase.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This was the increase that is represented in this budget. I am hopeful that I will be able to get a like increase in the budget when next year's estimates come along. We think it is a valuable programme. It is a good programme and that is why we have this increase in it this year. That is all I can really tell the hon. member. We will certainly be hoping to expand it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Was the minister's figure, roughly 1,500 homes or was that beds?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, that is beds or people in—

Mrs. M. Renwick: In private homes?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, in the residential homes. They are all homes for special care. They are all either licensed under The Homes for Special Care Act of The Nursing Homes Act.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What statistics show the degree of expansion needed so that we could fulfil the real need?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I suppose we could expand but it is difficult just to expand overnight. You have to find the actual places there. You have to find the patients. We could probably expand at the rate of another 500 to 1,000 over the next few years in this programme. We also have people who are technically in this programme still in sections of our hospitals that we call the residential units of the hospitals, and they are technically

discharged from the hospital and they are living in the residential unit.

Mr. Makarchuk: Could the minister indicate how many homes that he has altogether in Ontario under this homes for special care Act?

Hon. Mr. Wells: How many homes?

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are 242 homes that are residential and 472 that have nursing beds in them.

Mr. Makarchuk: That is homes, not beds?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is homes, not beds.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I would like to know whether or not the Rygiel Home in Hamilton is classified under this vote.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would the minister indicate, Mr. Chairman, where they are located, roughly?

Hon. Mr. Wells: These homes are all over the province. They are located in every area of the province. These are basically what you would think of as nursing homes. Some of them have other nursing-home patients in them as well as special-care patients. Some of them are exclusively homes for special-care patients.

An hon. member: What is the average per diem rate?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The per diem rate is \$10.50. That is what we pay for a nursing home, and \$5 for the residential—what The Department of Health (that is what you are voting on here) pays per day for these people in these homes.

An hon. member: How does that compare to the cost in the hospital, the chronic wards, per day?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Chronic wards are probably up to \$18 a day. That is just a bit of a guesstimate but that is—

Mr. Makarchuk: Could the minister give me some indication of what kind of occupational therapy staff these homes have. I gather you get a lot of mental patients who are sent out to these homes to more or less vegetate. And could you tell me what psychological staff you have that is checking on these people at the homes?

Hon. Mr. Wells: First of all, let us realize these are not treatment facilities. These are residential homes. These people have basically been discharged from the institution and moved into this home, presumably because they have no family, no one else who wishes to take them, and yet we feel that there is a chance for them to go back out into the community. There is a liaison maintained between the hospital to provide clothes for these people in the homes, and things like this.

I think that the area of providing services for them in the form of recreational services and occupational therapy, if you wish—therapy probably is not the word because these are not treatment institutions, but some kind of occupational or recreational programmes—is something that we have been giving a lot of thought to. Our consultants try to visit the homes.

I have talked with the Ontario branch of the Canadian Mental Health Association about becoming more involved in this area and they have agreed to try to become involved in doing things for these patients, to see if they cannot work out some form of assistance, because here again is a place where the volunteer can come in and help if one of these homes is in a community. The kind of help that should be given to these people in the homes is the kind of thing that volunteers could best do in a community. People who would be willing to take these people out for a drive on a Sunday afternoon or be willing to take them around to church affairs one evening a week. This is the kind of thing that they need once they get out to these homes.

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes, but the point, Mr. Minister, is that they are not doing this right now. In most cases in most of these homes there is absolutely nothing else for them to do. They vegetate. You have sort of taken them out of the so-called snake pits in the hospitals, where they had a bit of occupational therapy, where they had some other stimulæ, where they had some reasonable care, where there was an opportunity for them to be reassessed, and you have put them in these homes for special care, because it is more economical.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The hon. member, of course—I guess because of his journalistic background—brings in these glib phrases, but there are no snake pits in the hospitals.

Mr. Makarchuk: Not any more. Let us put it this way.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Let us not say that.

Mr. Makarchuk: You have cut down, but the point is that what you have done is you have taken these people out of the hospitals and you have put them into an environment that will probably destroy any possibility of this individual returning to some type of a normal or semi-normal existence. And you do not carry out any reassessment of these people.

I would like to know what kind of medical examinations are done on these patients, when do you do them, and who does them?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Our hospital consultants are available to consult with these people. The responsibility for them falls upon the owner of the home who now has them. He is paid X number of dollars to provide certain services in that home, just as he is paid a per diem rate by someone who goes in a nursing home.

There are good operators; there are mediocre operators; there are those who leave something to be desired. Hopefully, we depend on them to a great degree, working with our consultants, to work up programmes. I do not think you can say that they are just out there to vegetate. Some of these homes have excellent programmes; some, as I say, leave a lot to be desired, and it is our duty to work with them to develop things not only for these people but for all people who are in nursing homes.

Mr. Makarchuk: Could the minister indicate what medical attention these people receive? Do they get an examination once a year?

Hon. Mr. Wells: They get the examinations depending on what is the practice in that nursing home.

Mr. Makarchuk: Do you have any records? Could you give me an indication of what examinations they get?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Quarterly examinations by regulation.

Mr. Makarchuk: By doctors? By qualified physicians? Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No one else does medical examinations but qualified physicians.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I have one question with regard to the minister's statement that these are situated all across the province. This is not quite true.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There may be areas where they could use some more of them.

Mr. R. S. Smith: There may be areas where they could use one for a start and not some more, because I represent an area which has 70,000 people without a nursing home, with no nursing home care at all, and the biggest problem in my area—and there are other areas in the province with a similar situation as mine—is that the operators feel they just cannot exist because of the amounts of money that are available and because of the lack of income of a goodly number of the people in the area who are unable to pay the \$10.50 a day for the members of their families or otherwise who should be in the nursing homes.

This indicates that the government has to move into these areas at least and provide some service because it is just non-existent, and many of the people who should be in nursing homes are living in one room on a fourth floor, or something like this. The fact is, it is a responsibility and it should be covered under Ontario Hospital Services Commission. I realize that that is another full question that we should be talking about as well, but the fact is—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not disagree with you when you suggest that there should be more attention paid, or indeed there has not really been any attention paid, to the suggestion of regionalizing and trying to direct location of nursing homes. To this we are going to be moving, to indicate to nursing-home operators that there are some areas that are over-serviced and really do not need any more nursing homes, and there are others that, as you state, have not got any nursing homes just a few are available, and that is where anyone who is locating one should be looking. I think that we can do this through our licensing arrangements very effectively.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Since it is private enterprise for the most part, those people are moving into the more lucrative areas of the province where more money is available, where the income level is higher. Those areas of the province where the income level is lower and the people cannot afford this type of service, the private enterpriser will not move into.

Hon. Mr. Wells: When you look at a map and a list, they are all over the province, Mr. Chairman. I am wondering, is Nipissing Manor not in your area?

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, Nipissing Manor is in Parry Sound district. I knew you were going to bring that up.

Hon. Mr. Wells: How about Stonehaven Nursing Home in Trout Creek?

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, that is in the Parry Sound district as well.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not very far from your area.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, it is quite a way and, in fact, if you want to talk about the Nipissing Manor, many of the people who are in there are covered through your Ontario Hospital and the bulk of the people who are in Nipissing Manor are patients who are covered through the Ontario Hospital.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is licensed as a chronic convalescent hospital.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But in the North Bay area, in the Sturgeon Falls area, there is not one nursing home and there is a dire need, both from the respect of the individuals who need the care as well as from the general hospitals, where you have a number of people who are there because they cannot place them elsewhere and the cost to the province is much higher in that respect. If they had a good programme that would provide nursing home care in the area, I would think that at least some of the hospital beds in the general hospital could be made available for the type of patient that requires that type of care.

Mr. Makarchuk: On the same point, Mr. Chairman, the minister has stated that these patients or these people in the nursing homes are inspected quarterly. In other words, is he saying that in the last year there were 24,000 examinations, because you have something like 6,000 patients? Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I indicated that they had medical examinations quarterly, yes.

Mr. Makarchuk: You say that this is routine right now and it is going on at the moment. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. Makarchuk: Because my information would indicate that most of them do not get any medical examination. Would you care to indicate why social workers from the Hamilton Ontario Hospital are not allowed to visit the homes for special care in their area?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I guess the point is that this is not part of their programme. The pro-

gramme of the social workers who are on salary at the Ontario Hospitals is that they are working in the treatment part of the programme in the hospital where they work. If you think that it should be, we can always—

Mr. Makarchuk: Surely, if you have a patient who comes out of an Ontario Hospital and goes into one of these homes, it would be reasonable for the social worker to find out how the man is fitting into his environment or how he is adjusting and whether he is getting reasonable care. They do it with others. They travel through the county, shall we say, in the Niagara Peninsula visiting other patients who are located in different settings or other settings but insofar as nursing homes go they are prohibited from going there. Can you tell me why?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have our own staff in the homes for special care programme who visit these homes and assess what is going on and what is being done and so forth; these are the people that look after this.

Mr. Makarchuk: How would they provide a continuity of treatment or care for an individual who at one time was in an OH and then is moved into a nursing home and the social worker will have to follow up? They do this work for other people who do not go into homes for special care. Why is it that they are prohibited from going into and examining or seeing this person?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I suppose the only simple answer is that they have got other work to do. You can only give them so much, but I will look into it and see; perhaps under the mental health vote we could talk about it there. This is their primary job—working in the Ontario Hospitals. There are these 29 people who do visit the homes for special care and they work in co-ordination with the hospitals too.

Mr. Makarchuk: It seems to me that there is no co-ordination and when there is any effort at co-ordination it just does not work out, and I am rather suspicious why you deny them this opportunity.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There is co-ordination and I indicated there is a person in each of the hospitals to which the homes for special care—

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes, one person for how many homes? You said you have 29 people. Is that right? You have got 714 homes. Is this an adequate number?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We feel that it is an adequate number.

Mr. Ben: That many homes or that many beds?

Mr. Makarchuk: 714 homes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no. I gave 247 and 472 homes.

Mr. Ferrier: Mr. Chairman, following along the member for Nipissing's line of questioning, where there are no nursing homes in his particular area, it seems to me that in all of northeastern Ontario this kind of facility is lacking. There are very few beds in my area and it seems, left to the whims of the private operators, that we are not really moving in to fill the need that exists there.

Sometimes people who are mentally disturbed, older people, will not be taken in at the Northern Psychiatric Hospital; this kind of facility is what is required and the kind of work you have to do to try to find some place for a person is just terrific.

I wonder if the minister has plans under way to make sure that areas like the district of Nipissing and my particular community do provide beds for special care; whether one of these rest homes that the municipality could proceed in building would be classified under the same category, and whether his department is actively encouraging the providing of this kind of bed in those areas like the two areas that have been mentioned in the northeast of Ontario. Are you actively trying to promote this kind of facility for our people in the northeast so that we will have the same as there is in other sections of the province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are actively interested in developing this programme in any section of the province and I think the suggestion the hon. member has made about including rest homes, making them eligible as homes for special care, is a good one and I think I would be glad to discuss that with the minister in his programme.

I think that beds in a rest home could be made available as a home for special care also and this, as the hon. member knows, is the only way now where a municipality can initiate a nursing home, if you want to call it that, on its own and get grants. I think it is a good programme for municipalities to initiate. Unfortunately too few of them, at this point, have taken up this.

Mr. Ferrier: Is the reason that the municipalities themselves are not aware that they can do it or is there something of an apathy within the municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I really could not answer that. Some municipalities have been down to see me from the north and we have indicated just what can be done. I see here that there is a list of 86 proposed new nursing homes people want to build, and the obvious conclusion you come to when you look at it is they all want to build in the areas where there are lots of nursing homes presently located.

So I think what we will have to do, as I stated, is to move into a programme of including as part of licensing the establishment of the requirement to show a need in a specific location. Perhaps this will have the effect of forcing some of the homes that are now suggested to be built in certain areas. If the need cannot be demonstrated and we say "no" in that area, they will have to look around in an area where there is a need.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Are you prepared then to say you will direct people into those areas for your licensing procedures?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It has certainly been our intention all along to eventually do this, to eventually make as one of the conditions of licensing, the establishment of a need in an area for a facility, not just the whims of the person who wants—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You have not been very successful when you have 700 across the province; there is not one in an area where 70,000 people are located. You have to change your attitude in order to correct that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have not embarked upon that policy at this time.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Are you going to embark upon this policy?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I am saying that we are intending to do this in the near future.

Mr. Makarchuk: What date?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Probably when we get the rewriting of The Nursing Homes Act, which I hope will be when the House opens again after the new year. We are presently rewriting the Act.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is there a tendency for a number of the nursing homes, or a great per-

centage of the beds, to be falling under the control of a small group of people? In other words, do we have big operators moving into the province in this area?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think there are certainly large companies operating nursing homes now. I do not know that I can give you a breakdown of the beds. I would hate to make a general statement without having any actual breakdown of beds. What you are talking about are those beds that are controlled by large, say, incorporated companies, and those beds that are sort of proprietary homes owned by one person who might own one or two. All I have here now, Mr. Chairman, is breakdown by size, I do not have a breakdown—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You do not know the ownership in regard to whether there are large companies that own more than one of these larger nursing homes? In fact, is Holiday Inn, moving into the province in this area? Or a subsidiary of Holiday Inn, to be more specific?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are four chain operations operating nursing homes in this province. We are not sure which one is connected with Holiday Inn; it does not use the Holiday Inn name.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But there is one?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are not sure which one. There are: Central Park Lodges, Extendicare, National Nursing Homes and Medex.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Are you prepared to direct those large corporations that are obviously going to control a large number of beds eventually, into specific areas before you provide them with any more licences in those areas that are better served than others?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will be when we rewrite The Nursing Homes Act. This is our intention, to make location part of or one of the things you have to do to get a licence.

Mr. Ben: Arising out of what the member for Nipissing said, are you prepared to waive some of the very stringent restrictions to encourage the establishment of smaller nursing homes in areas where they lack facilities at a time when they just cannot afford to meet the very high criteria—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, we are not prepared to do that.

Mr. Ferrier: Why should we have to accept substandard homes?

Mr. Ben: Is it substandard, or are the standards so high that it deprives people of much needed facilities? This is a question you will have to resolve.

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): It was not long ago that we were arguing the standards were too low, so let us not go backward.

Mr. Ben: As soon as the standards came out, we started arguing they were too high.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, you can argue all you want about whether the standards are too high or too low. We think they are effective and the fact is that 10,000 new beds have come into this province since that Nursing Home Act was passed, so obviously people find they can build nursing home beds and conform with the standards.

Mr. Ben: How many beds were built by this group of four?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, there might be a fair percentage—

Mr. Ben: Well, tell us how many.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Again, I do not think we can compromise the standards that have been set for nursing homes just to get beds in an area, because again a big part of these standards concern fire and safety regulations which cannot be compromised; these are the ones, fire and safety and housekeeping.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Mr. Chairman, it is apparent therefore that private enterprise is not going to go into these areas. Let us face it. You say you have 10,000 new beds in four years since that Act came out and not one of those beds has gone into an area that represents 70,000 people.

So obviously you are either going to have to direct them across the province or you are going to have to get in and do it yourself. And I am really doubtful whether you will really direct them into areas. You might say, "You can't build in this area because there is not a need" but you are never going to say, "You have to build in this area if you want beds over here."

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, I do not know that we can necessarily say, "You have to build in that area," but we can say, "You can't build here and you can't build here." If a fellow wants to build a nursing home he has to look in the areas where he can build.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay, and if he is not satisfied he can build in those areas or that he wants to build in those areas, are you as a government prepared to move into those areas and build?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That, of course, we will have to look at. At this point in time I cannot give you any definitive answer, but the point is—

Mr. R. S. Smith: But how long do people have to wait?

Mr. Winkler: Mr. Minister, is there not a programme now in The Department of Social and Family Services?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, there is The Municipal Rest Homes Act which allows municipalities to get grants to build these rest homes based on something like the homes for the aged. Now, if—

Mr. R. S. Smith: The programme has been inactive, to say the least.

Mr. Winkler: I do not know about that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is something for you to discuss under my colleague's vote, but, you know, I have often suggested that perhaps one of the things that we should look at in moving into this area is to make that Act more like The Homes for the Aged Act, and not only municipalities but non-profit groups could operate under that Act and operate rest homes.

That has nothing to do with our department, but that would allow the government with grants to move in to help fill this need. Perhaps that is one area you could talk about in another vote. But certainly the point you have made is one that we will be looking at, that is, how can these areas that are not now served be served with these beds, because we are going to need them.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We have had experience in our area with municipal operations of some institutions and I would—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You do not like them?

Mr. R. S. Smith: I do not like them, no.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, the municipalities down here run a good operation.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Chairman, this whole matter might be further assisted if perhaps the department could have a higher per diem rate for northern Ontario, say from Parry Sound northward, as an inducement to these

people; or else perhaps Trade and Development might well be considering the possibility of trying to encourage some of these operators to locate there. After all, they are an industry and they do provide jobs in the various communities where they are located, with the capital costs.

I was interested in what the minister had to say regarding volunteers, and representing a densely populated urban area with all these facilities, homes for the aged, nursing homes, special homes and so on, I see a problem arising. The public institutions such as general hospitals, Mr. Chairman, have their volunteer programmes assisted through the hiring of a full-time or part-time volunteer co-ordinators who usually work through the hospital auxiliaries.

The homes for the aged branch have the ability to hire people to run their occupational therapy or social directors or whatever you wish to call them and those funds are provided through the government, either through this department or The Department of Social and Family Services. Mr. Chairman, I worry too about the people who are in these special homes and in private nursing homes in the large cities, who sort of get swallowed up. They get lost.

I think one of the great assets in going to a home for the aged—I know in my own community—is the tremendous social activities that are centred in those homes. I know in Castle Lodge in the Inglewood in Hamilton there, the people who are mobile can participate in all the activities such as attending Tiger Cat football games through the Lions' Club, and bingo games—they have a lot of fun, really. They are swingers in those homes. Those who cannot participate—

Mr. MacDonald: That is for me.

Mr. J. R. Smith:—enjoy a limited participation in these programmes. But you see when service organizations want to help this group of people the first place they think of is the home for the aged or the geriatric hospital, and they take that on as a project. And they also participate in the student volunteer programme. I think, Mr. Chairman, the minister might consider several pilot projects for the forthcoming summer months to a place like Hamilton which has a student volunteer programme, to try and further expand this working through the special homes and private nursing homes.

Another thing that does not seem really right to me concerns student volunteers. Another incentive for this programme, and a

well and just reward, would be that the student who participated in such a social service during the summer months without pay as a volunteer, might well, when he does enter university, be eligible for a greater or higher loan, which might be an incentive. I know many do volunteer work for two or three years and when they do become of age they will perhaps try to find or have a job in one of these homes for the aged or psychiatric hospitals; the jobs just are not available.

I think not only the student volunteer programme but church women and all these socially oriented organizations could function in such a visitors programme for special homes. It is very necessary and undoubtedly, if someone is operating a good nursing home, a special home, he would welcome these people coming into his home because they are going to further expand his programme and offer more service, a better form of service to the residents.

I think one of the really important things for these people who are discharged from the psychiatric hospitals into these special homes, is that undoubtedly we should try to fit them back into the community. There is a large special home near where I live and I notice these people who live in this very large special home do become involved in the community. They are out walking along the main street; they go for a cup of coffee in a local cafe and so forth. But, really, there is no community involvement programme for those people. For example, involving them perhaps in some of the church organizations for women during the mid-day, or church on Sunday.

There is nothing set up within the community to assist those people in becoming involved again as citizens. Those are the people who are mobile and are out and about. There are also those who are bed-ridden who sit and look out of the window and there are others in these homes who just sit and stare at the wall. Yet they are human beings and their minds are alert and they know what is going on. I think their lives can be greatly brightened, but this department should have some form of volunteer programme.

If the homes for the aged branch of The Department of Social and Family Services can have an arrangement whereby they have a supervisor going out into all the various homes for the aged showing new crafts and suggesting ways that auxiliaries can improve their services and so forth, surely this department can? Or The Department of Social and

Family Services should extend that particular service of their branch look into this area of special homes.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, before we leave this, could I just intervene briefly? I want to pick up on a comment of Mr. Smith's and see if I can get a few reactions from the minister.

I am persuaded, in the instance of some of the smaller homes, that the per diem is so close to the line that they are having difficulties. I am also persuaded, because of the alacrity with which some of these big chains are getting into the game, that where they can build a big institution it is very profitable. In fact, we have four chains now in operation. These boys do not get into it on a free enterprise basis if it is not a very lucrative kind of situation. If that assessment is correct, I want to return to the point that Mr. Smith was raising—Mr. Smith—from Nipissing—is a valid one.

You should say to these chains, "okay, if you are going to concentrate in the over 70,000 district, which presumably is the more profitable, and, in effect, laying claim to these per diems on such an extensive basis, you have an obligation to go into the smaller communities where it may not be quite so profitable."

We are heading into the same old game in which private enterprise can cream the most profitable areas and leave the least profitable areas to be picked up by the public treasury. That is implicit in the arguments we have heard so far. If you are going to have private enterprise in the field, let private enterprise service the whole area including some areas that will not be quite so profitable. A group you can do that with is the big chain. They have already got five, six or seven or eight homes in various areas in large population centres, and along with that there comes an obligation to put a few of them into the smaller communities. Those communities, even though they have small populations, have needs to be met.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that is a valid point and it is one certainly that I am concerned with, just as the hon. member said. It is one that will have to come into play if we do what I said—look to making location and need one of the qualifications for licensing.

Mr. R. D. Kennedy (Peel South): Mr. Chairman, could I ask, when a private firm is going to erect a private nursing home, who approves the plans? What jurisdictions are

involved? As I understand it, the municipality would approve a rezoning, which would probably be necessary in our area. I presume, then, the firm would merely go for a building permit. What other jurisdictions would have to give a stamp of approval and what role does the county health unit play in the approval of these plans?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, it goes from the owner to the medical officer of health and from the medical officer of health to us to our nursing homes for special care or special services branch under Dr. Blake. They go from our branch internally up to OHSC which has the capabilities for inspecting architectural plans. In other words, rather than duplicating their services down here we use them, not because they are OHSC but because they have these people who can inspect the plans and give us the comments. They go up there; they come back to us and then they go back approved. Then they come to our fire safety people in our department who are concerned with the homes and fire safety and then they go back to the MOH, to the person who has applied to build the home.

The municipality, I suppose, which gives a building permit will want to see the plans, too.

Mr. Kennedy: But eventually you license these?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, this is why they should come up here because we have got to see these in order to issue the licence. If a person goes ahead and builds the nursing home with strictly municipal approval and then comes in after it is built, he may or may not get a licence. It may happen to conform; it may not. It may come back and he has got to make all kinds of changes. What they should do is bring them up to the MOH, to our department, that route first, and then they are sure that they conform with the requirements for the licence.

Mr. Kennedy: Presumably then your department supervises the construction as it proceeds. Would this be correct?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, we do not supervise the construction. We check the facility after. We do have inspectors who go out and fire safety people who go out and check the facility to make sure that what indeed they said they were going to do was done.

Mr. Kennedy: Before they are licensed? In other words, it has to conform to what their working drawings were, I presume?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes. That is right.

Mr. Kennedy: Then after they are functioning I understand the county health units do routine inspections, do they?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, they act on our behalf to do routine inspections.

Mr. Kennedy: This is in regard to health care, diet, facilities and physical layout to see that they are still conforming with respect to the number of fire extinguishers, safety regulations, and so forth.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right.

Mr. Kennedy: Are there different personnel? Do the county health units have individuals who specialize in each of these areas, or is there a team approach? How is this handled?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The people who do this are the nursing inspectors, attached to the health unit; the sanitary engineers; public health engineers. We provide centrally the fire inspection for the homes.

Mr. Kennedy: I see.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We do this from our own staff of fire inspectors. The fire inspectors here go out and inspect for the fire service regulations. But the other inspections—

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): To add to the confusion, is this the local fire chief of the municipality, who is to see that that building is properly inspected? Nine times out of 10, if you have a fire, it is the fire chief who has the responsibility.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It must be done in co-ordination—

Mr. Haggerty: This is to—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I suppose, Mr. Chairman, some of the municipalities may have more stringent regulations than we have. Of course, in this area the local fire department which is doing the inspections for all the area is going to insist upon these in the area. I guess that a nursing home, as a resident of that area, would have to comply with these, too.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you consult with the local fire departments, say, the chiefs in charge?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, for their bylaws.

Mr. Haggerty: I am thinking of a particular case, Northland Manor, in Port Colborne where there was a little delay in the construction, if I am not mistaken.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Northland Manor?

Mr. Haggerty: That is right, Northland Manor; it comes under the homes for the aged. There was quite a mixup in construction of the building regarding the safety factors required under the Act. In many cases it did not meet the municipal bylaws for safety.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I cannot help you on that because it is not one of our homes.

Mr. Haggerty: Well, this is what I am saying: the confusion lies with your department, the home for the aged and with the fire marshal here in the Province of Ontario—Mr. Hurst's department—along with local municipal fire chiefs. There is quite a field of disagreement on fire safety.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not between us and the fire marshal.

Mr. Haggerty: You check it through and you will find out that many of the fire departments throughout the Province of Ontario—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Now, you said between the fire marshal. I do not think there is any disagreement between our fire safety inspection and our regulations and the fire marshal. Whether there are some disagreements in local municipalities—there may be.

Mr. Haggerty: They should have more conformity in their bylaws or in their regulations.

Mr. MacDonald: For example, when the fire marshal intervened in a few schools—I think it happened in eastern Ontario and it happened in southwestern Ontario—and said that these schools were not safe, the local school boards did nothing about it. Now if that kind of thing happened in an institution that came under your jurisdiction, would the recommendations of the fire marshal have to be implemented?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would say yes. We would take the recommendations of the fire marshal and insist that they be implemented as part of the conditions of his licence. Hopefully our regulations are supposed to have been worked out with the fire marshal, and I believe that they have.

Mr. MacDonald: I would hope so, because I think the responsibility in the other areas between school and the fire marshal has—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Now in the school situation I do not know. I know that they will not let them build schools until the fire marshal checks the plans and—

Mr. MacDonald: Oh, no. I am talking about old schools.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Old schools are another—

Mr. Haggerty: This is where the problem of jurisdiction comes in. Who has the final say, your department or the fire chief of the local municipality? After all, he works under the head of the fire marshal's office here in Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As far as licensing is concerned, we have a set of fire safety standards which have to be met for licensing. If they are met, we will grant the license. Now that does not guarantee to that nursing home operator that he can take that and say to the local fire chief, "Look, I have got this, so I am all right, I do not have to comply with yours." If he is in the municipality and they have a set of fire standards for that municipality that applies to everything there, I would presume he has got to comply with those also, because that is what they are asking for in his municipality. What is wanted in that municipality may be a little more stringent than what we are asking for.

What we are asking for complies with what the fire marshal in this province would agree should be done for these institutions. Why a local fire chief wants something different, who knows, but that is what happens. Hopefully this does not happen too often. In most places, there is a fair degree of conformity. But there will always be one little example like that.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, following up first of all on the subject that is being discussed. Is it not possible that, through The Department of Municipal Affairs, that a standard type of fire protection for our nursing homes could be established throughout the municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am sorry, which?

Mrs. M. Renwick: That there could be a standard type of fire protection, living up to all of these points in your section 20 of the

regulations governing fire prevention, maintenance, and safety.

Is there not a way that you could arrange to have the Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. McKeough) set up a standard type of fire protection for nursing homes throughout the province that the municipality would be required to live up to—just as some municipalities are required to live up to building code bylaws—so that this sort of thing that the hon. member for Nipissing mentioned does not happen; so that it does not happen that the local fire regulations can differ from what you require? It seems like a simple administrative matter.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We do have a uniform standard of fire regulations and fire safety standards for our nursing homes in the province. And that is the one that has been worked out with the fire marshal and so forth.

Mrs. M. Renwick: So that if there is any local dispute, it should be that it was not really justified.

Hon. Mr. Wells: A local dispute is something basically above and beyond these standards that some local area wants to put in. It is very difficult for us to say they cannot do this in a local area. It certainly has nothing to do with our department.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Under the revised Act will it include the regulation that any standards above this might be amended locally? You know, that you would leave them carte blanche to improve the situation as they know their problems locally?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Certainly, that is always implicit in here, as I say. Our standards are for licensing, and you get the licence if you comply with these standards. These are what we feel are maximum standards. These are not simple, lower type standards.

There are only a few municipalities that want certain other things. Some of the municipalities—

Mr. Haggerty: There is one in particular, if I am not mistaken.

Say you have an outside entrance or stairway leading from the building, right? In many cases these persons are bedridden; how do you get them out on the steps in the first place? Sometimes they are in a wheelchair; how do you get a wheelchair down a fire escape?

I am talking about stairs, and this is what they usually have—this is a recommendation, I think, set out by the department.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Do they not have a slide? In all these regulations, Mr. Minister, is there nothing here that says that people on the second floor—or at least, there are people who would have to be lifted out of bed in many cases—

Hon. Mr. Wells: The regulations are all there to provide for these things. As I say, these are maximum regulations.

Mrs. M. Renwick: For a slide in case of fire? Or is it only over a certain number of beds that a slide—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, there are no slides. They are taught how to carry them down in these cases.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What sort of staff ratio would you have, for carrying them down?

Hon. Mr. Wells: About one to eight, one to 10.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I know, Mr. Minister, that these regulations were updated when they had the terrible tragedy in the Province of Quebec. But—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh, no. These were in effect even before that.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I guess it was the Minister of Social and Family Services (Mr. Yaremko) who updated his.

I beg your pardon, you are quite right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Our regulations have been in since—

Mrs. M. Renwick: 1966. Would the minister discuss the situation that comes about under this Act, after perhaps answering my question: if the minister, in fact, requested from Treasury Board more funds for homes for special care than is allotted here under this estimate? Did the minister want more? Did he ask for more?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman we are into this whole area again, you know. I do not think that is relative to the estimates. The estimates I am presenting to you here now, are the estimates that we all agreed upon—

Mr. M. Renwick: I disagree with the minister, of course, as we do so often when it comes to something like this, because—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You cannot—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Wait a minute, Mr. Minister, if I may. The government priorities are very often quite different from the priorities that are established through fact. The type of home that is listed here is exactly the sort of estimate that the Treasury Board would set a ceiling on and did, in fact, set a ceiling on. I am going to get very detailed so the minister cannot say "Yes, we wanted more money and we did not get it" because I think it is pretty well the clear understanding that more money was wanted and that the provincial Treasurer (Mr. MacNaughton) cut off the department in this area.

I think it is very important that I speak about the hon. Treasurer not cutting off the department, and it is very important that the minister speak and fight for not being cut off in that department. This is the department that is bottle-necking all of the health care administration, hospital-wise, and causing untold emotional strain on families. There is not a legislator in this room who has not dealt with cases of where to put a person who needs this type of care, especially without asking the family to travel great distances. If the minister has been interested enough in the problem to fight the Treasury Board for it—I know there is solidarity expected amongst the ministers—but I think for this essential vote it really is something that should just come out. Maybe it is the squeaky door, Mr. Minister; the next round you will get the oil for that problem.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, my hon. friend just does not understand our form of government.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I understand the solidarity all right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are presenting here now the estimates for this department. These are now the estimates for this government. These are the estimates that the government as a whole, as well as myself as minister, are presenting, and I think they are the ones we have to talk about. I am presenting these to you and fighting for these estimates. They are what I am asking for and I am telling you that we did get an increase in the homes for special care budget—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Did the minister ask for more, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Wells: —the homes for special care budget of 20 per cent I think that that is what I am—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The minister is charged with the—

Hon. Mr. Wells: My responsibility, Mr. Chairman, is to present these estimates here and to present them and fight for them and that is what I am doing. I got a 20 per cent increase in the homes for special care allotment and I think that that speaks for itself.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, the minister's responsibility is to the people of the province, too, who are fighting the same problem. Is the minister saying then that a 20 per cent increase was fine with him? You cannot have it both ways.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is the minister what?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Saying that the 20 per cent increase was fine?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The minister is saying that he is presenting here an estimate which shows about a 20 per cent increase—

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is not the answer to the question.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —of the allotment in this programme and that is the estimate that is before you. You can either agree or disagree with it, and I think, Mr. Chairman, that is what we are here to debate today.

Mrs. M. Renwick: On pretty good authority, I understand that you wanted more, Mr. Minister, and I think that it has got to come because people are just getting fed up. Would you tell me this: Are there any nursing-home beds available in Metropolitan Toronto? I have two or three cases I would like to move into Metropolitan Toronto instead of the families travelling quite a number of miles to see the patient.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Are you talking about the homes for special care beds, Mr. Chairman?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Nursing home beds first of all, and secondly, homes for special care beds. How many would be available in Metropolitan Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I cannot tell you exactly how many are available. Again there are new homes—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Are there 20? Are there 200?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are new homes being built. The last person who apparently was directed by our staff to a home got in in

12 hours so there must be some beds available. The hon. member, I think, is aware that there are some new large nursing homes that are either up or have just been completed in Scarborough.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I have a case I would like to move into Scarborough and I cannot seem to be able to do so. Maybe the hon. minister's department—in fact, I solicited the department in trying to place the person to save him travelling a great distance.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will take a look at it, if you will let us have the case.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is someone saying then, Mr. Chairman, that they really cannot tell us how many beds are available in Metropolitan Toronto; available right now, or as of tomorrow? Can you let us know during this estimate?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, we do not have it. We do not keep that figure. You are talking about nursing home beds, not homes for special care beds?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Both, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We can get you a figure on homes for special care beds to a certain degree, but we do not keep those definitive figures on nursing home beds. Again these are private institutions that we license and we do not—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Do you check the waiting lists, Mr. Minister, to see how great the need is above and beyond what there is? Do you check the waiting lists for the province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The waiting lists for nursing homes? No, we have not checked the waiting lists.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Can I ask the minister some questions about the Act? How many inspectors does the minister have under the Act to provide for the licensing and regulation of nursing homes?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have 29 field workers who are the ones that we were talking about earlier who are there generally to go around and see what is happening in each of these homes for special care. We have five fire inspectors, three consultants and the rest of the inspection staff are on the staff of the district health units. Their people do the inspection. As I indicated a few minutes ago, Mr. Chairman, the procedure here, which is

a split one insofar as inspection is concerned, is one of the duties of the district health unit.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many would be under the district health unit, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is very difficult to say, Mr. Chairman. That depends on the staff that they have in each unit and how they organize their operation under this programme. The MOH is named as the principal inspector and he has his public health inspectors and his nurse inspectors, and so forth, who all play a part in fulfilling this role under this programme.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I just wondered how, without a larger number of people participating, Mr. Chairman, the type of inspection that is outlined in the Act and in the regulations could ever be carried out.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Believe me, Mr. Chairman, the inspection is carried out, and most of the people who are in here and are writing me are complaining that we are too stringent in our inspection and—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The people who are operating the homes, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The people who are operating the homes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: But not the people who are in the homes?

Hon. Mr. Wells: This reflects on the level of service for the people that are in the homes. If we are stringent in our requirements and in our adherence to the ground rules that are laid out in the Act, this is to the benefit of the patient which, of course, is the ultimate end of the whole thing anyway. It is to provide good patient care and to be sure the patient is—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The fire inspection listed under section 20, is that carried out throughout the whole of the province by the five fire inspectors?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, that is carried out by the five fire inspectors.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Under the regulations, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the minister would tell us mainly how the redrafting of the Act is going to go. I am thinking of something such as—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, we may as well get straight now. I cannot tell you anything about the redrafting of the Act now.

We are in the preliminary and beginning stages. We have had a task force reporting and you know, I just cannot go into the details of the redrafting at this point in time. The Act, when it is redrafted, will be coming into the Legislature and there will be plenty of time to discuss it at that time.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Winkler:

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, Mr. Chairman, sorry. Is there a nursing homes advisory committee and if so who is on it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The nursing homes advisory committee is a committee at the present time. The name is a bit of a misnomer. It is a body to which appeals are directed—

Mrs. M. Renwick: When a licence—

Hon. Mr. Wells: When a licence is suspended or we fail to grant a licence. The members of the committee are Mr. Roger Slute—just a minute, I will get you the names.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Are there any homes. I notice on the second—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Do you want the names of the—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Yes, I was just going to ask something while you were getting them. I notice, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Minister, that under section 12 that there is a section (b) exempting nursing homes from the application of this Act. Are there any nursing homes in Ontario that are exempt under the application of this Act?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I notice that there is not anything here about the size of the doorways. I have a letter on file complaining of a nursing home where the patient was in a wheelchair and the wheelchair did not fit through the door with him sitting in it, and so therefore the months that he was in the nursing home, he was on a bedpan instead of being able to go through those doors. And the bathroom door was not wide enough to have a wheelchair go through it. Is that one of the areas that the minister might hope that he—or will he give me a firm commitment—that he will later because it seems like a basic requirement that if you have got a patient in a wheelchair, he has got to be able to come and go.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right. That is something that we will be happy to look into. As you know the policy of this government and The Department of Public Works is to make provision in all new government buildings for adequate facilities for people in wheelchairs.

Mrs. M. Renwick: When the minister was speaking about the staff ratio of one to eight to 10 patients, was that both for homes for special care and for nursing homes as well?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That was a rough generalization. That is for the homes for special care nursing homes but not for the residential homes. It is not one to eight in the residential where the patients are ambulatory.

Mr. Kennedy: May I move adjournment?

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

CONTENTS

Monday, October 19, 1970

Public health, general expenditure	S-1457
Recess	S-1487



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Health

Chairman: Mrs. A. Pritchard, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

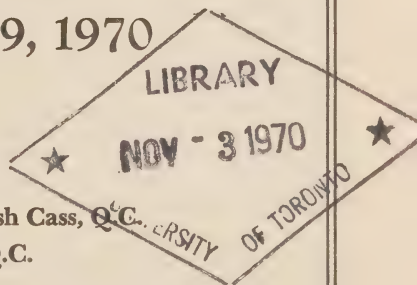
Monday, October 19, 1970

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1970

The committee resumed at 8.10 o'clock, p.m.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (continued)

On vote 702:

Mr. Chairman: Now that we have a quorum, I think we can start. We were on homes for special care when we quit at 6 o'clock. Now we have Mr. Makarchuk.

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): Mr. Chairman, one of the things that concerns me is that there are a lot of conflicting reports emanating as to how these homes for special care are operating these days. Would the minister mind, or would the minister consider, sending out instructions to these homes for special care so they would permit the members to visit them on the odd occasion to see how they are operating. After all it is government funds that are used in these homes and perhaps the members would be interested in finding out just exactly how they are operating.

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): Are they not open for visitors?

Mr. Makarchuk: Well, not as members I imagine.

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Health): I would imagine they are open, Mr. Chairman. I would be happy to write letters to them, but they do not belong to us.

Mr. Makarchuk: No I realize that, but they—

Hon. Mr. Wells: They are private businesses.

Mr. Makarchuk: This is why I thought that perhaps the fact—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am sure that if you were to pay a visit to any of them yourself that they would be most happy to chat with you about them, because we just happen to be buying a service from them.

Mr. Makarchuk: I just thought that the minister could possibly, in case there is some restriction, use his powers of persuasion on them.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are no restrictions as far as I am concerned. If I went to visit them, I would be just like any other member. If they did not want me to come, they could stop me, but I would presume that they would not.

Mr. Makarchuk: I imagine that they would hesitate.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Who knows? You would be surprised. They might be less happy to see me than they would you.

Mr. Makarchuk: The other point, Mr. Minister, as you did mention earlier that they get about four medicals a year, I presume that in that case records are kept of these things, and do you get copies of these medical examinations?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, the medical records would be kept in the office of the doctor who does the medical—the doctor who is either their own doctor or the doctor who is assigned to them by the home.

Mr. Makarchuk: The reason that I am asking this is that there have been reports of some of these patients being returned back to the Ontario Hospitals or the other hospitals with some very serious physical problems which they have acquired in the homes. If they were undergoing these medical examinations on a quarterly basis as mentioned earlier, of course, this would have been noticed or would have been caught in time.

But the indications are that this was not the case and these people were sent back because these problems had developed. They were the kind of problems that if they were caught, if there was a regular medical examination, then the problem would not have developed into the serious nature that it eventually was. So I would suggest that possibly, as you say, the quarterly examination is carried out, but I would try to make

a very thorough effort to ensure that they are really carried out in fact and not just in word.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am pretty sure. In fact I am quite sure that they are carried out and that they should be effective. Now if you have any specific cases that you know—

Mr. Makarchuk: I do not want to bring up specific cases, Mr. Minister. You will have to take my word for it, as I am not making this thing up. These are specific cases I am talking about.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I am not suggesting that you necessarily made it up.

Mr. Makarchuk: I am not running your department nor do I want to sort of dig in your files or anything like that. I just say that these are the cases with us and this is the concern that has been expressed by various individuals. If they were getting this kind of care this would not have happened.

The other question on the point I am interested in is the rate of relapse that is involved in these cases. If you have a person who is from an Ontario Hospital who has received a certain amount of treatment, is sent to a home for special care and then eventually is returned back because either the medication has not been kept up or the new setting or the new environment has caused a change and—

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are about 1,100 readmissions out of about a placement of about 10,000 and now some of them could go in and come back out.

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes. Fine. That is all I want.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Shulman: I would like to speak about the rates again because the feeling among the operators of the homes for special care and the nursing homes to the province is that the rates are just too low and barely high enough to cover costs. They do not allow any room for salaries or profit. I do not wish to go into great length about the reports which you received last year from the organization. However, I have one left here which I would like to read in full.

I received this letter last winter. It sums up what the individual operators of the homes for special care have to go through. I think perhaps the minister agrees with me. They should be getting more money and per-

haps he has an answer to the problem. I do not know. But I do want to read this into the record, because it really sums the whole thing up so well.

Dear Sir:

Last month, a group of special-care-home owners made representation to the provincial Department of Health for an increase in our per-patient fees from the provincial government. At present we are receiving \$4 a day—

I understand that that has now been raised to \$5 per day.

—per patient, just \$1 more than the average veterinarian charges for boarding small animals, dogs and cats.

Either the department doesn't understand that we have a 24-hour-a-day responsibility to these mental patients or they find it impossible to give us the money that is necessary to allow us to run these places properly.

The final straw that broke the camel's back is the request to see our profit and loss statements for that last year. We find it very strange the government now has the power to have this type of information, especially when they won't promise to do anything about our rates, even if we show we are not making a profit.

To give concrete evidence to you of the situation, here are the figures outlined below. My husband helps full-time with me. If he did not, I would either have to hire someone and have this work done independently. Hours are a 7 a.m. rise to prepare breakfast for 18 patients, retiring approximately 10:30 p.m., the patients having a late snack at 10 p.m., a total of 15 hours for each of us, 31 hours altogether between us, not five days a week but seven days a week. Total hours per week, 217. Total hours per year, leaving one week for vacation, is a total of 11,000 hours.

On the profits shown for 1968, my husband and myself, earnings were approximately 99 cents per hour. I have only mentioned the time to 10:30 p.m. This does not allow for the numerous times the patient will cause trouble at 2, 3, 4 o'clock in the morning, and we will, of course, have to get up to look after her.

Dr. Shulman, when you consider that we all have approximately \$75,000 tied up in these buildings and equipment, we think you will understand our disgust at the current rates. Surely we are entitled to

more than 99 cents an hour for our work. We are asking \$8 per day per patient and we are sure that you would find if the department was operating this themselves, they could not operate even at cost for less than \$12 per day per patient.

Most of the medical profession that we have to use just do not believe the small amount we receive and in fact think it is the most ridiculous situation they have run into. They, of course, realize our responsibilities to our patients and know the time factors involved. We are fed up with having to go to the department, begging for an increase. We are fed up with being put off, badgered, ignored. The point we feel that the general public should be acquainted with is this ridiculous daily stipend.

They have asked us not to publicize this in any way and we can only think that they would be embarrassed if the public knew the facts. The \$8 a day we are asking is a very realistic figure which would allow us a reasonable, but not excessive, profit. It is not one we are using with the hope of getting \$6.

Yours truly—

This is signed by a nursing home operator in Newmarket. If I mention the name, I trust there will be no reprisals.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, it is okay, You do not have to mention any—

Mr. Shulman: Well, all right. I think really that sums it up. The question I want to ask first of all is: You did ask these nursing home operators for statements of their profit and loss, and as a result of surveying those statements, what have you found? Have you found they are making an excessive amount of money?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, we never did get those statements. We asked them if we could have them. Some did not want to submit them. Others thought they would and then decided to withdraw so we never did see their profit and loss statements.

Mr. Shulman: I see, well—

Hon. Mr. Wells: They made the point, I think, that most of them had family working. They did not have the kind of books that probably we had thought that they might have.

Mr. Shulman: Well, then, my second question—and this just about sums it up: Do you

feel they should be getting more money and do you have a financial problem getting this for them? If so, I am not going to go further on this subject. Then it is up to government to make a decision. Or do you disagree and feel they are receiving enough?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We went into it fairly extensively last year at the time that we met with them and we met with the two groups—there is this group and the group who have the nursing homes. We had our own accounting firm of consulting accountants do a very careful survey on this and I think we felt that the figure that we came up with of \$10.50 that we paid there was reasonable and adequate and the \$5 one in this case was. We might have made it \$5.50 but \$5 did not seem to be out of the way.

Mr. Shulman: So you feel the figure is quite adequate.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That was for last year and I have told the group that we are willing to meet with them again. As soon as these estimates are over, we are going to set up a meeting. They are going to meet with both myself and the Minister of Social and Family Services (Mr. Yaremko) because he sets rates that are comparable to this that apply to the people that go in under the public welfare departments—the amount that they accept for sharing. We like to keep these rates the same, so we are both going to meet with these operators, I would say in two or three weeks, and review the situation again for this year. We raised these rates January 1, 1970, and they—

Mr. Shulman: I do not want to press you if you are going to meet with them shortly but if you feel or if they are able to show that they are still not able to manage, will you then be in a position to do something more for them?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think this will have to await our discussions until we see what they want and what we think we can do, and again get the results of the actuarial studies that are done. We have some pretty good basis upon which to base these studies now—the people that did the work for us, on what it should cost in nursing homes. I will admit that most of this work is done on the regular nursing home, not the domiciliary.

Mr. Shulman: You know that Woods Gordon did a study on the nursing homes. It showed an over-all cost of \$10.58 and your rate does not even cover that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Our rate is \$10.50.

Mr. Shulman: You are not allowing any profit at all.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Surely there must be profit built in there, is there not?

Mr. Shulman: All that covers is the salaries.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is that the study that the nursing home operators had done?

Mr. Shulman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We did not exactly agree with their study.

Mr. Shulman: Well, at the moment, I am more worried about the homes for special care because to my mind—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, these are all homes for special care—the \$10.50—and there are many more people in the \$10.50 homes for special care, about 5,000. There are 1,600 in these other homes.

Mr. Shulman: Before I wander off to that. This group that are receiving \$5 a day—I wish there were more doctors here. I am sorry the member for Quinte (Mr. Potter) is not here because I am sure that he and the member for Ontario (Mr. Dymond) would both agree with me that it is just financially impossible to keep people for that amount of money unless you have someone who is going to work for nothing. In effect that is what you have had for some time and I think it would be very regrettable if this type of issue, this sort of thing, became an election or political campaign. I rather suspect that your own staff may agree with me that these rates are far too low and should be raised, and in effect I am making my plea here.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They do not make that point to me.

Mr. Shulman: If they do not, I am quite surprised. I see a couple of them are looking a little unhappy at your statement.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think so. This is one area where I take their advice.

Mr. Shulman: Your staff are advising you on this inadequate fee?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I say they do the studies. They have never suggested that what we are paying is inadequate.

Mr. Shulman: This is fantastic, because you can pick up the yellow pages and take

any doctor in the book and phone him up and ask him that question and you will get a straight answer. They will laugh at us. It is out of the question. Even if they were healthy people you cannot keep a human being for \$5 a day.

Hon. Mr. Wells: \$35 a week

Mr. Shulman: In a nursing home.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think there are students in university that are boarding in places for less than \$35 a week.

Mr. Shulman: They are boarding for this but they are not being kept. There is a difference between a mentally ill patient who is being kept—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Now these are domiciliary patients who are not bedridden.

Mr. Shulman: No.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They are basically patients who have been discharged from the hospital and have no place to go. They can get up, dress themselves, go out all day, and walk around. They do not have to have any nursing care at all. It is a boarding house type of operation.

Mr. Shulman: But you cannot compare them to university students. They require a certain amount of care.

Hon. Mr. Wells: A certain amount, but not too much, you know. There is no use getting into an argument. It may not be completely adequate at this point in time and we are going to negotiate about next year. But still I do not think you can say that it is that far out of line—\$35 a week for a person, if you get about 18 or 20 of them and build your operation up.

We certainly have quite a group of people who are waiting for these people and who want to have them. The ones who have them complain but the ones who have not would be quite happy to take them at these rates.

Mr. Shulman: May I say I think—I know—I disagree with you and I think if you will make any sort of a survey, you will find the medical profession disagrees with you.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You know, the only thing I say is I wonder how many of the medical profession have that much contact with these people. There are only roughly 1,500 of these people in our programme gathered around in the homes. It is not a great number and I

would imagine some doctors perhaps have not even encountered these.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): The Healthco agent's rate is \$8 and up—the daily rates—and I am sure that the amount of care would be equivalent in the homes for the aged as under this programme. I doubt if there is a home across the province that operates for less than \$8 a day.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They have a foster home programme in that, do they not, in the Social and Family Services welfare for older people? What do they pay in that?

Mr. R. S. Smith: For older people you are talking about?

Hon. Mr. Wells: For older people.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am not discussing that. You look at any home for the aged across the province that is operated by municipalities, their rates are all \$8 a day and up.

Hon. Mr. Wells: But these probably include some in this category and others who require higher degrees of care. In most homes for the aged around here that I see they all are not completely just domiciliary care. Some of them are in bed for a good part of the time and when they are up they have to be assisted and so forth.

An hon. Member: But the rate for domiciliary person in those homes is still \$8 or \$8.50 a day.

Hon. Mr. Wells: In any event, the negotiations for this year have not begun yet so—

Mr. D. C. MacDonald (York South): Can I come back briefly to the question of this afternoon? At what level does the economy of size come in? The letter that Mr. Shulman read said 18 people. I am dead certain that—these chains, establishing homes across the province, are coming in because it is profitable. They are in a business.

Mr. R. S. Smith: They do not go in for this type of thing?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mostly these are smaller homes.

Mr. MacDonald: I agree, but they are up at the \$8-plus bracket.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Which?

Mr. MacDonald: The chains.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They are the \$10.50 ones. They all have the homes for special care patients in the \$10.50 category. These are basically \$7 to \$10 so that it is operating more as a large home sort of operation.

The negotiations are still to commence. I have agreed to meet with them all as soon as we get the estimates over here and have a little time to sit down with them and talk about problems, and this we will do. We are quite aware of it.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Just one question. You mentioned earlier that the amount of moneys under this vote, \$25,463,000, is a 20 per cent increase over last year. Was that indicated earlier? Does this 20 per cent increase represent the increased cost because of the increase in the per diem?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It represents both the increased cost because of the increase in per diem and the addition of 250 additional nursing beds in the programme.

Mr. R. S. Smith: The majority of it would be taken up by the increase in the per diem?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It would probably be about half and half. To add 250 more beds into the programme would cost \$2 million and then the addition of a roughly 10 per cent increase in the rate for the \$10.50 ones would add a couple of million anyway.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What is the total number of beds altogether?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The total number of nursing and residential is 6,857.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Really, you are only talking about a four per cent increase in numbers so the majority of it is not a great expansion of your programme. It is more a—

Hon. Mr. Wells: My statisticians figured out that it would be about \$3 million increase because of increased costs and \$1 million because of increased numbers of patients.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay, so 75 per cent of the extra moneys is being spent to increase the per diem rate and 25 per cent of the \$4 million is for an expanded programme. The programme has expanded by about four per cent.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Do you consider this a large enough expansion over the year?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It was an adequate expansion. It enabled us to increase the programme and, as I indicated this afternoon, I am hopeful that we can increase it by at least a like amount next year, which will come in next year's estimates. If we can, we will keep increasing the programme, but you also have to take into account that when we negotiate the very thing that the hon. member for High Park has been talking about, it also makes the programme cost that much more each year.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What percentage of the people in nursing homes are covered under this programme?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The number in our total number of nursing homes? Fifty-two per cent.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words, to have all people in nursing homes covered—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am sorry, that 52 per cent includes—I am sorry, it is 29 per cent of our patients. Twenty-nine per cent of the number of patients in nursing homes are patients that are under this programme. Twenty per cent are in under The General Welfare Assistance Act and three per cent under the Ontario Hospital Services Commission for a total of 52 per cent in nursing homes covered by some one of these three arrangements. Forty-eight per cent of the nursing home beds are private beds.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words, you cover 29 per cent at a cost of \$25 million and other areas of the government are covering another 23 per cent, so that the cost to cover everybody in the nursing homes would be about \$50 million more than what you have budgeted here.

Hon. Mr. Wells: To cover everybody?

Mr. R. S. Smith: The cost to the government would be—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, it would be roughly four times that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, because you cover 29 per cent with \$25 million and there are 52 per cent presently covered by the government in one programme or another.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, the 52 per cent includes the 29—

Mr. R. S. Smith: If the 29 per cent are covered by \$25 million, that is about \$1 million per each per cent. Fifty-two per cent are covered under your three programmes so that leaves a total extra expenditure of \$48 million to cover everybody. To provide nursing home care for the whole province at the present time would cost the province \$48 million more.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think you will recall that we said it would take up about \$100 million to do the whole job.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but you are covering 52 per cent now.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Out of that, of course, of the general welfare assistance there is a certain municipal share.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is 20 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Social and Family Services pay 80 per cent, so the municipal share is not a great amount.

Mr. R. S. Smith: How much of an increase on Ontario Hospital Services Commission premiums would be required to bring in \$48 million?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Maybe we can deal with that under OHSC.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Six of one and half-a-dozen of the other. It does not really matter.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would just as soon wait until that vote to deal with it.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is pretty apparent, though, that the government would have to raise only \$48 million to cover everybody that is now in nursing homes under a proper programme. I really cannot understand why the government is not moving on it, particularly when many of those people who have to pay their own way are borderline cases. If they have a few thousand dollars after they are there a few months, it is gone and if they do get to the point where they can come out of the nursing home and back into their own home or with their families they are destitute by the time they leave.

I think that for the small amount of difference that it would make on the Ontario Hospital Services premium or through other revenues of taxation that the province has access to, it is really ridiculous to be running three or four programmes as it is now doing. I am sure there would be an administrative saving as well if it was covered under one programme.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is only a very simple part of the problem. As you would ask us to be, you have to be completely realistic and look at the thing in a total sense.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I think that what you are scared of is the growth in the programme.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You cannot think that 18,000 beds is going to adequately cover the programme.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words, you would rather have people doing without—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no, we have not said that. It is all being studied now. All I can do at this point in time is really listen to your suggestions on it. I am quite aware of them and very sympathetic toward them, and until we are ready to announce—

Mr. MacDonald: Where is the roadblock? In the Treasury? In terms of it being an expanding programme, is it unmanageable?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, there is no roadblock. The study is not completed yet that we had in motion.

Mr. MacDonald: Your sympathy will then be the compelling factor. We will have action.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I hope so.

Mr. Makarchuk: In listening to all the studies going on, I have a feeling that the minister is a perennial student.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I had a few more studies suggested to me tonight by some of your colleagues here, studies of all the private agencies. That was the first undertaking—

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): In connection with the operation of government agencies—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is pretty apparent, though, what the stumbling block is. It is not the amount of money that would be required to cover them now, but the fact that once you put it under a programme like that, naturally the people are going to feel that they have the right to this type of service. Since you do not have it right across the province and since you do not have enough in a lot of areas, you would have to be much more active in the growth of the clinic.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will tell you; you see, there are so many different things. Sure it can be ridiculed that you are always study-

ing, but you get into so many different areas in this total problem, that I would like to know some of the answers, and we still are finding them. For instance, everybody says that if you do this programme, and you do it properly, you will reduce the number of active treatment beds you need in hospitals. That is what everybody says.

So I went out this summer to Alberta, where they have done it, to find out. I find that just the reverse has happened. They have got 14 beds per thousand population, including all the extended care beds and everything. They have got a much higher number of active treatment beds per thousand population than we have. They just say, "It just did not work. It did not reduce the number of active treatment beds."

Now we were at the health ministers' meeting and we did not have time to get around and try to get into exactly why. But it did not work in Alberta.

I am not saying that that is a roadblock to bringing in the programme, but it raises in my mind a question about this oft-stated argument that if we use these and have these in a total programme, we will cut the number of our active treatment beds. I kind of suspect that we would not, so we should perhaps be prepared for that eventuality.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It certainly would not increase the number of active treatment beds you have. I could not see that at all.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would hope not. But it is surprising how, when you talk to hospital boards who are planning on the next ten years, they have got their plans all made.

Mr. Chairman: Shall this item under special health services, vote 702, carry?

One more? Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Chairman, on March 11 last some people in King City wrote the minister complaining about the danger of a fire in the King City Lodge Nursing Home. I have their letter to you, but I do not have any response. Can you tell me what was done about that? It was signed by Mrs. E. F. Woods and the date is March 11, 1970. The nursing home is the King City Lodge Nursing Home.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will be glad to. I cannot remember it right now, but can we get the correspondence out on that? Can we get that out?

Maybe I can tell you about the other matter that you raised, since we are on nursing homes. The other day about the—is this the same, the King Nursing Home?

Mr. Shulman: Yes, it is the same name. There seem to be different locations though. I think it is just the same name.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, it is a different one. You wrote me a letter about Mrs. Rosammo's complaint concerning the treatment of her mother, who was a Mrs. Jessie Mitchell, and as I would do, I passed this on for investigation. The nursing home is the King Nursing Home.

We asked our own people and the staff of the Peel county health unit and our own homes for special care field worker to look into this. As part of their looking into it, Mr. King the owner, of course became aware that we were investigating some complaint about his nursing home. He requested an appointment to discuss the complaint, and he asked if it was possible to discuss it in the presence of the medical officer of health and the field worker.

The medical officer of health agreed to come to the meeting which was held on July 7. It was attended by Mr. King and his registered nurse, the MOH and her nurse inspector—that is from the Peel county health unit—our field worker and two other members of our staff.

During the conduct of this meeting and the exchanges that took place, one of our workers was reading from the files and it appeared that Mr. King in this manner obtained the name of the nurses' aid that you are talking about. In other words—

Mr. Shulman: It should not have been done.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It was a case of his happening to be seated at the table and, in the give and take of the meeting, he happened to be able to read the handwriting of the name of the person, who was not a nurse, but a nurses' aid.

I think that from this, he was able to draw the conclusion, and rightly so, that this person who apparently was being quoted from at our meeting—and whose name he obtained, unintentionally on our part had not been present at the time that she had reported information about various events. From there the events that you indicated transpired.

It is just one of those cases where we were trying to investigate a complaint. Indeed, I

think I wrote you a full outline of what our investigations showed, and there seemed to be no cases of maltreatment in the home. Our people find that that home is well run and the patients are well looked after.

Mr. Shulman: It is a typical medical error, as it happened. But I am sure you will agree with me, I hope, that in future, if there are future cases, you will instruct your staff to protect people who come to you with information. Otherwise your sources of information are just going to dry up completely.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think, Mr. Chairman, it is one of those cases. I could be reading a letter here to you tonight, Mr. Shulman, and I might not want you to know the name, but, if in the exuberance of the moment, I happen to start reading and you happen to look over and see the name, that is what you would see.

It was certainly not the intention of our people, in any way, to make her name available to this man. It just happened at our meeting that he was able to find out.

Mr. Shulman: Would you instruct them to be more cautious in future?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am sure that they always are cautious. They are very exuberant about getting to the bottom of these things, because they do not like to have any complaints, and if they are legitimate, our officials want to find out.

Mr. Chairman: Shall special health services on vote 702, carry?

Special health services agreed to.
Environmental health services.

Mr. Shulman: Oh, I am sorry, I thought you were just carrying the nursing homes.

Mr. Chairman: No, the homes—

Mr. Shulman: Can I ask one question, before you leave the TB thing? It will take one second only.

Mr. Minister: I do not want to bring up the whole BCG problem; we have gone through that three years running. The only thing I want to ask you is: I have been using multiple puncture method BCG for many years, and three months ago I was notified by your Connaught lab they are not able to supply it to me any more. Can you tell me why?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will ask Dr. Rorabeck to answer that.

Dr. C. H. Rorabeck (Chief, Tuberculosis Prevention Service): I did not hear the member. I am sorry.

Mr. Shulman: For many years I have been using the intracutaneous BCG, and three months ago your labs informed me they could no longer supply it to me. Why?

Dr. Rorabeck: The intracutaneous?

Mr. Shulman: I am sorry, the multiple puncture. I do not like the intracutaneous. As you know, it produces a great sore and blister and everything.

Dr. Rorabeck: I was not aware that it was not available, but we have been discouraging its use.

Mr. Shulman: Discouraging it by not supplying it?

Dr. Rorabeck: This is true. We have not ordered it from our previous source, because we have tried to concentrate on the intracutaneous, because the tests we have done have shown that it was really more accurate. It was not so much that we were anti-multiple-puncture, as that we were pro-intracutaneous.

Mr. Shulman: Those of us who still believe the other method is more acceptable, can we get it? Will you make arrangements so we can get it in future?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Can we look into that? They are not sure—

Mr. Shulman: Will you send me a letter, or let me know?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are not sure that Connaught actually has it available now.

Mr. Chairman: Special health services agreed to. We will move on to environmental health services.

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Chairman, on the environmental health services, what I am concerned about is the rapid increase of many new chemicals that are introduced into our industrial processes in various plants. We do not seem to know what the effect these chemicals and new industrial processes have on the workers in those plants.

Could the minister indicate just what assessments, or analysis, or what protection these people are receiving right now, outside of the ordinary protection that you give these people only after there have been reasons, or there have been complaints lodged? In

other words, what type of preventive measures are you taking at the moment regarding the introduction of new chemicals?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Basically, for a general type answer, the environmental health services branch have people in the field and they work with Mines and other departments to try to be on top of new substances that could be potentially harmful and to identify them and work with the workers or the plants in trying to study to find out what they can about these and to bring in any preventive type measures that are necessary.

Mr. Makarchuk: One of the problems of this, I gather, is the fact that some of these chemicals are patented—the compounds are secret, the companies would not reveal them, they will provide the chemicals.

One case is a carpet manufacturer that is using a particular chemical of which there is a certain suspicion that it may be harmful. It may not be harmful but the local engineering staff tried to find out what is in the chemical and they could not get the details of the composition of the chemical because the company said, "It is an industrial secret and therefore we will not allow you. We will not tell you what is in there." It may be perfectly safe and then there is a possibility that it could be harmful. This is just one example. There may be others. I am sure there are probably other examples.

Where the companies themselves refuse to divulge the information regarding what is in these chemicals is there any way that you can force them to divulge that kind of information?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am informed that in these cases, say, for instance, in secret formula processes or chemicals that are used, that on our advice The Department of Labour can force them to reveal the composition to us. Now if they will not, there are certain steps that can be taken to—

Mr. Makarchuk: In other words, there are steps. Have you on any occasion, or how many times, has this measure been enforced, or have you tried to use this method to find out the composition of some of these chemicals?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have had an average of about 20 a year and, so far, there has not been any problem with getting that confidential information to use in assessments of this manner.

Mr. Makarchuk: But do you have the wherewithal, shall we say, to force the company to divulge this information?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, through The Department of Labour.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. MacDonald?

Mr. MacDonald: The topic I have to raise—

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Mr. Chairman, I thought I was next in line.

Mr. Chairman: Oh, I thought you had passed. I am sorry.

Mr. Haggerty: No, no, he spoke first and I thought you recognized him first.

Mr. Chairman: Okay. You may proceed.

Mr. Haggerty: My concern is, and I think my colleague from Humber (Mr. Ben) presented the case well last year in the Health estimates, with Mr. Nelson Davison, an employee of the International Nickel Company.

I have an article here from the *Welland Tribune* of Saturday, September 20th, and I have become a little bit alarmed at the headlines. It says: "High Cancer Incidence in the Copper Cliff Plant".

I would like to read this into the record. I am sure that Dr. Mastromatteo and Dr. Sutherland know perhaps more about it than I do. I am sure they do. The article says:

The International Nickel Company of Canada Limited was aware of an Ontario government report linking sintering operations to respiratory cancer three years before it closed its sintering plant at Copper Cliff, Ontario, in 1963, the company vice-president said Friday

And it goes on to say—I will skip some of it here:

The Health Department report completed late in 1959 established that an abnormally high incidence of respiratory cancer was present among men who had worked at the old Port Colborne plant. Forty-one of these workers, or their survivors, qualified for workmen's compensation for lung cancer and 21 for cancer of the sinus. Dr. S. B. Sutherland, chief of health study services in the environmental health services branch of the Health Department established in a study begun in 1966 that there was a high incidence of cancer among workers in the Copper Cliff plant.

The writer goes on to say:

There is no way that we can do anything to set Health Department standards

for the operation of these plants because we do not know what is the hazard, Dr. Sutherland said.

This rather concerns me. I know last year in the Health report there was some information dealing with the number of incidents and health hazards throughout the Province of Ontario and in this year's Health report there is nothing. It just said that examinations and air samples were taken in industrial plants, but nothing has been done in the past to protect these men working in such types of industry, not only in International Nickel Company but in the processing and manufacturing of steel, the processing and manufacturing of pig iron. There is nothing whatsoever that The Department of Health is doing to actually protect these men.

The sixth edition of the National Safety Council report in the United States this year noted a substantial increase in nasal sinuses and lung cancer in nickel refining workers. Carcinogen components are found in the total processing of the refining of nickel and cannot be confined to any specific area.

The point that I raise here is the particular case of Mr. Nelson Davison, of Port Colborne, an employee of International Nickel Company for, I think, some 30 years; he worked in and about that plant in different operations throughout the plant, but he was not confined to such building or part of an operation as the sintering plant, or the calcining division of International Nickel Company. He had worked in there, not on the permanent staff in that particular department, but worked around that area. The point that I raise, and the question I have asked the previous Minister of Health, is how can you say he was not in this confined area? This stuff will travel through the atmosphere, through the dust particles. How do you confine the area where a person is employed?

The same thing applies when a person is employed in the manufacture of pig iron, particularly when you are dealing with carbon monoxide. If you are working around these ovens, or stoves as they call them in the process, that gas can be hidden any where. It is heavier than air and only takes a matter of a few minutes when a person gets it and he is finished. Over a period of 10 to 15 years every day he gets a little bit of this, and his health starts to go down. The first thing you know he becomes a sick man; no income, nobody to take care of his family unless he goes on welfare. Somewhere along the line The Department of Health must make a decision to say that the accident or

the sickness was caused through employment in industry over a period of years.

I know it can be done. It has been done in other areas throughout different countries of the world but here we say we are into studies, studies and studies. I have to commend Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Mastromatteo; I had a group of Local 6200 union officials to meet them here, last February I believe. We had about a four-hour or three-and-a-half-hour discussion with them, and our eyes were opened. We saw both sides of the picture, but from August 10 to August 22 at International Nickel Company there were 10 cases of persons who had to receive minor first aid treatment; they were bothered by fumes of chlorine gas in the operations of International Nickel Company. Eleven persons were treated with medical aid, I understand, at the Port Colborne hospital and taken off one shift. They said fumes in the air were so bad that these men had practically fallen down because of the gas; they could not get sufficient clean air.

I know of other cases in industry where persons have been gassed and gone to the hospital for treatment. When it comes to the time you are dealing with the Workmen's Compensation Board, they tell you this is just a normal procedure in industry; there is no proof or evidence to show that they were actually gassed. Yet when these men enter the hospital there is no blood test taken whatsoever. I am sure if blood tests were taken at that time we could establish that there was sufficient gas in their system to be harmful. This is the point that I raise. I know that the department here is looking for this type of information. I pass it on to you but I am concerned about these men who have to go back, fighting for compensation and some means of support for their family and for themselves.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): I have known them for years.

Mr. Haggerty: I do not know whether you are going to answer those questions now or ask Dr. Mastromatteo or Dr. Sutherland to comment?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is different from this particular problem.

Mr. Martel: Yes, he talked about it simply at first, though.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Why do we not—

Mr. Chairman: We might as well.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think, you know, this is a particular case where, certainly, instead of my trying to get some answers, we should hear from two gentlemen who are very knowledgeable about this. We think we have got two of the most knowledgeable people in this whole field working in our department, in the whole field of environmental health, and we may as well hear directly from them.

Mr. Martel: Do you mind if I put my two cents worth in then? I asked you this afternoon about the sintering plant at Falconbridge because there is one still in existence, almost identical to one which was phased out at Copper Cliff. I also understand there is still one in existence at Coniston. You replied that you would have the matter considered, as to whether examinations of the employees with more than three years' service could be undertaken.

I might say, Mr. Minister, I was a little bit surprised why you could not just give us a straight "yes" answer, simply because the environmental conditions in both sintering plants are similar to the ones of the plant that went out of operation at the Copper Cliff holding of International Nickel Company. If those men require medical examinations annually, then it would just seem to me that it would be just an automatic consent to have those men examined who have been working in the other plants for more than three years.

I see no reason for hesitation, in view of the fact that you people have set the precedent by determining that it would be done at the plant that went out of existence at Copper Cliff, why we just could not automatically include these other two groups of men. I am sure that they are being faced with the same environmental conditions as those we know have acquired cancer. We would be most anxious to try and protect them, because they are still working in those adverse conditions and besides that, I would like to know what can be done.

I do not know if you have ever been in a sintering plant, Mr. Minister. I doubt it because you cannot see from one end of the sintering plant to the other for the dust. It was suggested to me that, possibly, rather than finding companies for environmental pollution, we send top supervision for six months to one of these places. It would be better than imprisonment, or paying a fine, that they go and work there for six months, because they would be the first ones to clean it up, because the conditions are that bad in a sintering plant. Having spent some time in

one, I know full well just how adverse the conditions can become.

There must be some way, through a series of fans or something, to reduce the quantities of dust in these sintering plants, because they are just completely inhuman. I simply ask in summary then: (a) can anything be done to improve the conditions; and (b) can you give immediate consideration to having your own policy applied to Falconbridge and the sintering plant at Coniston?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will ask Dr. Sutherland to comment on both that matter and the matter Mr. Haggerty spoke of.

Dr. S. B. Sutherland (Chief, Health Study Services): Mr. Minister, the first member really raised two questions. One, the question of the development of lung and sinus cancer in men employed in the nickel industry. The other concerned the effects of gas. If I may, I would like to restrict my answer to the first part of the question and also to the second member's question. In other words, I will answer concerning lung cancer and sinus cancer in the industry and leave the acute effects for Dr. Mastromatteo to comment on, with your permission.

I would like to point out that in men aged 55 or 60 to 64, the normal frequency of occurrence of lung cancer is 3.7 to four cases per 1,000 people per year, so with a group of 1,000 men in this age group you are going to normally have three to four cases of lung cancer per year. What I am trying to point out is that not every single case of lung cancer that occurs in the industry is going to be occupational in origin.

Our studies at the refinery at Port Colborne, which was done in the late 1950s, showed that there was an increase in lung cancer and in sinus cancer in relation to certain occupations. We had subdivided the company into approximately eight different classes of exposure and found that only two conditions were increased, namely sinus cancer and lung cancer and these only in men who were employed around the old cupola department, which went out of business in 1931, or who had been employed in the sintering department and the calcining department. I should state that in no other part of the plant, including the electrolyte department, was any increase found over normal in lung cancers or sinus cancers.

As the result of these investigations, we recommend that lung cancer and sinus cancer be accepted as an occupational condition when it occurred in men who had been

employed in these dusty trades around calciners, sintering machines and in the cupola department. This was acted upon.

At the same time, the company immediately undertook to eliminate sintering completely from the Port Colborne refinery and reduce the calciners from, I believe, 14 calciners operating three shifts a day around the clock, to about one calciner operating two half days a week—something like this—and even that calciner was put under increased ventilation. So that we were satisfied that the hazard was completely eliminated.

The company had started sintering in Copper Cliff in 1948. We immediately required the company to submit records of any lung cancer cases or sinus cancer cases which occurred among the people. They have kept us completely informed on all such cases dating back to about the year 1930.

There were no lung cancers or sinus cancers in the sintering operation at Copper Cliff. I believe there was one in 1960. This was the first. There was one lung cancer case in 1960 and nothing further until 1965.

We had reports, I believe, of another four lung cancers, possibly one sinus, around 1965 or 1966, by which time we were able to establish that there had been an increased risk in the sintering plant at Copper Cliff. But the company had started eliminating the sintering operations at Copper Cliff as soon as we had our results in from Port Colborne and they were switching over to fluid-bed roasting. By early 1963 the switchover had been completed, so that, in effect, the hazard at Copper Cliff was eliminated two to three years before we could even show that there had been a hazard up there.

That is why this same kind of policy, accepting all cancers as occupational if they are referring to sinter workers, might not apply to Coniston and to Falconbridge. Our answer there is that Coniston has been going since at least 1918, or previously, and Falconbridge has been operating sintering since around 1934 or 1936, I think, and there, as yet, has been absolutely no evidence of any increased incidence of lung cancer or sinus cancer in these people.

Mr. Martel: Well, I know that you have—

Dr. Sutherland: We have had the odd case, true, but not an abnormal number.

Mr. Martel: I know you are going to get correspondence on it and this is the reason I raised the matter, simply because the unions,

as a result of the findings at Inco, are now quite concerned.

Dr. Sutherland: We have been concerned since back in the late 1940s and we have been watching the thing very closely.

Mr. Martel: I also put to the minister this afternoon the possibility of someone looking at one specific case—a man who is missing considerable time and none of the doctors can indicate what he has; he has been working in the sintering plant for a good number of years—to determine if this is what he is suffering from. He is missing all kinds of time and now he has reached the point where they maintain that he is nothing but skin and bones and there is real fear that he may have cancer. Of course, this is where it is arising from—the request to have the medical examinations applies to these men as well.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will investigate that case. Will you give them the name so that they can.

Mr. Martel: I will write it down.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Shulman: I would like to go to another matter under this vote and this is the Moira Lake arsenic problem on which we have had considerable correspondence and discussion. But there has been one new—

Mr. Haggerty: Excuse me for a moment, I thought Dr. Mastromatteo was going to answer the question on chlorine gas.

Mr. Shulman: Oh, I am sorry.

Dr. E. Mastromatteo (Director, Environmental Health Services Branch): Mr. Chairman, I am not aware of the specific incident to which you refer on August 10, but chlorine gas is a very irritating gas and certainly, in an excess amount, can cause acute irritation of the respiratory system. I am not aware of any blood test that can be done for chlorine gas, although there are blood tests which can be done for carbon monoxide. You also mentioned carbon monoxide exposure in another industry.

Mr. Haggerty: Why are these not carried out then? I mean when a person gets gas, he is rushed to the hospital and they probably give him an aspirin and send him home again.

Dr. Mastromatteo: I think it depends on the medical history and medical judgement.

If it is carbon monoxide I think they should do a blood test, but if it is chlorine, there would not be any specific blood test that you could do.

Mr. Haggerty: What about carbonyl gas?

Dr. Mastromatteo: With nickel carbonyl, there are specific tests that can be done.

Mr. Haggerty: The point that I raise is, why are they not being carried out? I mean these persons are admitted into the hospital and kept overnight and there is no blood test taken at all to find out just what percentage of poison gas is in their system.

Dr. Mastromatteo: Perhaps we should be doing more education in that area. I think this is a medical decision as to what the physician in charge will order for that patient.

Mr. Haggerty: How can you say that you are carrying out a study in the Province of Ontario in industry if this information is not being fed back? Surely you should have a policy to say that the person who is gassed in industry should be compelled, just the same as a breathalyser test. It is that simple. I mean the evidence is there and 10 years from now that person could be affected through ill health through having been gassed at that time.

Dr. Mastromatteo: I think it does depend on the type of gas and the physician in charge of the case. We would be glad to advise a physician if he consulted us, but I do not think we could insist that every physician do certain tests in his own practice of medicine.

Mr. Haggerty: But I am sure if the patient goes to the hospital, he comes under the workmen's compensation, would he not?

Dr. Mastromatteo: If he injured himself at work, he would be eligible; but his physician would have to report this and so would the worker.

Mr. Haggerty: In a case where this is not his physician, it is the company doctor, the point that I am trying to get through to you is that I think we should have mandatory blood tests.

Dr. Mastromatteo: We have no provision for enforcing mandatory blood tests for people admitted for industrial accidents.

Mr. Haggerty: There is no way to have continued research without it. We do not know what effect these new toxicants, new

gases and new components, new chemicals in industry have on a person employed in industry.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that these things will have to be considered as they think about these new things that happen. As Dr. Mastromatteo said, we do not have mandatory blood testing and it is up to the physician. He has to use his own professional judgement as to how he will treat this now.

Mr. Haggerty: I wish the minister and perhaps Dr. Mastromatteo and Dr. Sutherland would read this paper from the Workmen's Compensation Board. They have enough "ifs" and "buts" in there that this man should be given compensation; but they boil it down and the meat of it is that they said there was no blood test taken.

Mr. G. Ben (Humber): But surely you are not suggesting that everybody in industry be compelled to commit himself to be assaulted with a needle. That is what it amounts to if they are giving compulsory blood tests. You can keep on expanding it and pretty soon everybody has got to give a blood test for everything.

Mr. Haggerty: What I am saying is that this man was admitted to the hospital. He was gassed.

Mr. Martel: So he is told.

Mr. Ben: Who knows. You go to one industry and then you go to the next industry and then you go to the next industry.

Mr. MacDonald: Whose side are you on?

Mr. Ben: I am on the side of the individual. I think it is up to the individual whether he wants to submit himself to a blood test. I do not want a blood test made compulsory.

Mr. Haggerty: The member for Humber raised some good points here and maybe he can help me along with this thing, but how can a person unconscious submit himself to a doctor for a blood test? This is another point of argument.

Mr. MacDonald: This is a related point. How can the department compile any research material and come to any conclusions other than accepting your present body of knowledge if you do not have mandatory regulations, at least among company doctors, if company doctors are the people you are going to work with?

I am not persuaded that that is the best because a doctor has integrity; but if he is a company doctor, there is a possible conflict of interest right away. I do not know how you are going to be able to move forward in terms of coping with these problems and helping with the workers if you do not get the basic information.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think what it boils down to is whether there be some compulsion for someone to do this or recommendations that these be done in the proper handling of these cases.

I think that this is the point and this is what the staff will have to look at. If it is not effective now, they will have to look at it in the light of making stronger recommendations to people that treat these. I am sure that, you know, all we are trying to do is all get at the best way of handling these very difficult problems.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, could it not be that in the event of a gassing like this by a large number of employees, that an outside doctor, other than just a company doctor become involved? I am not questioning the ethics of the doctor, I am just suggesting that there should be—and this is a request we have made to you recently with respect to the men who will be examined from the old sinter plant at Inco—that an outside doctor, you know, impartial, away from the company, be involved in this sort of investigation, when such a large number of employees are affected. In that way, we get not only the expertise of the company doctor but the outside doctor as well.

Hon. Mr. Wells: At first hearing this sounds fine. But I mean, there are a very dedicated number of men who have made their career industrial medicine, and, you know, hopefully we never will have any sort of large scale gassing or major problem around here, but I would certainly have full confidence in Dr. O'Hara doing the job, who is the head of our so-called—or is he the head of our health service? Not so-called; I was going to say so-called industrial health service. What I meant was that he is the head of our health service which is one of the finest around—

Mr. Martel: You will notice I was very careful of what I said. I said we could call in the expertise of the company doctor as well as outside. I did not want to appear as though I was just going against the company doctors, per se. I am not suggesting that at all.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As a matter of fact, I was just reminded that our own health service under Dr. O'Hara is the best in North America.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Shulman: I would like to come to Moira Lake.

I am sure the minister will recall this because he has a big file that was passed over to him. Last spring I brought up the problem of the arsenic that was being poured out of the Deloro Refinery into Moira River and subsequently into Moira Lake. The minister may recall the state of the issue at time saying, "Don't worry, everything is okay."

Basically what the situation is at the present time is that the Minister of Energy and Resources Management (Mr. Kerr) has taken certain actions. He is making Delora clean up the refinery—the old refinery. He is making them presumably dig out the arsenic that is in the land there. But the problem is that there are a large number of people who are spending their summers on Moira Lake and drinking that water and the minister's position, Mr. Chairman, at the time in the spring was that there was nothing to worry about.

It couldn't hurt them. First of all, they were not drinking it all year round, it was only a summer problem; secondly, you could not absorb arsenic through the skin by swimming in it. The amount you could get in drinking it over two months was not enough to cause cancer. I believe he based his feelings or his remarks on Dr. Mastromatteo's advice.

Subsequent to all this taking place I wrote the National Cancer Institute at Bethesda, Maryland, and unfortunately they do not agree with you. First of all they said the man who knows most in the world about all this is their ex-director Dr. Hueper. He directed this particular thing for so many years and Dr. Hueper has been very good with me. He has been most co-operative. He has sent us up some 150 different cases proving the connection of arsenic and cancer.

Basically this is what it finally boiled down to when I asked him the question, which is what this is all about. Are those children in that boys' camp and those cottagers living on Moira Lake in danger of getting cancer if they drink that water in the summer? His answer is yes.

No matter what we allow for Dr. Hueper's opinion or Dr. Mastromatteo's opinion, the fact remains that Dr. Hueper has done 25 years of work on this particular problem. He

has amassed the 150 papers which I have upstairs from all over the world on the results of drinking arsenic-laden waters. It is his opinion that arsenic in the levels at which it is now in Moira Lake being drunk on a summertime basis produces a long-time danger.

I want to say to the minister, at the moment, fortunately, there is no one drinking water from Moira Lake. But come next summer we are going to be back with the same problem again and between now and then there is no way of getting that arsenic out of the water. Between now and then he has a duty to those people—to the parents of those children who come from all over Canada and the United States to those camps, and to the cottagers—to insist that well water be used and that water not be used for drinking from Moira Lake.

The opinion of Dr. Hueper was you are not going to get cancer just by swimming in that water—through the skin. You are not going to absorb enough arsenic that way although you do absorb a certain amount that way unless, in addition, you are drinking that water. But to say, "Do not worry, the problem is going to go away," just is not good enough.

I take my hat off to the efforts of the Minister of Energy and Resources Management. I think he has done a fantastic job in that particular problem. He is cleaning up the original source which means that 20 years from now the lake and the river—I guess five years from now the river will be clean or two years from now; but in 20 years from now the lake will be clean. But in the meantime, if those children continue to drink that water every summer you are going to have people dying. They do not drink it and suddenly drop dead. They will die 10 or 20 years hence because somebody has refused to take the proper actions.

Mr. J. Jessiman (Fort William): As a matter of curiosity, Mr. Chairman, where did they put the arsenic-laden dirt that they are taking out of the lake?

Mr. Shulman: Are they taking it out of the lake?

Mr. Jessiman: I thought you said they were.

Mr. Shulman: No, what happens is that the arsenic is coming from Delora. It comes down the river because it is heavy. Most of it goes to the bottom and at the bottom of the lake you have almost pure arsenic. There is a tremendously heavy concentration but

people do not drink from the bottom of the lake. They are drinking from the top of the lake but even at the top of the lake the level according to the National Cancer Institute is at a level which can produce cancer.

How you are going to let people drink that water is beyond me.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, first I would like to say that there is absolutely no point in getting into a great hassle over this matter because we all are really dedicated to the same aim—to eliminating the problem and to being sure that safety is practised—safety for everyone concerned. All we really want to do today I would assume is to get at the facts.

We know that Energy and Resources Management is working with the companies, as the member has said, under ministerial order to clean up the problem of all the arsenic that is there—the leaching and all the problem that is allowing it to get into the Moira River.

As far as Moira Lake is concerned we have checked this summer and we understand that that camp switched over to well water this summer and that they are using their own deep well.

Mr. Shulman: There are two camps, you know.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Which one are you talking about?

Mr. Shulman: I am sorry that I do not have the names here. There are also many cottagers who—I was up there—are still drinking the water.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have, as I think I indicated to you before, the Prince Edward health unit which has been informing everyone on that lake that they should use well water if possible and not drink the lake water. Many have switched over and constant testing is going on. We have got the latest testing for levels here.

Mr. Shulman: The Minister of Energy and Resources Management sent them to me.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes. If you wish and these are continuing at regular intervals; and indeed, anyone there who wishes to have his water tested can have this test.

Do you know if there are two camps? We know that the one has switched over anyway and we will check and make sure on the other one.

Mr. Shulman: You must have it in your power to do more than recommend. Do you not have it in your power to rule that this water must not be drunk and these fish must not be eaten? Strangely enough, this is one area where you can still catch fish and eat them. There is no sign down there saying "Fish for fun." You can still go and catch fish and eat them and yet the arsenic level is probably 10 times more dangerous than the mercury which you hear so much about. I have got the tests on the fish.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will be glad to pass that on to the Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Brunelle) and if we should have the prohibition of fishing there that is no problem if he agrees.

Mr. Shulman: Let me ask you one more question. Recently, since this controversy took place, is it true that your department lowered the levels—or rather, sorry—is it true that you changed the levels at which you recommended water can be drunk? In other words, you said a higher amount of arsenic can be in the water for drinking purposes. Is it not two months ago that you changed your requirements?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Just the opposite. We lowered the—

Mr. Shulman: What is the level now?

Hon. Mr. Wells: 0.05 ppm for continuous—

Mr. Shulman: No, no, for part-time.

Hon. Mr. Wells: For part-time—0.05 to 0.2 for summer camp use and for summer cottagers the desirable level would still be 0.05 to 1.0.

Mr. Shulman: Then I was right. You have said to these people that it is all right to drink up to 0.2 ppm for summer use.

Hon. Mr. Wells: For two to eight weeks.

Mr. Shulman: And before it was 0.1 ppm maximum?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, it was always, as far as I know, 0.05—

Mr. Shulman: No, your department has sent out a directorate which the Minister of Energy and Resources Management sent to me saying you have changed the levels.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This was the one that I always remember. The provincial guidelines for arsenic—

Mr. Shulman: I just got this letter three weeks ago so I am just saying that you have changed the levels. It is now up to 0.2. I mean, it is incomprehensible to me that while the National Cancer Institute is saying people can get cancer from this that you are sending out letters saying, "It is okay; you can drink more."

Hon. Mr. Wells: I did not know that the National Cancer Institute had not ever sent letters out saying that this level for summer drinking in this period of weeks would cause cancer. They have never—

Mr. Shulman: They are not going to cause the cancer in those number of weeks.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is precisely and exactly the way our levels read.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Minister, this almost sounds like "Alice in Wonderland." If someone goes up there and drinks it for eight weeks, at the end of the eight weeks they do not have cancer. This is a cumulative thing. They may develop the cancer five or 10 years later. For you to suggest that these levels are safe for drinking for two to eight weeks is incomprehensible to me.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am not suggesting them. I am taking the recommendations of my people. Would you like to comment on this?

Dr. Sutherland: I would like to ask what levels Dr. Hueper stated were carcinogenic?

Mr. Shulman: I sent him the figure that had been supplied to me by the Minister of Energy and Resources Management as the actual levels in the surface of the lake.

Dr. Sutherland: May I ask what these were?

Mr. Shulman: I am sorry, I will go upstairs and get them, but it was the levels that were supplied in the House by the Minister of Energy and Resources Management as the levels as they were last June in the lake and as I remember it was—

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): Be careful.

Mr. Shulman: I am sorry, I do not want to take a figure off the top of my head. He is quite right. It was a figure supplied by your minister as being present in June, 1970, and he wrote back, "I would never drink it."

Dr. Sutherland: "Hueper's own textbook refers to studies in Lichtenstein where the people had ingested, over many years, continuously 12 ppm and I would like, if Hueper

has more recent data than this—I just checked it two or three weeks ago and I certainly would like to see it because if it indicates that lower levels are, in fact, carcinogenic, if it indicates what parts of the body were affected, whether it was skin—

Mr. Shulman: Stomach.

Dr. Sutherland: —we are certainly not aware of the fact. The new reports were that a person's drinking water either continuously or part-time in the region of less than even five parts per million, might be associated with some types of cancers. And I would be very interested to see this.

Mr. Shulman: You know, I wrote Mr. Kerr some time ago, giving him a list of this, offering to supply it all and he wrote me back that Dr. Mastromatteo assured him that everything was fine. I told him I had a list of 150 cases which I received, 150 papers that I received from Dr. Hueper and I would be happy to supply them. He just wrote back and said, "I have been in touch with Dr. Mastromatteo; we have changed the level requirements and everything is okay."

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think our doctors are indicating—you know, nobody is indicating everything is fine—but I think our people are quite aware of all the papers that Dr. Hueper has presented. They are very much aware of Dr. Hueper and his work.

Mr. Shulman: Leaving medical arguments aside, will you—

Hon. Mr. Wells: In fact they tell me that you borrowed the book from our people.

Mr. Shulman: The original one.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. Shulman: Just to get his address. It makes me think perhaps your people will not be so generous with their books in future.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh, they will always be generous, so do not worry.

Mr. Shulman: Leaving that aside for a moment, will the minister agree with me that, in light of the medical evidence that is available, people should not be drinking water from Moira Lake, on a summertime basis or any other time basis? And will he issue a directive to that effect? Because there are all sorts of people who rent cottages there. They come from other areas; they are

not aware of the dangers, and they are just going to go up there next summer and they are going to be drinking that water, and it just is not right. If you would issue such a directive, controversy over!

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will be glad to review this, but our competent medical advice here has been that such a directive was not necessary.

But, as I say, in the interest of being assured that the right thing is done, we will review all the levels and the advice that has been given to the health unit, and the advice that we give, and see what should be realistically done.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald: Mr. Chairman, the issue I wanted to raise is certainly a matter of public health, and I assume it comes in here. If not, I think you will permit me to raise it here.

May I ask a question first? What is the division of responsibility between the provincial and federal governments for examining conditions within plants that are processing and manufacturing food, with particular reference to health standards and cleanliness, and so on? Is it a provincial responsibility? To what extent is it federal, if any?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The basic responsibility for inspection concerning food is the Food and Drug Directorate's.

Mr. MacDonald: In the manufacturing of it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes. Our local health units inspect sanitary conditions.

Mr. MacDonald: In the plant?

Hon. Mr. Wells: In the plant.

Mr. MacDonald: That is what I am thinking of. I am not thinking of the content of the food.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, you are not thinking of the content of the food but of the sanitary conditions in the plant. It is sometimes very difficult to draw the line. I can think of a couple of instances that I know of where the Food and Drug Directorate have done certain things. Because naturally, if you are manufacturing foodstuffs, the general sanitary conditions in the plant come into play.

Mr. MacDonald: I will not do it now, because I have no particular desire to make it

public, but I can give the minister the name of the plant.

Not too long ago—maybe as much as two years ago—three carloads of macaroni, manufactured by a plant in Toronto, were turned down at the border by the food and drug agency in the United States because there were rat hairs and droppings, and rat urine and what not in the boxes with the food.

My information is that the products of that company—and conceivably the three carloads that were actually turned down at the border—were subsequently bought and used by one of your mental hospitals. Indeed, the conditions are such that I know of one exterminating company that just refused to have anything more to do with this company because they would not implement proposals for improving their standards.

Now I take it, from what the minister says, that this falls pretty four square—not the quality of food, it is the conditions under which it has been manufactured and processed—under your department.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It falls in both areas. Because of the contamination of the food itself, the Food and Drug Directorate would be very much concerned with that particular aspect. The fact as to how this got in, and the conditions of the plant, would fall within the jurisdiction of the local health unit, who would be concerned about the general sanitary conditions in the plant.

Mr. MacDonald: I have no reason to doubt my source—in fact, I have every reason to believe it—but until it has been documented I have no particular desire to mention the name of the company.

Mr. W. Newman (Ontario South): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. This is a pretty serious accusation that was made before this committee here tonight. And I think before somebody brings pretty serious accusations before this committee, they should be able to substantiate them.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. W. Newman: No, I do. It is a very serious charge to bring before—

Mr. MacDonald: Thank you for informing me that this was a serious charge. I was not aware of it before I raised the matter. Now if you will go back home for a while—

Mr. W. Newman: I think it is a very serious matter.

Mr. Chairman: What is your point of order?

Mr. MacDonald: What is your point of order?

Mr. W. Newman: My point of order is that these sort of things should not be brought before this committee unless they are substantiated.

Mr. MacDonald: I just said that I will pass the information privately. Did you want me to spill it publicly before it has been substantiated, and before the minister has had a chance to look into it?

Mr. W. Newman: I have just pointed out that—

Mr. MacDonald: With the interventions of some of you boys, I sometimes wonder what side of the game you are on.

Mr. Carruthers: I will not eat macaroni again.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order!

Hon. Mr. Wells: If the member would like to give us the information, we will look into it and see if we can substantiate it.

An hon. member: We know rats when we see them.

Mr. Makarchuk: Looking in the mirror again?

Mr. MacDonald: You will be very happy to look into this matter?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, to see if we can substantiate it. I have been eating a fair number of meals around at different hospitals.

Mr. MacDonald: I am on your side.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: I have a rather serious problem to bring with respect to inspection. I must say that I mentioned this to the minister some time ago—just to keep the record straight—and he was investigating it. But since I spoke to the minister some other things have come to light, so I wish to document this case, Mr. Minister, at quite some length because of the seriousness of the situation.

A constituent of mine purchased some baby food at a grocery store in Garson called Kurchaks, and he took the cereal home on or about July 11. He began feeding this Heinz

baby cereal to the baby, and the child became excessively ill. He broke out in sores full of pus.

On the second night that the parents were feeding the child, they were putting a little bit of Pablum in the baby's bottle and feeding the Pablum to the baby in this manner. As the father shook the bottle a larva came through the top of the nipple. The parents immediately contacted the Sudbury and district health unit to have the material analysed to see what was wrong, in the event that, if you are producing large quantities—as I am sure Heinz do—this particular batch, if I can call it that, should be taken right off the market, in order to prevent other children of this age becoming drastically ill.

The father delivered the material to the Sudbury and district health unit with a guarantee that they would send it to the food and drug administration office, which is a federal agency, to have the matter analysed, and the father left. I might say that the first man at the Sudbury and district health unit, Mr. Langari, identified this as either the granary weevil or the confused flour moth larvae.

But an analysis was not done, and the Heinz company was notified, that this, in fact, had occurred. They sent a man to the Sudbury area, and the Sudbury and district health unit surrendered the box of baby Pablum to the Heinz representative and there was no real analysis made. There was a tentative analysis made—which I will come to in a few moments but neither one of the suggestions by Mr. Langari, the first inspector, who had looked at it and tentatively tried to identify the larvae was put forward. I might say the box was largely full of this material. Mr. Mitton, the father, was given the guarantee that this would not be surrendered to the Heinz Company but that, in fact, there would be an analysis done.

I am deeply concerned, Mr. Minister, that someone would in fact surrender this baby food to the very company that produced it. I think this should have gone to either a federal laboratory for analysis or to some provincial laboratory, if necessary, for analysis. In fact, we should know what the contents really were; what the larva was in this Pablum, and, in fact, if it was necessary to remove that quantity from the shelves of all of the stores that had this particular batch in their supplies. As it now stands, we do not know.

I just might quote what happened to the baby. The baby got sick commencing Sunday

night; a rash broke out on his neck, in the back and front, and on his scalp as well. This rash quickly formed little pus-filled blisters; he ran a fever of 102 degrees, had diarrhea and was vomiting violently. The doctor also discovered that he had blisters inside his mouth. The family physician, Dr. Buttoo felt the baby was not responding to treatment quickly enough and wanted to know what the analysis of the Sudbury and district health unit was but they, in effect, could not give it. They have subsequently given a report to us but they indicate it is neither one. Of course, this is just from a visual review. They maintain it is the sawtooth grain beetle. Now, that is three different reports as to what the contents of the box were.

I might say that the Heinz Company tried to buy Mr. Mitton off; they had their insurance company contact him and make an offer. His primary concern at the time was not cash but he was really concerned that other children would not take this food and become violently ill as well.

It is interesting that in the report by the Sudbury district health unit they forgot to mention Heinz. Once they received a copy of the report, their insurance agent immediately phoned Mr. Mitton and told him the deal was off; "We are not paying you anything now because our name is not in the report." That is just to show you the way the company operates.

That is pretty well what happened, Mr. Minister, except that one other very strange thing happened. The insurance adjuster that was sent out to call on the family was somebody by the name of H. A. Deeth and Company, insurance adjusters from Sudbury. They went out to see Mr. Mitton, and spent an hour and a half there, a very amicable meeting. When the insurance adjuster wrote up his report for the insurance company, by accident, the secretary submitted a copy of the report to Mr. Mitton. We have a copy of the report, the original copy.

I might say, Mr. Minister, it is the most vicious attack on people I have ever read. It quotes the parents as being extremely lazy, inconsiderate that they would put Pablum in a bottle, but I understand specialists recommend this in some instances; a little Pablum is added to the baby's bottle and fed through the nipple to the child. I do not know, Mr. Minister, if you would like to have me read the entire report from the insurance adjuster, but it is the most vicious attack on people who took this man into their home, served him coffee and the whole bit.

You might be interested to know that of course the secretary has since been fired, because this report was not supposed to get into Mr. Mitton's hands. It is interesting also that the insurance adjuster is begging to get the original copy back; he is desperate. I might say I showed the copy of the report to Mr. Newman this afternoon and I do not think he was very impressed either with the report from the insurance adjuster, because he does accuse the parents of being lazy; he tries to discredit Dr. Buttoo, a specialist in the Sudbury area, in that he does not know what he is talking about. He said the baby was large and fat and this accounted for the postules breaking out on his neck despite the fact that the baby was 28 inches long, five months old and weighed 20 pounds. I do not think that is an excessively fat baby; at least, not in my opinion. I am not a medical person but I do have three small children at home.

The insurance adjuster goes on saying that the parents jeopardized the child's life by laying it down in a crib to give it its bottle and a whole lot of nonsense like this.

I suggest, Mr. Minister, that there are several things that have to be done in this matter, namely, that we have to get back—and I do not know how—from Heinz that box off—

Mr. Ben: Do you think you ought to read the whole letter? There is no one here to defend the insurance adjuster. I do not know whether he needs defending but I do think it is incumbent upon any member of the House not to attack anybody so that the whole thing should be revealed. You did not mention him—

Mr. Martel: Mr. H. A. Deeth and Company Limited.

Mr. Ben: This is a confidential report written by the adjuster to his principal?

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Ben: And the adjuster is not going to pay out any money? He is paid to make an unbiased report?

Mr. Martel: Right.

Mr. Ben: Okay.

Mr. Martel: I will read the report then.

Mr. MacDonald: Good for you, you are right on the bit tonight.

Mr. Ben: I understand you do not believe in fair play, but we do.

Mr. Martel: This is the Guardian-Union Group of Insurance Companies, Post Office Box 457, London, Ontario.

Gentlemen:

Re: Policy 45C17785, Claim 704-50034, H. J. Heinz Company of Canada Limited, v. W. J. Mitton, June 18, 1970.

Under date of July 10, 1970, we received from Mr. C. E. Russel, department manager, insurance and taxes, his letter and enclosures of July 8, 1970. On Friday, July 10, 1970, we proceeded to Garson to investigate this matter. We received on July 14, 1970, your claims reference notice. We enclose herewith copy of our correspondence to Dr. A. S. Buttoo and also the Ontario Department of Agriculture publication 229.

Location: The Mittons reside in a townhouse at 255 O'Neill Drive, Garson, Ontario. They have been living at this address since November 10, 1969.

Claimants: William Grant Mitton and Sonja Magdalena Mitton are the parents. Michael was born on July 17, 1960, and Cecilia was born January 2, 1963. The writer interviewed these people the evening of July 10, 1970. They advised us that the baby, William Grant Mitton, junior, was born February 10, 1970, and apparently during the week of June 22, 1970, this baby was weighed apparently at the doctor's office and he weighed a fraction over 20 pounds. When we were at the claimant's residence, we noticed they kept the baby cereal on the bottom shelf to the left of the kitchen sink. The cupboard appeared to be quite clean to the writer.

It is interesting to note that the Mittons maintain there is no shelf on the left side of the sink.

Injuries to child: Mr. Mitton went into great details in his letter of June 22, 1970, to the insureds with respect to the alleged injuries. There is no doubt that there is a possibility of some bacteria that may have caused sores. We understand that he apparently had two sores in the left side of the mouth and one on the right side. He had some sores on the back of his scalp, and the back of his neck. There was also a sore or more of a rash than anything else up in the upper portion of his neck under his chin. This appeared to be more of a type of heat rash to the writer, in that it would appear to be something like either a heat rash or a diaper rash. We say this due to the fact that this baby, as you can appreciate, weighing over 20

pounds at five months of age is very heavy and has a fat neck.

I will just ask the doctors who are present: A five-month-old baby, 28 inches long, 20 pounds; is that an extremely large baby, an extremely fat baby?

Dr. A. K. Martin (Executive Director, Public Health Division): No, normal.

Mr. Martel: Normal? Fine, thank you, we cleared that. "It appears to the writer—"

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is from the doctors, not from me.

Mr. Martel: No, that is from the doctors, fine. I asked the doctors, Mr. Minister.

"It appears to the writer that this is a case of oils not working properly in the neck."

This man is a doctor, by the way. I did not know it, but you will gather that from his report.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Who is this, the insurance adjuster?

Mr. Martel: Yes, the insurance adjuster.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is he a doctor?

Mr. Martel: No, he is not, but I am just saying he makes the points and you would think he was a doctor.

Mr. MacDonald: A diaper rash around your neck!

Mr. Martel: To continue:

This is a case where the oils are not working properly in the neck, and that there is no circulation of air whatsoever. Apparently they have been applying different ointments for this reason. Even though they have two older children one must gain the impression that they are lazy parents. To begin with, anyone who gives a baby formula with mixed cereal in the bottom is a lazy person and really they are looking for trouble.

Once again, I might ask the doctors: Is it normal for parents to put a little Pablum in with the milk in a bottle and feed it to the baby? I just ask the doctors that in passing.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are pediatric specialists here.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Yes, I am a grandfather.

Mr. Martel: Are you a lazy grandfather, then?

Mr. Ruston: I think not.

Mr. Martel: But this is the insurance adjuster. It is a great letter. "The next step, as you can appreciate is giving a baby a bottle in a crib himself and then we are into asperation or death of a child due to asphyxiation." I question that one as well.

No doubt your office is aware and the insureds are aware of the fact that with baby cereals and baby foods, they are given this food by spoon; naturally, feeding by the bottle is a quicker and easier way, possibly. We inquired of the claimants as to whether or not the baby started on the bottle or was breast fed and we were advised that they started the baby immediately on the bottle after birth.

Purchase: The Mittons purchased the box of Heinz mixed cereal which we understand was a 16-ounce size costing 67 to 68 cents from Kurchak's Store in Garson. This was made on June 16, 1970; the loss is alleged to have occurred in the evening of June 18, 1970. When the writer was at the claimant's premises, they did not have any Heinz food products but only Gerber—and you can appreciate that fact—in the cupboard. They stated to us that they had not had the Gerber until after this occurred.

Sudbury and district health unit: The writer was advised by the claimant that he took the box into the Sudbury and district health unit and they gave him publication 229 and the claimant indicated that some of the contents of the box looked exactly as indicated in publication 229 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. As you are aware, Mr. Mitton left the box with the Sudbury and district health unit. It is our understanding that an inspector from the Sudbury and district health unit went to Kurchak's to ascertain cleanliness and so forth with respect to this matter and apparently that is as far as they went.

Which was not far enough, I am sure you will agree.

The writer proceeded to Sudbury and district health unit and we inquired of the box of Heinz mixed cereal that had been brought in by Mr. Mitton. We advised him that we wanted to peruse the box in question to attempt to ascertain just how much of the mixed cereal was used, whether or not there were any code numbers imprinted on the box prior to the cellophane wrapping taking place. We were advised

that they had three boxes of Heinz cereal, two apparently opened and one unopened. We inquired as to whether or not there were any laboratory tests made of the contents of the box either in Toronto or Ottawa.

We were advised that actually this does not come under the Sudbury and district health unit but comes under the federal Department of Agriculture and all they did was more or less direct the Mittons toward the insureds. They also caused an inspection to be made at Kurchak's. We understand that apparently the Sudbury and district health unit released the Heinz mixed cereal to some representative of the insureds. This information we could not ascertain from the health unit. One health inspector said they still had boxes and that there was a notice not to release them. The other indicated that he had heard somebody indicated the Heinz people were to pick up the boxes. At the present time we do not know where the boxes are located.

That is a real commentary on the action of the Sudbury and district health unit.

Closing remarks: What the Mittons want, we do not know—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Which box was that they were talking about? All those—

Mr. Martel: Three altogether, but the open one was given away.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The open one was the Mitton's one.

Mr. Martel: Right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The other two were ones they took off the shelves?

Mr. Martel: As I understand it. I could be wrong on that point, Mr. Minister, I really would not want to say for certain.

We do know that Mr. Mitton was of the opinion that this matter should be examined as, if it was, in fact, as it appeared to be, granary weevil then there may be a number of boxes that had the same thing. He indicated to us that he had just briefly spoken to a lawyer. He would not advise us the identity of the lawyer but he had not retained any solicitor. Secondly, they advised us that as pointed out in his letter, he did run a mild fever for a few days and the child had never vomited. At the time of loss, you can appreciate that the child was four and a half months of age.

This the writer cannot swallow or even attempt to accept that a child of this age can go through four or five months without vomiting.

I also might ask the doctors with the new Ampholax that is on the market—

Hon. Mr. Wells: New what?

Mr. Martel: Ampholax, the material now being supplied for babies in place of milk, called Ampholax, periods of throwing up are very infrequent.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If any of them wish to answer.

An hon. member: Maybe they can put in for OHSIP if they answer.

Mr. Martel: Right or wrong, there is very little throwing up with Ampholax.

Hon. Mr. Wells: But it is an individual matter.

Mr. Martel: Right, I appreciate that very much.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is pretty hard to generalize on these things. You know, somebody will walk in and say their baby has taken this—

Mr. Martel: The whole content of the letter though, Mr. Minister, is that he cannot swallow this. He just cannot swallow this; I am talking about the insurance adjuster. There are lots of things he cannot swallow if you have been following his letter. You know, the guy should lose his licence. That is what he should do.

If they are fed too much formula when you burp them then they sometimes vomit up. This the claimants will not admit to. As a result of his being so concerned, the claimant, Mr. Mitton who, incidentally, is the one that is pushing this—his wife does not appear to be—contends he lost a couple of days work as a result. He works at Carson Mines for Inco.

Mr. Mitton, at this point in the letter, indicates in his own handwriting beside this that he never said anything of the sort to the insurance adjuster.

The claimants did give us permission to obtain a medical report. We have requested the same and when this comes to hand we will subsequently submit it through to your office. In this instance we have not as yet checked with Kurchak's store to ascertain

from them where they received their supply, where it is stored in their premises prior to going on the shelf. We did not want to duplicate this work in the event that the insured may have already completed this aspect. If they have not, then we shall trace back where the Kurchak's store obtain their goods. In the event of further developments, we shall subsequently submit our further report to your office.

Yours very truly,
G. Allan Deeth.

I think you will have to agree that it is a pretty vicious letter with a lot of assumptions made on medical matters. I do not think the man is in any type of position to be critical or to call parents lazy; we have heard members from the committee say that they have fed their children in the same manner.

I think it is a slanderous letter. I do not know what action this minister's department can take but I know with respect to the Sudbury and district health unit there certainly has to be some action taken because we should have known the contents of that box. In no way should they have submitted it to the representative of the Heinz company. In no way at all, should this have been done.

I just get pretty upset, Mr. Minister, when they try to buy a man off, and that is what Heinz did. Then, when their name is not mentioned in the report—and I have the copy of the report from the Sudbury and district health unit—they immediately have the insurance company phone and say, "All deals are off," which just goes to show you to what steps this company was willing to go in order to prevent any real investigation of this matter. I would appreciate the minister's comments on the letter and also on the action of the Sudbury and District Health Unit.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Firstly, Mr. Chairman, I do not think I could comment on the letter. I am not in a position to comment. I have just now heard it was written. I think if the hon. member feels that this insurance adjuster has overstepped his mark, he should present that to the Minister of Financial and Commercial Affairs (Mr. A. B. R. Lawrence) who regulates this particular area, and that is a case for him to deal with.

I think all we can deal with, basically, is the whole problem of the health unit and their action and, even there, the health unit is a body that is linked with us through grants, but they are not our employees. Again, we are just dealing on a consultative

basis and trying to work with them co-operatively.

I think that, substantially, the facts you have outlined as far as the handling of the matter by the health unit are correct, but I do not really think there was any serious intent to get around this problem in regard to Mr. Mitton by the way the health unit handled that. I think that they probably should have kept at least half or a portion of the box. I think perhaps it was proper to give some of it to the Heinz Company and ask them to do their own surveys. On checking around, I do not think this is an uncommon move in a lot of similar cases. Most companies, I am sure, have enough integrity and enough interest in their relations with the public to want to be very concerned about anything that is wrong with any of their products and to correct it.

I think what we will have to do, Mr. Chairman, is that we will have to attempt to get the sample back from the Heinz company or a report of their analysis of it, and try to correlate this whole thing with the condition that the child had. In other words, we are going to have to do a lot more than we can do tonight just talking about it. We have heard the story. I have got a bit of the story here, and I think it is one of those things where we will have to see what happens with the Food and Drug Directorate and find their involvement. Of course, that is the place where it should have gone in the first place but, unfortunately, they do not have a lab in Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: Could the minister give us some assurance though that a directive will go out—I am sure they must have a directive from you or your department—stating that when things like this come to light, that they do not, in fact, surrender the entire sample? If there is no directive to them on this matter, would it not be possible to ensure in future that the same thing could not occur by issuing a directive that they do not surrender the entire sample to the company? You might indicate that they surrender half and that half, at least, goes to a government laboratory for analysis, then you can compare the two.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that based on this instance, we can draw up some kind of a letter to them indicating general procedures in handling this type of thing. As I say, the basic thing is to get the sample to the Food and Drug Directorate and that should be emphasized.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Chairman, on this case, I think I could be helpful from the legal point of view.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Legal advice?

Mr. Ben: All these boxes have a code on them and, as has been pointed out, you could not see the code. It is quite conceivable that the part may have been on the shelf of the storekeeper for quite some time. Secondly, when you are talking about dividing the sample, in this particular instance, as I understand it, there was some allegation of a living substance having got its way to the Pabulum. Is that accurate?

Mr. Martel: Larvae. It was full of it.

Mr. Ben: Yes, larvae. So when you come to divide the sample, it is quite conceivable that the sample you give away may not have any foreign substance in it, and equally conceivable that the sample you keep may not have any foreign substance in it. So if you were to give away half a sample, you might be giving away the evidence, if you follow me. On the other hand, if you give away the sample that does not have any larvae in it and they take it to a reputable third-party chemist, again you are into some trouble.

However, what disturbs me is this, Mr. Martel—while I admire that you are erudite and I rather admire the topics you bring up—you condemn a man for doing his job. His job was to make a report to his employer of his opinions. Surely you cannot, if in his opinion he feels that if he were—

Mr. Martel: That is not the question. The question is that the letter is slanderous.

Mr. Ben: It is not slanderous.

Mr. Martel: You do not make medical assertions, for heaven's sake—

Mr. Ben: It is a good thing you have not seen some of the letters that investigators send to their principals in a lot of these accident claim cases, or you would really be—

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Chairman, could we get back to—

Mr. Ben: I am just trying to tell you. I do not see any lawyers in the committee.

Mr. Makarchuk: If you fellows want an opinion, you had better make some financial arrangement—

Mr. Ben: May I say—

Mr. Makarchuk: On the same point, I had an instance of a similar situation, although this was a more vital matter; it was a contaminated bottle of beer. These people took the bottle to the health unit for an analysis and the local health unit refused to handle it. They said if there was to be a court case or some prosecution, or whatever it is, arising out of it, they would not get involved.

Do they have any instructions, or are they under any obligation, to analyse the contents or have they been told to refrain from participating if there is a possibility of some legal developments?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, the health units really do not have any facilities for analysis and this is what we will have to straighten out when we deal with them. The MOHs are meeting tomorrow, incidentally, and it will be an opportunity for me to talk to them about this.

In the case of a bottle of beer or liquor, that should really go to the Liquor Control Board of Ontario. They are the ones who handle the regulations for this and they are the ones who should do the analysis.

Mr. Makarchuk: Basically, my concern is the fact that this is a consumer problem—this happened to beer, and in this other case to baby food—but the consumer does not seem to have any particular protection. In other words, in one case they went to the health unit—the food and drug people in Hamilton—and they said the same thing, that if there were possibilities of any legal complications or involvement, they would not analyse it, and so on. It was left at that, but eventually there was a settlement out of court on this particular case.

It does, though, seem to me that a consumer should have the protection of some department of government. Whether there will be legal matters arising out of it or not, he surely should be able to depend on any agency to look at what he is eating or drinking and tell him whether it is pure, whether it is healthy or unhealthy, or whether it could be dangerous to him, without having to commit himself first to some undertaking that he will not take any legal action. This is my major point.

Hon. Mr. Wells: By and large, as I say, it is the responsibility of the Food and Drug Directorate with most foodstuffs, but they are not available in all areas. If the health units could be the timely contact point, we can

inform them how to handle it from there and this should do the job.

The point, of course, is—let us be frank—sometimes people think because they found something like this, it is a great bonanza for a lawsuit against some company. If this is the plot in mind, it would be far better to get a private laboratory to have it done, so that they can use these resources, if that is what they want.

If they just want to get analysis for the fact to protecting their own health and also seeing if there has been any damage to them, or, in the case of the bottle of beer, they probably had not even drunk it, they just held it up to see if there is something in it—

Mr. Ben: Even if they have, Mr. Chairman, the health unit could report that the substance in there was not harmful to the health, but they could still have a lawsuit, and succeed on it.

Mr. Makarchuk: I am not too concerned about the lawsuits or the following legalities. All I am concerned about is the fact that the consumer does not really have any protection. He does not have any agency of this government that he could turn to. He has discovered something that possibly is harmful and that possibly could be harmful to other people, but he has no way of verifying this fact and there is no way that the government can take action by either recalling or having this food withdrawn from the shelves of the store, or the liquor store.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will see to it that the health units are informed that they should play a part in this process, but the responsibility to take them off the shelves and so forth, is still the Food and Drug Directorate's.

Mr. Makarchuk: The Food and Drug Directorate would act if they received the information from the health units?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh, yes, and that is the proper way that it should be. The health units are aware and know what to do, and we will—

Mr. Ben: As a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, I believe I am the next speaker on the—

Mr. Chairman: Is this still on the same subject?

Mr. Ben: —the list. I was going to cover something of this.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. members have made their point on this and I do not think it should be discussed under estimates.

Mr. Ben: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Chairman: I do not think this should be discussed under estimates.

Mr. Ben: This is on environment. Well, I do not want to discuss this personal case, no.

Mr. Chairman: Oh. Well, you are next.

Mr. Ben: No, no. I am discussing something that was raised about environment control. Today upstairs I put a question to the hon. minister touching on the reported danger from Freon, a propellant used in many of these aerosol treatments. The minister's answer was the answer we have usually received—that this is a matter that falls within the jurisdiction of the federal government. Mr. Chairman, I imagine that a good lawyer could argue in almost every case such as this that the matter falls within the scope or the ambit of the federal government.

The fact remains that we do have a government. We do have a Department of Health, we do have a branch of that department which charges itself with the responsibility of looking after environmental health services. We do in this government have a Department of Financial and Commercial Affairs, and I should put the stress on the consumer aspect of that. And yet, in so many cases where we should have some branch of the department in Ontario to look to for the protection of the citizens in Ontario, we are referred to some other jurisdiction.

Now, Mr. Chairman, there are so many articles of everyday use whose inherent dangers, or intrinsic dangers, we are not aware of. I recall at one time we used DDT quite freely, until all of a sudden we woke up to the fact that we were using so much of this material that it presented an immediate danger to our health.

Today, I daresay there is not a person in this room who does not have three or four tins in his home whose contents are exuded under the pressure of some gas—it is shaving cream, or underarm deodorant, or anti-perspirant, or hair sprays or lacquers that keep the hair in place or—

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Polishes.

Mr. Ben: Yes, polishes. And we keep on breathing these gases every day.

I recall asking this minister's predecessors if anybody had looked into the possible dangers to women from continuously using these hair lacquers—these sprays that keep the hair in place. The basis of those sprays is a lacquer, and one should think that breathing in too much of this lacquer could eventually cause emphysema. But nobody has taken the trouble to find that out.

This applies to anti-perspirants. At one time they sold only deodorants in spray cans, until they found a way of selling anti-perspirants. Now, anti-perspirants obviously coat part of the body and therefore prevent perspiration from coming through. What effect has the continuous use of such a chemical on the human body? This department certainly has no way of finding out.

Mr. Haggerty: Why have they not?

Mr. Ben: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Haggerty: Why have they not?

Mr. Ben: That is the point I am trying to make—why have they not?

Take Resdan, for example, I was, like many others here, watching their advertisement on television where this fellow comes up: "Hey, now. Do you want to buy something imported" or something? Resdan. It occurred to me, well, why are they not selling that thing in the United States? How come they are only selling it in Canada? I wrote down to the United States Department of Health to try to find out why it was not being sold there or what they knew about it. They said: "It has never been submitted to us for analysis. We do not have it on the market here, so we cannot pass judgement on it. Tell us what is in it and we will pass judgement on it." But here is a product which is supposed to keep away dandruff, and it is not sold in that \$200-million-plus market. Why not? Why has the manufacturer not exported that market? Surely there must be as much dandruff south of the border as there is north of it?

Mr. W. Newman: Maybe more.

Mr. Ben: It is just quite conceivable that there is something in it which is powerful and would not pass their inspection.

Dyes; we use hair dyes. Has any department here determined what the long-range use of that does? We do not know.

We are supposed to subscribe to the Latin maxim, caveat emptor, or buyer beware, but the buyer has no way of protecting himself.

We have to rely on the manufacturer—we have to rely on the advertising. There is no way we can make ourselves aware.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Food and Drug.

Mr. Ben: Food and Drug. This is what I have been objecting to, Mr. Chairman. Every time we ask a question about these possible hazards we are told to go to the Food and Drug Directorate.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am not being facetious; this is right. After all, these things are sold all across Canada. You do not—

Mr. Ben: Certainly they are sold across Canada, but you are still the Minister of Health. And it may be—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I know, but—

Mr. Ben: Look, Mr. Chairman, the minister saw fit to set a double standard for drugs. We are now aware that the federal government has its standard for drug qualities and we have our standard for drug qualities.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is not—

Mr. Ben: Oh, Yes, there are certain drugs—and the minister knows that there are certain drugs—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are away off somewhere. You are away off on the wrong course. Mr. Chairman, the member is away off on the wrong—

Mr. Ben: —which although they may not be dangerous, do not come up to our higher standards.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no, you are away off.

Mrs. M. Renwick: May I ask him a question?

Mr. Ben: I beg your pardon?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Could I ask the minister a question?

Mr. Ben: How long?

Mrs. M. Renwick: A short one.

Mr. Ben: A short one.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I notice in the *Ontario Medical Review* that, in the Summary of Transactions of Council, there was a resolution "from the floor which was approved, quote:

That the OMA committee on public health take the initiative in the study of

the tremendous increase of the use of aerosols and their effect on the respiratory system.

Is the minister able to tell us whether the OMA is conducting that study, and if so, have there been any reports or preliminary reports that the minister or his associates would have any knowledge of?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am afraid, Mr. Chairman, we do not have any knowledge of whether that study has started, but we will find out.

Mr. Ben: All right, but there was a report that came down from Chicago which states that this Freon could be dangerous to the human body by getting into the lungs, into the bloodstream and then affecting the heart. They say this is responsible for the increase in deaths over the last 10 years from this type of disease. Maybe yes, maybe no. But if it is yes, should we not have some agency in our own government to double-check the federal government? Perhaps I may be critical of a government that is run by Liberals over there but is that not all the more reason for suggesting that it is a good idea?

Hon. Mr. Wells: As you are a lawyer, I wish you would just read some of the different Acts. I mean I—

Mr. Ben: I am quite aware of the Act.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The last thing we want to do in this country is duplicate things if we can possibly help it.

Mr. Ben: Well, when you say—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have a good working relationship with the Food and Drug Directorate on all these various matters, and let us not duplicate spending.

Mr. Ben: All right. Look, you say you have a good working relationship.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right.

Mr. Ben: I had publicly to take the federal Minister of Health to task when he came out with the stupid, asinine statement that there was no danger to us from the use of DDT. This is what our Minister of Health in Ottawa stated.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Ben: Oh no, he is saying that we have a good working relationship with Ottawa, and as long as Ottawa is there we do not have to worry. I am just trying to point out

that everybody up there in Ottawa is not as clever as the minister tries to lead us to believe that he himself is.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): I second that motion.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Did you say that the minister tries to think he is?

Mr. Ben: So that is the one aspect that bothers me, that we do not have our own agency to look after our own citizens in the event that some people up in Ottawa do not get around to a lot of these things.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well now, let us just get this straight. What is the hon. member suggesting? That we should have a completely duplicate provincial food and drug directorate to do everything in our—

Mr. Ben: No, that we ought to take advantage of that huge complex that your colleague the Minister of Trade and Development (Mr. Randall), always brags about, the Sheridan Park laboratories.

Mr. Reilly: Research centre.

Mr. Ben: Research centre, and have that centre test everyone of these products before they receive the seal of good housekeeping from The Department of Health of the Province of Ontario.

Mrs. M. Renwick: One-third of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Wells: All right, let us just get this straight; this is what you are asking: You are asking us to duplicate the complete federal government—

Mr. Ben: No, I am not asking you to duplicate, because they do not do it, curse their hide.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh now, you are asking us—

Mr. Ben: All right, you phone them up tomorrow morning and ask them to send back, air mail, the reports of the experiments that they carried out on the long-range effects of the continuous use of these products which are propelled out of a can by Freon—the ones that I have mentioned, the sprays, the lacquers, the anti-perspirants, the deodorants. Give us a report on that.

Tomorrow also—they must have carried it out, according to you—have them send us a report on the long-range use of Resdan. How it manages to get rid of the dandruff, if it does. I would like to have a report on each

case, and I want you to be able to satisfy me that—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh, wait a minute now. Wait a minute. Whoa, whoa. You have gone beyond the health hazards now; you are asking, in Resdan, you are asking for somebody to substantiate claims.

Mr. Ben: Oh, skip the dandruff, skip the dandruff.

Mr. Ferrier: It is time the member for Humber started working for the defeat of the federal Liberal government.

Mr. Ben: I speak up when I have to speak up, and I am just going to—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will get you—

Mr. Ben: All right, that is the one aspect I wanted to discuss under environmental health service, and I trust that by Friday we shall have all those—by Thursday; you will phone up tomorrow and they will send us all that, air mail.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, I will answer that question for you now.

Mr. Ben: Oh no, you send that stuff down, I would like to find out what they have to say on the use of these lacquers, for instance. The long-term use of these aerosol lacquers in the small bathrooms, where a woman is looking in the mirror and shooting that stuff around her, and being in—

Hon. Mr. Wells: What about the effect on the guy on the other side of the medicine cabinet who always—

Mr. Ben: He is smart, while she is spraying it, he keeps that cabinet closed.

Mr. Haggerty: That is why he is on the other side.

Mr. Ben: That is right. Not only that, you see, he uses the other tin.

The other item I want to discuss under environmental health services is noise. Mr. Chairman, you have to say that noise comes under pollution. As a matter of fact it does; it is noise pollution. But it is also as much a health hazard to the degree, in the same sense, as is silicosis in the lungs or cancer.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What have you got to substantiate it?

Mr. Ben: Oh, I have about 50 articles upstairs. Do you want me to read them all for you? If you do, I will be happy to bring

them down. Now you ought to know I have read them already. But noise can cause high blood pressure, it can cause deafening, it can—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I just want to know your source.

Mr. Ferrier: You want to ask some of the gold miners whether they think industrial noise is as severe a condition as silicosis?

Mr. Ben: I think that deafness is just as serious as any other industrial diseases. I think that the workmen ought to be protected as in any other disease. I think that a workman ought to be compensated for having lost his ability to hear, because of the nature of his employment. But today you have to become deaf in order to receive compensation. Why should you have to become totally deaf? You could lose a good range of your hearing. Surely there is some compensation before total deafness.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Ben: No, we do not. And I think that it should be this department's responsibility to pass regulations governing the use of equipment in places of employment which would adversely affect the hearing of our citizens. For example, have you ever watched one of those pneumatic hammers work? I have stopped a number of times in going along the streets to watch the operation and in trying to determine what it is that causes the big noise. Is it the continual contact of the chisel or the hammer with the cement or is it the recoil or is it the escape of the air? You may think it is a frivolous thing to be considering.

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, I was just wondering what the source of the big noise was.

Mr. Ben: I do not know. It certainly is not me. I have a bad habit of just sitting here mute.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member is leading with his chin when he reads this statement.

Mr. Ben: Well, what bothers me is that it is quite conceivable that we could cut out a lot of the noise caused by the pneumatic hammer by shielding it, if in fact, the noise is caused by the recoil or is caused by the air escaping. If it is caused by the contact between the surface it is trying to break and the steel head, then it is a different thing. But, have the Sheridan laboratories carried

out any experiments on this to cut down the noise? I do not think they have. How about the machines that do the compressing? I note that they keep the covers off the machine in order for it to be cooled better. It may be cooled better, but it makes more noise. Why should they not muffle the machine instead of opening it to the air?

All these things bother me—not from the pollution aspect in the sense that the noise is going into the air, but because of the harm it does to the workmen in the vicinity. And yet we have no department, not even the Labour Department, charged with this responsibility to protect the workmen against loss of hearing. And I think it should be your responsibility, Mr. Minister, to set up regulations that people who work in the vicinity of noise should have a test before they start to determine their range of hearing and tests periodically to see if their hearing is becoming less acute.

There should be regulations which provide that noise in a certain given area should not exceed so many decibels and if it does, then you have to provide the workmen either with earplugs or with earmuffs. You might also provide, under certain circumstances, where it is possible, that you have sound-proofing material on the walls—for example, drapes or acoustic tiles. We are getting to that, Mr. Minister. We are getting to that. It may take somebody else than you to do it. I think that you should try to become a hero and start that programme off, because this is becoming a very important and vexing problem. And, it is going to come. You people are always four or five years late, so why do you not start ahead this time and try to—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are wrong—four or five years ahead.

Mr. Ben: You are always four or five years late. But try to do something about it. You have the laboratory facilities.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Have you got any examples of somebody that is working ahead on this?

Mr. Ben: Yes, down in the States, some one of the insurance companies carried out some experiments to try to cut down on the noise in the offices. This is the experiment that was carried out. For example, they used noise deadening in the way of drapes. They put up sound shields. They put sort of noise absorbers on the typewriters and they found out that their efficiency rose by 25 per cent; their absenteeism dropped, I think it was by 29 per cent; but the most important factor

if my memory serves me correctly was that their turnover dropped to less than four per cent. All this after the cutdown on the noise. If you want there are a number of articles on this. I would be very happy to supply the minister if his library does not have them.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I just thought that the hon. member might be interested in knowing, Mr. Chairman, that we have had an engineer in our environmental health branch for the last 18 years working on the whole problem of noise and in-plant noise and this staff has been recently increased because there are more aspects to the problem that are now being attacked.

We certainly are aware of the problem and many things are being done, and there are many more things yet to be done and to this point there are no regulations. We have not got into some of the more sophisticated ways of handling this problem that we have in other areas, but I am sure that as time moves on we will move into this area.

I think my friend, the member for Sandwich-Riverside (Mr. Burr), presented a bill in the Legislature. We will be interested in looking at that to see what that has to say about this whole matter. We are getting a technician and a van with hearing-testing equipment who is going to be going around full-time, testing hearing in the various plants and communities, and this will be another input into this whole programme as it goes on but it is not a new one. We are well aware of it.

Mr. Ben: No, Mr. Minister, 18 years does not make it new but one wonders why you have not had a little more progress.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have had progress. Have you bothered to find out just what they have done in that 18 years?

Mr. Ben: Tell us about it, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I can tell you about it if you have got two or three days.

Mr. Ben: We have got two or three days.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You see, you had probably gone upstairs to take part in the Education estimates when I told them about it.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 702?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Could I just ask one short question and perhaps the minister could give me a reply in regard to mercury contamination?

Mr. Chairman: Is this on environmental health?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes. As I understand it, the department accepts the level of 0.5 ppm—

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right.

Mr. R. S. Smith—in fish. On what basis do you accept that level? I know this is an arbitrary level so that there are differences between what you accept and what other agencies accept, but on what basis has the department decided to accept the 0.5 ppm?

Mr. Ben: Most of the fish in Ontario do not have that much yet.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Until last week they did not.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is a level that has been accepted up to now by the Food and Drug Directorate, the US Food and Drug Administration, and it has been a suggested level by the World Health Organization. Dr. Sutherland, would you like to amplify a little further on our acceptance of the 0.5 ppm mercury in fish?

Dr. Sutherland: Mr. Chairman, the 0.05 ppm was selected rather arbitrarily on the basis of experimental work with animals basically and the reason it was kept that low was because it was necessary to keep the safety factor, hopefully, possibly 100-fold for the protection of human health. One just cannot take animals and apply dangerous chemicals to them and then, from that, calculate what will be safe for humans to take without putting in an added safety factor.

As the minister indicated, the 0.05 ppm has been accepted—

Mr. Ben: The 0.05 is ppm billion then?

Dr. Sutherland: No, it is 0.5 ppm per fish which has been accepted by the food and drug administrations in the United States and Canada, as well as by ourselves in Ontario. The only country that has another level really is Sweden where they are using one ppm but I think there is some suggestion that they are probably going to drop back to the 0.5 as well.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Did you indicate that this is 100 times or this is one-hundredth of what the results of the animal testing would indicate for humans?

Dr. Sutherland: Mr. Chairman, this is correct. The level which has been established is

considered to include a safety factor of possibly 100-fold. It may not be that high for certain groups in the population and this is one reason we want to be sure that there is a relatively large safety factor there. Actually, there would not be any hazard to an individual eating the odd fish containing somewhat more than the 0.5 ppm but you would not want the total population eating fish regularly with more than this.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What do you mean by regularly?

Dr. Sutherland: Daily.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In other words—it is a long question to get into—how often could people eat fish with 0.5 in it and not be taking any chances?

Dr. Sutherland: I do not think that one should really try to whittle it down that fine. As I said, there is a large extrapolation here when you go from animals to humans and, in the case of some drugs, we have found out from hard experience that humans were more sensitive than the test animals used and so we just do not want to take that chance with mercury.

Mr. F. A. Burr (Sandwich-Riverside): Mr. Chairman, I move the adjournment.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Could I ask the Chairman how many more hours we have left on this?

Mr. Chairman: We have seven more days.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You have got seven days but that would not leave you any time for Social and Family Services, so you have to decide that.

Mr. Chairman: Are there any more questions on environmental health?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Ferrier: There are a couple of workers at the Annor Mines near Timmins; one of them has been diagnosed as having arsenic poisoning. The other worker sent samples of hair and nails to the occupational health laboratory here. He got a letter back saying that:

Our service is concerned about environmental health in industry. It is our policy that the report on biological samples be sent to the medical adviser or physician in charge of the health service of the industry concerned. If you would send us the name of your employer, the name and ad-

dress of the physician providing medical service to the firm, we will be glad to send a report on the hair and nail analysis to the latter. We will then be in a position to return the report to you.

Now, has arsenic poisoning been diagnosed in the second case, and has the department taken any steps or measures to locate the source of this at this particular mine, and to make sure that this is not going to happen again?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have got someone up there investigating this. They tell me they have been trying to get hold of the doctor but they have not been able to get his name. They tried a couple of times to get his name but have not been able to get it, but they have someone up there to investigate this whole thing and find out what it is all about.

Mr. Ferrier: So I can be assured that—

Hon. Mr. Wells: If you can make any other information available that perhaps we do not know, we will certainly work on it for you.

An hon. member: All right. What is the name of the other worker who is definitely diagnosed as having this condition? Do you know?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think if you can get together with the people here we can get to the bottom of it.

Mr. Chairman: Shall environmental health services carry? Mr. Burr.

Mr. Burr: Mr. Chairman, the World Health Organization, a few months ago, at any rate, simply—

Mr. Chairman: Is this going to be a few minutes?

Mr. Ben: What are we on now?

Mr. Chairman: Still the same subject. Environmental health services.

Hon. Mr. Wells: How long are you going to be, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: Well, if the hon. member has more than a few minutes I think we had better adjourn.

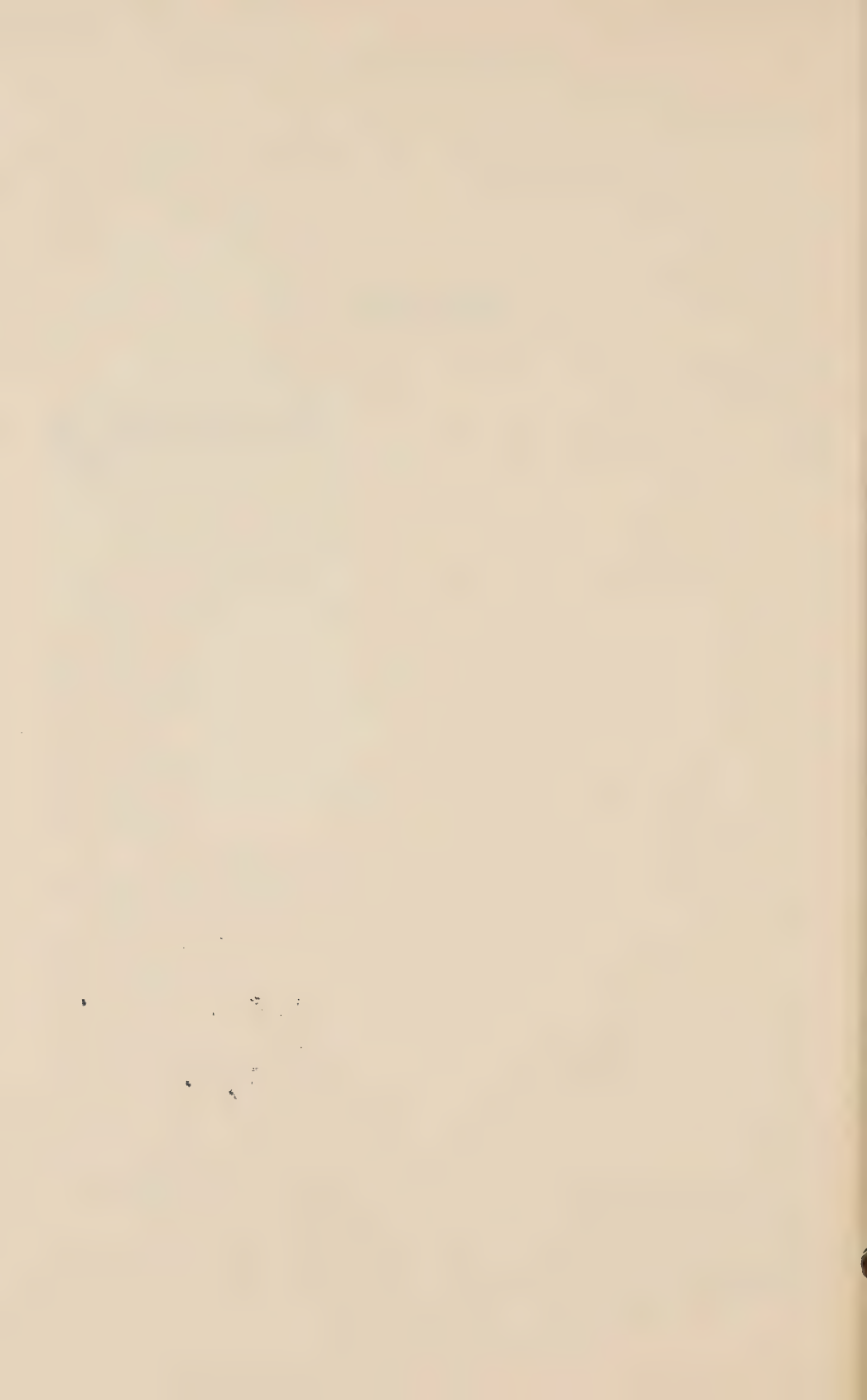
Mr. Burr: I move we adjourn.

The committee adjourned at 10:35 o'clock, p.m.

CONTENTS

Monday, October 19, 1970

Public health, general expenditure	S-1491
Adjournment	S-1521





ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Health

Chairman: Mrs. A. Pritchard, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Tuesday, October 20, 1970

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970

LIBRARY

NOV 6 1970

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1970

The committee met at 3:35 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mr. J. A. Belanger in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (continued)

On vote 702:

Mr. Chairman: We will start off where we left last night.

Vote 702, environmental health services. Shall this section carry?

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): No, Mr. Chairman, I just want some information. This is again discussing the functions of the environmental health department. As far as the emissions put out by various factories or plants are concerned, is the monitoring done by the air management branch or does your department do some of the monitoring for them?

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Health): No, the monitoring is done by the air management branch.

Mr. Makarchuk: The air management branch. What type of monitoring does your department do, in that case? Do you monitor the emissions going into the water, or just the emissions within the plant?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We do spot-check monitoring if, for particular health reasons, we want to do some sampling. But we do not do periodic regular monitoring.

Mr. Makarchuk: And these are done only at the time when you receive a complaint, is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, a complaint or when we suspect trouble.

The operation of our branch, for instance, in regard to the programme that the air management branch has in effect in Metro Toronto is that we would work with the air management branch in setting the levels to begin with. We set the levels that have to do with health. When certain levels are raised, whether they constitute a health hazard or not, this is done in consultation with our people in the beginning. Once that

is done, the programme responsibility rests with the air management branch and if things reach a certain level, they take certain action.

Mr. Makarchuk: Is this information available to the public in that case? If the public or some individual organization—for example, Pollution Probe might be a good one—are interested or wish to find out just exactly what fumes are in a plant, would you give them this information?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that air management does that—tells you what particular fumes are coming out and what is the component.

Mr. Makarchuk: In other words, you would monitor the fumes, but you will pass this on to air management and then it is their responsibility.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Air management are doing this monitoring too. Our monitoring is just at special times, if a special health hazard is—

Mr. Makarchuk: Well, all right. Okay.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It can be a pollutant and still not be an absolute health hazard.

Mr. Makarchuk: Dealing with just the health hazard information, would you divulge this information to the public, if some member of the public requested that information? Suppose a union representative or a union steward wanted to know what the health hazard—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think it depends on the individual cases—for whom we were doing it, how we were doing it, and what the situation was.

Mr. Makarchuk: Do you not feel that the public is entitled to know that—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, certainly I feel that the public is entitled to know, but it is very difficult in these situations to give an answer that generally applies overall.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well, how much—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think, by and large, we would be happy to make the results available to the people who happened to be concerned.

Mr. Makarchuk: How much pressure is brought to bear on you to protect the so-called proprietary interests of the companies?

Hon. Mr. Wells: None is ever brought on me.

Mr. Makarchuk: If the information is requested, you are quite willing then, despite the company's pressure on you, or if there is pressure—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Now I have just said there has been no pressure.

Mr. Makarchuk: But you would be prepared to divulge this information to various groups?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would doubt that there are many of these people that would put pressure on that way.

Mr. Makarchuk: There are some companies who feel that the release of this information may release some trade secrets or industrial secrets.

I just wanted this clarified, that is all. Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Shall environmental health services carry? **Mr. Shulman.**

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): I have two or three matters I would like to bring up here. First of all, under environmental health, I would like to question the minister about an experience that occurred in connection with milk distribution. This happened in Chatham, Ontario. Milk delivered by the Purity Dairies was found to be contaminated with gasoline. The samples of the bottles, the quarts of the milk, were sent to the division of public health. On Wednesday, December 23 last, Mr. John Coates returned the milk and containers and informed the persons involved that the public health labs could not test the phenols and, in any event, would not release a written report to the public. That was where the thing all ended. Now, how are we to be protected and why would the public health labs (a) not be able to test and (b) not report?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Maybe John Percy could answer the question as far as the procedures at the lab are concerned in testing.

Mr. W. J. A. Percy (Director, Laboratory Services Branch): Mr. Chairman, as far as testing for gasoline goes, this is a very difficult test to do in a lab. The easiest way to test for gasoline is to smell it. You can smell it, when you pick up the bottle yourself. Then, when we do tests on milk for the medical officer of health, we report to him only.

Mr. Shulman: All right. I am going to come back to the minister then. In this case, the public health representative for Kent county is Mr. John Coates. He says to the people, "No, the public health lab will not test for it, and if they would test for it, they would not give you a written report anyway." Obviously there is something wrong with the system.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are talking about the public health representative. Do you mean the MOH?

Mr. Shulman: The MOH.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Percy just said that they do not test for gasoline. They have no test for gasoline and do not make a test. Presumably he could test as easily as the lab for gasoline.

Mr. Shulman: When something like this occurs, what are the people supposed to do?

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): It would not be necessary. If one drop of gasoline was in the milk, you would smell it.

Mr. Shulman: All right, we smell it. Now what happens? Is there not a duty on the division of public health to do something?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Regardless of testing or not, he must have felt there was gasoline.

Mr. Shulman: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Did he not then go to the dairy and take the necessary steps then?

Mr. Shulman: As far as we know, that was the end of the whole thing. The people became very upset, he said nothing could be done and that is why they came to me.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think we will have to get more of the story. We will get the name of the dairy and—

Mr. Shulman: And this is a very responsible citizen that has written in. It is Mr. Ted Day, who is a department head at John McGregor Secondary School.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think we will have to look into it and find out. I am sure that more must have been done.

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Chairman, this sort of contradicts what you said a little while ago—that this information is made public, that if any individual wants this information he can get it if in some way he is concerned about the information.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Remember, I said you had to take each specific case. In this case the MOH was asked. The information is made available to the MOH and the MOH makes it available to the public. That is the line of the thing.

Mr. Makarchuk: But in this case, the lab would not make it available to the public. In other words, if it was some other individual on it besides the MOH, would the lab make the information available to the public?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The MOH was the one that gave the material to the lab for the report. The report would come back to the MOH.

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes, but assuming—

Hon. Mr. Wells: As a member of the public, if you get a sample of your drinking water and send it into the lab you will get the report back from the lab.

Mr. Makarchuk: I am not too concerned about water or just gasoline in milk. There may be other compounds or products that may be involved, and this is what I am concerned about.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Basically the lab works through the MOHs, or from MDs. The samples go in and the report goes back to the person who put the sample in. It is then up to him to divulge it—is up to whichever member of the public happens to have been the one who came to him with the sample. It is not up to the lab.

Mr. Makarchuk: May I have assurance from you then that if a group, say Pollution Probe, came to you with a sample, that this would be tested and they would get a reply back indicating what is in the—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not necessarily. There are—

Mr. Makarchuk: Why not?

Hon. Mr. Wells: —some instances where we have suggested to Pollution Probe groups that they should work through the local medical officer of health because he may be sending samples in the same way. The lab will work with him, and if they will co-ordinate their efforts, they will get all their information.

But the labs do not do the work for Pollution Probe directly. Again, you are talking about water samples to a great degree, unless it concerns their own individual water on their own property.

Mr. Makarchuk: I am not discussing just water samples. Pollution Probe is involved in sampling many other things. The point here is the fact that they seem to have problems getting back information from government agencies and the OWRC. But this is not your department as to what is in that particular sample of air or gas or whatever it is or the produce being emitted in a plant. And you say on the one hand that they could get this information, and on the other hand they say it is impossible. The government refuses to give them this information—particularly the air management branch.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I cannot speak for the air management branch.

Mr. Makarchuk: I know, but—

Hon. Mr. Wells: In this particular regard, when we get down to some of the samples we are talking about, we feel they should co-ordinate their work with the local health officers in the area.

Mr. Makarchuk: I am sure they would, but—

Hon. Mr. Wells: The labs are not available except through this source. They are the public health labs.

Mr. Makarchuk: I am sure they would if the local medical officer of health was interested in working with them. But if he is not interested in working with them, then what happens?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are very few that are not interested in working with them. I mean, after all, this is all part of the exercise. Most Pollution Probe people I have talked to really are ones who would like to co-ordinate their activities and work together because that is the only way they can ever get anywhere.

Mr. Makarchuk: It is not necessarily just Pollution Probe. There are some trade unions in plants that are concerned about the fumes in plant problems. They are interested in finding out what the men are breathing and what the effects are.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They can work through the MOHs.

Mr. W. Hodgson: Mr. Chairman, further to the member for High Park's question. How much did this—Was it a quart of milk, was it a truckload or was it the whole dairy's output for a day?

Mr. Shulman: We only have three jugs. How many were involved, we do not know. This was one family that received this and all of the bottles were contaminated.

Mr. W. Hodgson: Three one-quart jugs?

Mr. Shulman: No, three three-quart jugs.

Mr. W. Hodgson: That is nine quarts. That is the only complaint you got, just the one?

An hon. member: It is not worth mentioning.

Mr. W. Hodgson: It is worth mentioning, but then you would not know how it got in there.

Mr. Shulman: That is the whole trouble. Somebody should have gone into the dairy and examined all the milk of that day.

Mr. W. Hodgson: I can assure you that if there was gasoline in the whole dairy output for that day, you would have had a flood of letters. Apparently this is one isolated case you had.

Mr. Shulman: Well, of course, I do not get all the complaints from Chatham.

Mr. W. Hodgson: The dairy would be out of business, in fact, if they ever got gasoline into their holding bins.

Mr. Shulman: I was not really making a protest against the dairy. What I was worried about was The Department of Health's routine in the matter. There may have been just that one bottle in that one tiny area. The dairy may have been quite blameless; it may have been a driver who did it, or someone else. But what I am worried about is what is the public supposed to do when something like this comes up. I was not making any comment about the dairy.

Mr. W. Hodgson: Somebody might even have carried gasoline in that jug prior to that and it had gone through the sterilizer, but that would not take the gasoline odour out of the container.

Mr. Shulman: I am not disagreeing with you. I was worried about the procedure of The Department of Health.

Mr. W. Hodgson: I was just wanting to know what quantity was involved.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You give us the names and we will check, but I will be very surprised if someone has not gone to the dairy and checked it all out.

Mr. J. E. Bullbrook (Sarnia): Why has the member not done it?

Mr. Shulman: The minister and I do not correspond any more for reasons which you would be aware of, if you had been here yesterday.

Mr. Bullbrook: Well, I want to say this, Mr. Chairman: Are your estimates going to be involved with situations where correspondence might have taken care of it?

Mr. W. Hodgson: This happened last November.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This seems to be the pattern that estimates take these days; it is not of my wish, but I am happy to answer.

Mr. G. Ben (Humber): I think most of the people are aware that they are not supposed to use these milk containers for gasoline, because you cannot sterilize it in the machine that they use for sterilization purposes. Why is it not an offence to put gasoline into containers of this type, which can be circulated and contain substances for human consumption?

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent) Actually, Mr. Chairman, no dispenser of gasoline is supposed to put gas in a container other than one that is marked "gasoline" and painted red, so people are breaking the law by using these for gas. The member for Scarborough East (Mr. T. Reid) brought this up—I think the minister recalls this—in the House, where someone in his riding had found milk that smelled of gas. The thought, I think, is that they are going to put "not to be used for any other purpose than milk" on the container; I do not think they have done that yet.

But no one who is selling gas is supposed to put it in these containers. They are the ones who are actually breaking the law, the persons putting the gas in the container, whether an individual or a seller.

Mr. Ben: They also put in kerosene and turpentine products which do not come from a gasoline station. But I think you should punish the people who do it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If I recall, when I answered the question in the House the producers of the bottles were considering putting some kind of label on it; they do not appear to have put it on yet. We will have to look into that again.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the minister about another matter

under this vote. The minister, I am sure, is aware of all the literature on the dangers of softened water in connection with heart disease. Or is he?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am aware that there is some concern in this area, yes.

Mr. Shulman: What I am going to ask him about is the government policy of taking large advertisements across the province recommending that people use softened water. Was he consulted in this matter? And if he was, why in the world did he not advise his colleague, the Minister of Trade and Development (Mr. Randall), it was a stupid advertisement?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We were not consulted when they ran those ads. So I cannot tell you why—

Mr. Shulman: Well, all right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Our people are not overly concerned that this is a problem in Ontario. The water is not generally soft enough—

Mr. Shulman: The water is not generally soft? But another branch of your government has been recommending that people do use it. Now, inasmuch as you have not been consulted and you are aware of these ads going into the various papers—will you inform your colleague to please not run such silly ads? Because he is going to make people have heart attacks, and we want them around for the next election.

An hon. member: They will all be voting Tory.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will look into that.

Mr. Shulman: Thank you. Now, I would like to raise—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think it is the significant matter the member makes it out to be.

Mr. Shulman: Oh, I am sorry; I was going to let it go, but if you think it is not serious, I will—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, all I say is we will look into it.

Mr. Shulman: In other words, you are not sure that soft water in fact does affect one's heart?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, I can ask one of our doctors to comment on it. You are asking again for an assessment and medical opinion

—you know, you can get as many doctors as you can get in a room and you will get as many different opinions.

Mr. Makarchuk: Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, certainly it is correct. I do not know how the hon. member feels about cholesterol, for instance, but I could get five doctors on this side who would tell you that you should not eat any animal fats, because cholesterol will cause a heart attack, probably more so than soft water. Then we could get five over on the other side of the room who will tell you just the opposite.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): It is a pretty silly general statement, though.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not a silly general statement. In some of these areas, Mr. Chairman, where medical opinion is involved, you will get as many different opinions as you will get doctors, and that is not a silly statement.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Could we have an opinion, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Do you want to give a statement—

Mr. Bullbrook: What kind of a circus is this anyway?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Shulman circus. Do you want to give them a comment on it?

Dr. R. B. Sutherland (Chief, Health Studies Service): Mr. Chairman, my own comment is that I believe the first study on this particular subject was carried out by Dr. Anderson, who used to work in our branch and then was transferred to the school of hygiene. It is an epidemiological study which does show an increased death rate within the first 24 hours of an acute coronary attack in people who have been living in vicinities where the water is soft in comparison with other areas in the province.

The increase is not such that one could actually state that any one particular heart attack was necessarily precipitated by the drinking of soft water, but I think the fact stands that there is a higher acute coronary death rate in areas where the water is soft.

Mr. Shulman: I do not want to start a medical argument, but the point I am trying to make is—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Neither do we. We discussed it now as an epidemiological study.

The relationship has never really been too high.

Dr. Sutherland: Excuse me, Mr. Minister, I should point out that the study dealt with naturally soft water, not with water that had been artificially softened.

As far as I know there has been not a large group of people who have been on artificially soft water studied for a sufficient length of time to be able to state categorically that softening of water, per se, will produce the same effect. It may, but we just do not know.

Mr. Ben: Would not the water be just as soft, if not softer, after it has gone through one of these mechanical or chemical devices as it would be coming out of a spring in some distant mountain?

Dr. Sutherland: I said that it may have the same effect, but we do not know. We have not got the evidence to show that it actually has.

Mr. Ben: It is soft water, is it not?

Mr. Shulman: The point is that surely the government should not be recommending the use of soft water, in any case.

Mr. Bullbrook: May I make a comment relative to this that concerns me, Mr. Minister, through the Chair? The validity of the point brought up by the member for High Park that I see is that one department of government is spending public funds to advertise and promote a device, or utilization of an apparatus on the part of the public, that might have an adverse effect on their health. I think this is a very valid point. I suggest to you, Mr. Minister, that saying you will look into it is not an adequate response, either to the member or to the committee.

I would think in your particular portfolio, I suggest to you respectfully—having a regard to the delicate aspects of your portfolio—that you should not let the other member of the government get away with that. I do not think looking into it will be adequate. I would hope that we would have some sort of undertaking from you that will stop it forthwith.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I perhaps place a little different meaning on the words “looking into” than the hon. member does. I think you can be assured—

Mr. Bullbrook: We have a meeting of the minds on what you mean by “looking into it” then.

Mr. Ben: Promoting soft water is part of The Department of Health's population control programme.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring up the matter of the dangers of asbestos under environmental health.

I would like to know what steps the minister is taking to protect the health of the persons living in our large cities from asbestos coming from construction of large buildings.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Basically, the big part of this is under the air management branch. It controls what is done to stop the—

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): Who sets the standards?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We consult with them in setting standards in this area, but the area of control of what is—

Mrs. M. Renwick: But are they set by this department?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The standards are set, with our consultation, by air management as to how they will control this problem. We do not deal with the methods of controlling it. If you would like some comments from our people on the hazards of this—

Mr. Shulman: I should like to ask what standards you have set.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It looks as if air management sets them.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There have been no community standards set, just in-plant standards.

Mr. Shulman: That is the whole point. When are we going to have some community standards set?

We now have a mass of medical literature which proves that asbestos causes lung cancer and asbestosis. We have regulations in many American cities. I guess the best ones are in New York, which now control—I am not talking about the workers. That is a separate problem which my colleague is going to discuss.

I am talking now about the danger to persons walking in the streets from breathing in asbestos fibre. As you know, when they fire-proof buildings, asbestos fibre does come

down into the air. We now have regulations in New York which, among other things, insist on tarpaulins at the first floor so it cannot filter down; and there are other controls.

You know, we have not even scratched the surface here. Nobody has done a thing about it. Now, what I am asking you is not why you have not. I do not much care about that. What I am interested in is when are you going to.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are aware of this problem and we are working on it.

Mr. Ben: How about the insulators like glass wool and rock wool?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I just remind you that it is probably not as great a problem as smoking cigarettes.

Mr. Shulman: It may very well be, but whereas individual self-doing-in we cannot control, when you are being done in by industry, we can control it if we want to.

This is not a new problem. This has been known for some years and I cannot understand why Ontario does not move.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is a hazard where it happens to be used, but I do not think that it is of a major significance. It is one of those smaller things that we have to move on and there is no reason why we cannot develop these standards vis-à-vis those of New York.

Mr. Shulman: Well, Mr. Minister, when you say it is not of major significance, I must refer you to the American Medical Association. In their journal just three months ago, they ran an article on this very subject. The heading of it was, "A Cancer Danger as Great as Cigarettes?" That was the heading and there is a question mark at the end of it and you say this is of no significance. Your argument is—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I said that I do not think that it is of a major significance among cancer-causing things. Anything in this area is important and will be studied and developed.

Mr. Ben: What further use is asbestos—

Mr. Shulman: It is used in every building.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Where?

Mr. Shulman: In every building. It is used in fireproofing—it is used in the Toronto

Daily Star building for example, and it is used in every building that goes up.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Ben: Where? I am sorry I am asking because—

Mr. Shulman: On the steel beams.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, in order just to keep this in perspective, let me ask Dr. Sutherland to comment on this.

Mr. Ben: I would like to know where this asbestos is used. I am asking it for a point of interest.

Mr. Shulman: Sprayed on steel beams.

Mr. Ben: On all the steel beams in construction? Well, see, you live and learn. Now, tell us all about it, doctor.

Dr. Sutherland: Mr. Chairman, I am familiar with the article to which the member for High Park refers which appeared in the *AMA Journal*—I am sorry, it was in *Today's Health*, a publication of the American Medical Association, in July.

We have been concerned about lung cancer in men exposed to asbestos in industry for quite a few years and have been conducting examinations on these people for at least five years. There is no evidence in either Dr. Selikoff's work—or anyone else's that I know of—to indicate that asbestos, as it exists in the community, has caused lung cancer in the local residents.

There have been reports of asbestos bodies, so-called, in the lungs of residents and these have lately been shown not to be asbestos. They are called ferruginous bodies. They have iron on them the same as asbestos bodies may have, but when they are examined with the electron microscope, they are not asbestos bodies in the majority of cases.

There is no question that asbestos, and particularly cape blue asbestos from South Africa, can cause lung cancer in men who have developed asbestos fibrosis of the lungs. There is no evidence that I have been able to find to show that men exposed to asbestos who have not sustained fibrosis of the lungs have an increased risk of lung cancer.

Mr. Shulman: Let me ask you a question then, doctor. Are you not aware that the city of New York and the city of Philadelphia and several cities in California have now enacted control measures which have nothing whatsoever to do with the workers, which has

only to do with the public, because of the work of Dr. Selikoff? This is exactly the opposite of what you have said.

Dr. Selikoff gave an interview on the CBC just a few weeks ago. I do not know whether you heard it or not. He said there is definite evidence—and that evidence has now been acted on by these various city bodies—that exposure to asbestos of anyone, whether he be a worker or a passerby, is cancer-causing.

Dr. Sutherland: If this were the case, Mr. Chairman, then I think half the population of Asbestos, Quebec, and Thetford, Quebec, should be dead of lung cancer.

Mr. Shulman: Lots of them are.

Dr. Sutherland: There has not as yet been a report on this, as the member for High Park probably knows. This is being studied by Dr. McDonald of McGill. The preliminary report that we have from Dr. McDonald is that the particular kind of asbestos found here, chrysotile, has not been associated with an increase in lung cancer unless asbestos fibrosis of the lungs was also present and this occurs only in industrial exposure.

Mr. Shulman: You see, the difference between Thetford is where they are mining it and Toronto is where they are spraying it. You are not going to get cancer in Thetford if you live near where they are digging it up out of the ground. But the difference is here they are spraying it into the air on every building that goes up and that is why the people in Toronto are in more danger than the people in Thetford. But the workers in Thetford are in some danger. I have a letter here from their union.

Mr. Ben: Will the doctor please tell us how you get asbestos fibrosis.

Mr. Shulman: You breathe it.

Dr. Sutherland: In sufficient concentrations.

Mr. Ben: What you are saying is if you have asbestos fibrosis from breathing asbestos that you are also apt to get cancer from breathing more asbestos?

Dr. Sutherland: This is what I have said.

Mr. Ferrier: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if the minister could tell us how many cases of asbestosis have been diagnosed this year of those who are actually working in the industry? There are some people who do mine asbestos in this province, particularly in my own area. There is the mine of Johns-Manville and there is also a processing plant in

the North Bay area. Have there been any cases of asbestosis diagnosed about the workers in these two places or those who have been engaged in the industry in Ontario in the past in mines now closed down?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will ask Dr. Sutherland to give you that.

Dr. Sutherland: Of approximately 2,400 men examined to date, we have diagnosed nine cases of asbestosis. This includes men who have been involved in spraying, it includes men who are making asbestos cement pipe at one of the local companies. It includes, I think, all the asbestos exposures that we have been able to identify in the province.

Mr. Ferrier: Is that within the last year?

Dr. Sutherland: This is within the last few years. I cannot tell you exactly how far back this started. It started several years back.

Mr. Chairman: Will this item carry?

Environmental health agreed to.

Mr. Chairman: Lab services. Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Shulman: Under lab services, I would like to ask the minister if he has considered extending the lab service programme to take over all of the problems or rather all of the lab services in this province because without any doubt this is probably the biggest racket that is going on in the medical profession anywhere ever? I am sure this is not news to the minister but the problem that has occurred, particularly since OHSIP has come in—although it is predicated to some extent with the other prepaid plans—is that every profession has a few bad apples and the medical profession is no exception.

Our few bad apples are milking the plan through the laboratory services method. There are a number—a small number but it involves a lot of money—who have set up their own laboratories and the things they are doing are quite amazing. I have one example here and I am going to show it and I am going to name the names because I think it sums up the type of thing that is occurring in this province at the present time.

This involves a workman by the name of Phillip Mangenella, who lives at 572 Concord Avenue. This poor man developed some chronic headaches and had some slight chest pain. He went to see his doctor—one office call to the doctor. The doctor saw him for the one office call and charged the standard rate of \$5.50 but then referred him for a

series of tests following the office call to a laboratory that this doctor happened to own.

And I do not hesitate to name the doctor. His name is Casullo and he practises in this city. They then proceeded to do \$96 worth of lab tests and \$37 worth of x-rays. Many of the lab tests were redundant. Some of them were obsolete.

I took this down and showed it to various specialists in internal medicine. I read the long list of tests that were done because frankly some I had never heard of, and there is no point in reading them all here although I would be glad to supply them to you.

But what it really amounts to is that there are unfortunately some doctors who are doing unnecessary lab work for huge amounts and this is being billed either to the patient or more likely to the various insurance schemes, a lot of it to OHSIP.

There are two simple ways of cleaning it up. First of all you could just simply pass a law saying that no doctor may refer to his own laboratory or better still no doctor may own his own laboratory. Or simpler still, why not expand your lab services department to do all the laboratory work in this province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, first, we have been given half the story on that because the hon. member does not go on and sort of tell us the sequel to that—

Mr. Shulman: Yes, he sued him. He was advised not to pay it and the man sued him. So I then wrote the doctor and said, "If you sue him and take him to court, I am going to appear as a defence witness" and that is how it finally ended. I then wrote a letter to the College of Physicians and Surgeons laying a complaint against the doctor and as far as I know nothing happened. I never heard anything more from them. They said they would look into it and that was the end of it. That is a year ago now.

Hon. Mr. Wells: But the hon. member has not followed up with the college to find out what has happened?

Mr. Shulman: Yes, I wrote them but I have had no reply.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Because it is certainly my understanding that in fact the special committee that was studying this identified some of these areas. This particular area was identified and has been before the college.

Mr. Shulman: It may be before the college but they have not answered my last letter and they have not done anything about it. In the meanwhile, the man finally—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Wait a minute. You say they have not done anything about it? I think things have been done in that particular case.

Mr. Shulman: What have they done?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The college—that disciplinary committee has been working on this.

Mr. Shulman: They certainly have not disciplined this doctor because I read the book of all the people disciplined and his name has not appeared.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think it is unfair to discuss it at this point in time.

Mr. Shulman: Where are we going to discuss it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will discuss it when the case is—

Mr. Shulman: But this is over a year ago. This is August 19, 1969, the last letter to the college.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I cannot be responsible for your letter—

Mr. Shulman: I do not care about that particular doctor—

Hon. Mr. Wells: All I am saying is this. You presented half a case and obviously—I know this case is certainly before the college. I think that the matter is probably sub judice because it is still in the—

Mr. Ben: No, it is not sub judice when it is before the college.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It may not be, but in a sense of fairness—

Mr. Ben: What bothers me is that people have tests and tests and tests taken and there is no way that the layman knows whether or not the test was necessary. And if the good doctor will forgive me, I rather suggest that a lot of these tests, needless or otherwise, are taken because he scared the hell out of the medical profession when he was a coroner and he kept asking, "Did you take this test, did you take this test, and did you take this test?" We perhaps ought to throw a few apples his way.

Mr. Shulman: Thank you.

Mr. Ben: But how is an individual supposed to know—

Mr. Shulman: The ordinary individual is not supposed to know; but the government can clean this problem up by passing either one of two things: It can prevent doctors from running their own laboratories, which they should not be doing anyway, or else take over the laboratory tests as a government service.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, Mr. Chairman, first of all, these particular cases that the hon. member has brought out today, of course, are well known to us. They are well known to the profession and they have been investigated and they are being investigated. It is nothing new that he is presenting to us today.

As a result of this, it is our intention to do several things in this province in the near future. One is to license laboratories and the other is to change the method upon which laboratories are paid. We are in the process of working on these now in consultation with the various groups, and I hope to have some legislation in the near future that will do this.

Mr. Shulman: Those two things are not going to solve your problem. Licensing them—I thought they were licensed—licensing them and changing the method payment is not going to help. Why do you not prevent doctors from owning their own labs? Is there any reason why a doctor in this province has to own a lab to earn a living?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That does not really strike at the root of the problem. There may be places in this province where, for certain tests, it is convenient. In isolated areas—

Mr. Shulman: These are mostly in Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Licensing of labs will allow us then to bring in certain regulations—

Mr. Ben: In the long run you pay for all the tests. You pay for the tests so why do you not set up the facilities to give them.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not know why I have to spell everything out in black and white for you fellows.

Mr. Shulman: Yes, you really do.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Licensing labs allows you to make regulations as to who will be licensed and it may be at that time that one of the regulations could be that they cannot be run by a doctor. He cannot own his own lab. I do not know why I have to spell it out this way.

I am not saying for sure that that is what will be done because I would like to hear arguments pro and con on this. There may be certain cases where a doctor may want to run his own lab in a certain area of the province. Just to say, black and white, out of the blue, "a doctor cannot run a lab" may not solve the problem but licensing is the answer.

Mr. Ben: Since we have paid for these tests why do you not give them?

Hon. Mr. Wells: If my hon. friend knew anything about the system, I think he would find that we do give them. The public health—

Mr. Ben: We have them right near where I live. Beautiful big building—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Why does the hon. member for Humber not find out what is being done there?

Mr. Ben: I am asking why you do not do all the testing?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Because we have not got the capability at the present time. The public health system is there. The public health laboratories will do testing for any doctor and they do it at no charge to the doctor.

Mr. Shulman: Right. Yet most of these labs are in Toronto and they are private labs which, in effect, are in competition with you people who do it for nothing.

Mr. Ben: Why do you not do it all?

Mr. Chairman: Let us get along with the estimates.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, if the minister is not saying that he will assure the Province of Ontario that there will be labs in the Province of Ontario in which no doctor will be allowed to have an interest, then the minister is shirking his responsibility because this just is not in the interest of the people of the province. It is not in the interest of the people who are running ethical laboratories either.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Madam, you are showing ignorance of the subject.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Let me finish please, Mr. Chairman, before the minister interrupts me. It seems to be—I may be wrong—but it seems to me that the doctor should never have a financial interest in a pharmacy. Maybe the member for High Park will correct me.

Mr. Shulman: It is against the regulations.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It is against the regulations because it would be in his own interest to have the facility where he could prescribe and produce the results himself.

Mr. Shulman: Some of them have a dispensary.

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is being regulated, obviously, because it has never got out of hand in the Province of Ontario although it has in some provinces.

Mr. Ben: I complained about it two or three years ago.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I think that for the minister to somehow shilly shally around this—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are shilly shallying, not me.

Mrs. M. Renwick: In the reports to council a resolution came from the floor which the council referred back to the committee on ethics of the OMA in the Province of Ontario, and the motion that came from the floor to the council said, "It is unethical for a physician to refer a patient to a laboratory in which he has a financial interest."

Mr. Chairman, it could not be spelled out any more clearly by the concerned people in the medical profession and for the minister to somehow say that the licensing may curtail ownership by doctors or may not, to me means that he is faulty in his responsibility, not only to the public but to the members of the medical profession who are concerned about the problem.

Mr. Shulman: I just want to point out in reference to the time involved in the study that I brought this up in the House, February 6, 1969, and we are still waiting.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The hon. member for Scarborough Centre, of course, has sort of missed the point here. What we are really talking about is general practitioners or internal medicine men or specialists of some other sort having an interest because, indeed, in the Province of Ontario—

Mrs. M. Renwick: We are talking about doctors of any kind.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, that is my point. The private labs in this province are owned by doctors. They have to be owned by doctors. OHSIP will only pay lab tests to a doctor and they are specialists who are pathologists

so you cannot make a flat statement, "Doctors cannot own labs." These doctors own their labs—the pathologists.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many are there in the Province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Wait a minute. Wait until I finish this now. The pathologists are the ones who do the tests on recommendation from other doctors. The problem has arisen where it is found out that in some of these labs there have been doctors who have been general practitioners who have a financial interest in the lab where they are referring patients for tests. That is why I say you cannot have a hard and fast rule that no doctor can own a lab.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Chairman, you can have a hard and fast rule that no doctor may refer a patient to a lab he has an interest in.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes. That is unethical anyway and there are ways of handling that. When we bring in the licensing regulations we will have a chance to build all these things in to protect the people of this province. Our main desire is to develop a lab system that will be the best, that can do the proper job for the people and this is exactly what we are going to do. We are going to protect our public laboratory system which we have developed.

Mrs. M. Renwick: A number of his colleagues will have seen the cartoon—I have forgotten which medical journal it was in—where the patient is saying to the doctor before he looks after the patient, "Do you have any interests in any laboratories?" It has become a concern of a great number of people, I believe.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think we finally got through to the hon. minister that doctors can own labs if they are pathologists.

Mrs. M. Renwick: "The hon. minister?" Thank you. That is prophetic. That is a portent of things to come.

Can I ask the minister how much multi-chemical screening is being done in the Province of Ontario by general hospitals?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Could I ask you what multi-chemical—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Multi-phasic screening.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We would not know.

Mrs. M. Renwick: We are paying for it, are we not? You are paying for it, the government, the people of Ontario are paying for those screenings?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Multi-phasic screenings in some cases could be paid for. The Ontario Council of Health is still studying the whole area of multi-phasic screening as to how much and how effective it is. It is something that is very much in a state of flux as to whether it is a good thing.

Mrs. M. Renwick: There is no definite study that is being compounded in the Province of Ontario yet on this type of operation?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There have been individual projects. The whole subject is one that is under very extensive review these days.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is it limited to special groups or is it simply still being continued now on every out-patient who comes into a hospital?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The only thing that is actually done as a matter of general course in most hospitals—and in fact, I guess all—is the routine chest x-ray. The other depends upon the medical staff in the hospital, what they have decided. The policy of the medical staff and the individual hospital.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is there any sort of study as to whether this is not, perhaps, a very expensive operation for what we are learning from it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is the very thing that is beginning to show up that it in fact could be. It could in fact be a very expensive process but there is no evidence that it is particularly being done in all hospitals to a great degree.

Mrs. M. Renwick: There is not, eh? Why I ask, Mr. Minister, is that coming through the west coast in the summertime I was speaking with Dr. Currie of the San Francisco public health unit. Dr. Currie has just taken over two hospitals in the unit area there. He said that the closest they have come now to a study is that to detect one piece of information which would probably have come up anyway in the course of events it was, at that point, costing them about \$5,000 a case. It just seems that if it were valuable it would be one thing. If it is something that we are continuing and these cases would be brought to light anyway, I was wondering if the minister would institute some sort of study?

Hon. Mr. Wells: These, indeed, are the very feelings that we have: that it is very, very costly.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The minister relies on the OMA for this type of study?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no, no. Our own.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Your own people?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We get the studies from various sources. There is a very interesting study going on in this particular area in Oakland, California, being run by the Kaiser Company down there. We will not have the results until they are finished their study but they have a multi-phasic screening centre down there. It covers their plant population as a whole. This is an experiment. When they are finished—I am not sure. How many years is that going on? It is in its 10th year now.

You really have to go for a long time on this study to see whether people—even if they were not identified and had multi-phasic screening a certain condition still develops.

Mrs. M. Renwick: When are the results from the Kaiser Company study apt to be available? How long a study would that be?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I could not tell you. We keep in close touch with them. I do not know how long they expect to be.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is this the same group that is operating the Kaiser health plan?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Where do we discuss that health plan? Ontario Hospital Services in 706? Could I have a ruling?

An hon. member: Right.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Okay.

Mr. Chairman: Shall lab services carry? Laboratory services agreed to.

On local health services:

Mr. N. Davison (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Chairman, under this section, I would like to ask the minister, since one of the recommendations of the select committee on aging was that geriatric clinics be set up in health units, if he could tell us if any of these clinics have been set up and, if so, where are they?

Hon. Mr. Wells: They have been set up, Mr. Chairman, in some of the larger urban

areas, in the city of Toronto, the city of London, the city of Hamilton.

Hamilton has—what do you call that?—a well-adult clinic on the lines of a well-baby clinic, which is roughly what you are talking about.

Mr. Davison: It is mostly senior citizens. Are these clinics being well attended by the older people in the province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, our people say that they are amazingly well attended.

Mr. Davison: And you are going to try to set up more of these clinics around the province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, it is one of the areas, Mr. Chairman, that we think emphasis should be given to and we will be doing it with the health units.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: I have two questions that I want to bring up with the minister. Some of his own party in our area are suggesting that it is time that the Ontario Department of Health pay the full cost of the operation of the health units in this province rather than just 75 per cent. A candidate in his party, whom I will be opposing next time, made this speech a year ago in his opening campaign sallies. So I would like to know if we can expect the public health units of this province to get the extra 25 per cent in the immediate future.

The second thing that I would like to bring up about public health units is this. I have talked to the inspector of the sanitary branch of the Porcupine public health unit and he has expressed concern to me that the regulations under The Public Health Act, as they apply to unorganized territories such as we have in northern Ontario, are not very specific or not very adequate. As far as the regulations apply to organized territories, they are quite clearly spelled out, but for the unorganized territories there are huge gaps. I wonder if another look could be taken at that by the department to see if some of these deficiencies and such could be dealt with, so that a man was not being left to make up his mind with not very much to guide him on.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, in answer to the last question concerning regulations pertaining to organized and unorganized territories, I think that we have slowly been closing the gap. The gap will be completely

closed, I hope, early next year with the introduction of the new Health Protection Act, which is a revision of The Public Health Act. It will treat unorganized territories in the same way as organized territories and all these things will then apply. This is our desire.

Insofar as the question concerning the grant, the policy of the government at this time is to pay a 75 per cent grant. There is no deviation from that. The policy is a 75 per cent grant to district health units; a 50 per cent grant to county health units and a 25 per cent grant to municipal boards of health. There is no change in that policy in these estimates.

Mr. Gisborn: What about municipalities that have amalgamated and formed a new board to get the 75 per cent?

Hon. Mr. Wells: They must be one of the district health units.

Mr. Gisborn: What is the situation with regard to this? Must all of those that are viable, amalgamate? Have they done so and are they receiving the grant?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are 25 district health units that have been formed. Three of these are what we call nucleus units. That means a majority of the members with a majority of the population have already gone together but there is one member that is outstanding in the group.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Trotter.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, I just have a few brief comments in regard to local public health units and a couple of questions. One comment is: that I think it is important that we have a number of local public health units, even very small ones, that get close to the particular area they are trying to serve. What I am concerned about is happening particularly in my own area where I know that three public health units or local public health units have been closed down simply because people are told now that they have their doctor bills paid for, that they just go to their own doctors. My experience, from what information I have found out, is that a lot of people just do not know enough to go to their own doctor; they would know where a local clinic was or a local public health unit and would attend at that place.

For example, I know they have used the basement of churches. Churches seem to be half-empty these days so they have been

using them for public health units. I know that in my area, since the coming of OMSIP, three have closed down. There is no question that the northend of my riding is not getting nearly the service that people used to get.

It is true there is service at the schools, but some of the schools have become so large—like Davenport has 1,500; even Western Technical, I think, has 3,000 students. When you have a mass of students such as that, they simply do not have the contact with the health authorities that they would if you had these small health clinics.

Part of the reason is, of course, that the civic authorities save money by closing down the local units because the province, I think, only pays 75 per cent. So the one solution would be of course, if the province would pay 100 per cent. I was wondering, Mr. Chairman, if the minister could tell me if he has come across this problem of recent date—local health units actually closing down, and if so, what is he going to do. What will he do about it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Firstly, Mr. Chairman, I have not come across or had any representations made to me or indeed any correspondence about any local health service that has been closed or eliminated in any area. I would think that this would only happen if that service was being provided by some other facility in the community—say the doctors themselves or something like this.

Mr. Trotter: This is the excuse that is given—that the doctors are supplying that service. The doctors are overworked, and secondly, I find that particularly new Canadians simply do not have the contact with the medical profession that they should have. As a result, these clinics actually have been closed down; I know of three, in a particular area. I have had this representation made to me at a very recent date.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You know, it is hard to speculate without knowing any of the details as to why these were closed down. But these are community health services, and these are in the city of Toronto, that you are talking about?

Mr. Trotter: Right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The city of Toronto is getting a 25 per cent grant, not 75, so this then becomes very much a local problem. The local politicians, I think, should become very much involved in this, to find out why this is and what can be done, and if they feel

justified in suggesting that these should continue.

Mr. Trotter: No, I am sorry, I am wrong on my grants. You pay the city 25 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We pay the city 25 per cent.

Mr. Trotter: That bears it out—that the city, I think, cuts these clinics off, simply because of the saving of money, feeling that people can go to their own doctor. Which simply just has not been happening from what information I have.

Hon. Mr. Wells: These are the well-baby clinics you are talking about?

Mr. Trotter: Yes, that type of thing.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, that would be the reason.

Mr. Trotter: Is there any prospect in the near future of the province taking over a far greater share of the cost of this type of clinic?

Hon. Mr. Wells: As you know, the city of Toronto and the boroughs have been talking about an arrangement under which they could qualify for a 75 per cent grant for the metropolitan area. Hopefully, then they might be able to increase their services and—

Mr. Trotter: Unless they do qualify, I do not think there is any hope, because the money is going to have to come from the province. This is, of course, the old argument on so many things.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They have made some proposals on this. They are going to come back and talk to us as soon as they get the reactions on those proposals from the various areas.

As you know, the initial proposal was to amalgamate all the services into one health unit for Metropolitan Toronto. This was the proposition that we put to them, or rather, which my predecessor put to them, two or three years ago. They turned this down. Now perhaps they turned this down for the very reason you said. Health services are a very personal thing in a lot of cases and are better administered in smaller units.

Mr. Trotter: I think this should be the basic plan of governments, as far as health services go. They should be localized and as close to the community as possible. There is always a danger, with too much amalgamation, that they become too centralized, and

therefore almost estranged from the people that the services are meant to serve. Whether they be baby clinics or otherwise, it is important that the people will have a contact with that type of clinic.

Probably most of us in this room have our own doctors and know how to reach a doctor. But it is amazing the number of people—and again I emphasize, especially among those people who have recently settled in Ontario, and more particularly in Toronto—who simply have no contact whatsoever.

Even if we were dealing just with the well-baby clinics, it is most important, if anything is wrong with those children, to reach them at a very early stage. In the long run the government is going to literally save money if they find something wrong with a child when it is young, because they then have a good possibility of effecting some cure. In so many of these cases of ill health, or mental health, or various disturbances people seem to have these days, whether physical or mental, the best way to reach them is when they are young.

By closing these clinics, I feel that in the long run it is going to be a greater expense on government, and is certainly, from the very beginning, a disservice to the general public. So that your policy here on this particular item leaves very much to be desired, and a very great deal to be done.

The unfortunate part of this government—despite all the evidence that seems to be available, of why quick service is necessary and why it is important to have these clinics closer to people—is that your policy at the present time is discouraging the very type of thing that is most needed. So that I do feel that the minister is extremely lax in his policy in this field.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I just would like to say, though, that I think you must realize that a lot of the responsibility of this does rest at the local level.

Mr. Trotter: It may be. But surely you just do not understand the tax base problems of municipalities in this province, when you come back with that answer. The local taxpayers today simply do not have the tax base upon which to raise the funds to produce these most necessary health services.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think the means of increasing the grant to Metropolitan Toronto has been available to the people of Metropolitan Toronto for the last three years, and they have not chosen to do anything about it.

Mr. Trotter: While governments kick this around, the people are suffering in the meantime.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Let me just tell you this also, Mr. Chairman, in 1960 our grants to public health units and public health boards were approximately \$1 million and in 1970 they are \$19.3 million.

Mr. Trotter: Sure, but with the services and the number of people you have to serve, it does not amount to that much.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is a fairly sizable intake.

Mr. Trotter: When you have a municipality such as the city of Toronto where 1,000 people arrive in that municipality per month, and a good proportion of those people are in the very low income groups—I am speaking of an area that I have in mind where three clinics were closed; the average income is the lowest in all of Metropolitan Toronto, and local agencies simply cannot carry it—these people simply are not paying enough taxes that they themselves can file the money into these services.

I want to warn the minister that when these people, particularly the children, are not looked after at a young age, they inevitably end up on the taxpayers' rolls, provincially and federally, one way or the other. You are splitting hairs when you say it is the responsibility of the municipality.

I do not want to see a lot of community control, but, again, your money is going to have to come from this government, and the sooner you make up your mind the better. The longer you wait the greater disservice you are doing to, not only the people of Toronto, but to every municipality in the province of Ontario.

Mr. Ben: And if it is their responsibility, it is your responsibility to see that they acknowledge that responsibility and exercise it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are missing the point a bit—

Mr. Ben: We are always missing the point, according to you.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I did not say that the—

Mr. Ben: You would think you were trying to get us to sit on a tack, or something.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Maybe that might be a good idea. I did not say—

Mr. Ben: What is the point anyway, according to you?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I did not say that it was completely a local responsibility. I just said that there was a lot of local initiative here and if people want government that is closest to them, they have to demonstrate to the government—

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, that is a specious argument, because many people want houses, many people need trunk sewers. Just take a look at your tax rolls today, they simply cannot be paid for on a local basis. And if you are going to have the type of clinics that are required in my particular area, and in so many areas in this province, they are simply going to have to come out of an estimate such as we have here.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is the very point that I make, Mr. Chairman. The offer to pay a 75 per cent grant has been open to the people of Metropolitan Toronto for three years and no one has taken it up. The money is standing here.

Mr. Trotter: Yes, but you want to tell them exactly what they are to do, and, of course, they do want a certain amount of community control, whether it is on a Metropolitan Toronto basis, or on a city basis.

There must be many areas in this province that do not like being told what they must do. This is what is happening. They are afraid of too much amalgamation, too much centralization. This then is their argument. And there is a great danger of too much centralized control. True, the funds—

Hon. Mr. Wells: In other words you are saying you do not want to do it, because you would not want to amalgamate into a—

Mr. Trotter: They did not want to do it because they felt locally they would be losing too much control, and the operation would become too centralized. Myself, I would have rather seen them amalgamate just to get the money.

But I have heard you people complain about being forced by the federal government to take money under Medicare, because you did not like the system but you needed the money. You in turn are treating the local communities exactly the same way as you say that the federal government has treated you. So this is a problem, but what I am getting at, is that inevitably, particularly as Minister of Health, you are really responsible for the health of these people.

No matter what governments under what jurisdiction kick this around the people,

really, in the main are suffering. Inevitably, no matter how you may argue, this government, the provincial government, is going to end up picking up nearly all of the tab for the health clinics in this province. It is just inevitable. In the meantime so many people go uncared for or are not getting proper care I cannot emphasize it too strongly.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): Mr. Chairman, several years ago the Hamilton Wentworth Regional Health Board undertook the financing of the Hamilton Planned Parenthood Society, which at that time was sustained through donations from private individuals, local businesses, and various foundations. The Planned Parenthood Society found their services increasing to a point where they could not supply the additional medical assistance, advisers and staffing to look after their operation with the funds available.

They approached the county health board to take them under their wing as one of their branches. Mr. Chairman, this took many months. I think it was a very progressive and heartening move for the county of Wentworth and the city of Hamilton.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to know from the minister first of all how many of the regional boards of health have planned parenthood branches functioning as an active part of their operation.

Secondly, I would like to know from the minister, or one of his staff, what is done in the area of advising young people in the various schools that are serviced by public health nurses about birth control and the whole related matter of planned parenthood. I think one of the alarming things in the province of concern to many is the ever-increasing rise these days of unwed mothers and illegitimate children. And yet we are in an age when probably there has never been as much enlightenment or information on the subject available.

I would like to know what role the public health nurses, say, in the schools that use their facilities in Hamilton, would be disseminating through students that enquire. Also the first question was: How many of these regional health boards have planned parenthood programmes?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, there are eight of the district health units or health departments that have family planning.

Mr. J. R. Smith: And that is out of how many, Mr. Minister? Out of how many?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Eight out of 44—the borough of Scarborough, Brant county, city of London, Hamilton-Wentworth health unit, Haldimand-Norfolk health unit, Ottawa-Carleton regional area health unit, city of Toronto department of health, and the East York-Leaside health branch. Four of those are co-sponsored. Now this is a major area that I personally am concerned about, and we are pressing them. I intend to make this part of several remarks that I am going to make to the Ontario Public Health Association tomorrow morning.

Mr. J. R. Smith: The other question was, Mr. Chairman, through you to the minister: Have there been any reports through the department whether or not the public health nurses of these various county regional boards disseminate information on birth control—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. J. R. Smith: —through schools in which they operate?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I am told that they do. The public health nurses do do this. We have special consultants from our department to meet with them in order to give them the backup to be able to do this.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gisborn.

Mr. Gisborn: Just one final word in regards to the Conservative candidate in Cochrane South who wishes the government to pick up the 100 per cent tab for the health unit costs. In regard to the minister's reaction, I guess it would be fair game to say the member for Cochrane South can go back and refute that point of the Tory candidate up there. Tell him to find another one.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You know in this party we are always happy to have people come up with new ideas or different ideas at any time. You asked me what the policy was in these estimates. The policy in these estimates here is to pay grants of 75 per cent to the district health units.

Mr. Gisborn: But here you have a government candidate who has come up with a pretty good idea, and you just say, "No, we are not going to change it."

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are asking me for an honest answer as to what is in these estimates here today. The estimates here provide for

75 per cent grant, and these estimates go through till next year.

Mr. Ferrier: But how much would it take to pick up that extra 25 per cent? About \$6 million? It would seem to be a reasonable course of action for you to follow.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It would do several other things, though. It would make this a provincial government programme, completely and totally, just as the administration of justice is.

I am sure that it would then mean that all the members would then say to me, as the hon. member for Parkdale has just said, "Is this what you really want?" It becomes a very academic question. Once the province pays 100 per cent the programme becomes a provincial programme and in a few years becomes an adjunct of the department. I am not so sure that that is what you really want in the health services of this province.

You have to equate this to the fact that some of the areas have difficulty in raising the 25 per cent perhaps. I do not know. It is again a case of priorities in the individual areas. Just as we have to face priorities in the government here, the individual health units and municipalities that make it up have to face priorities.

I see glaring examples where the priorities to me are all wrong. They say they have not got the money for the health unit, and yet you see the kind of thing that they spend their money on. Now sure that is their decision. The local people elect the members locally, and they either support them or do not support them to make these decisions, just as we have to do the same thing at the provincial level, and establish our priorities. So that is why it is not just an easy thing of paying another 100 per cent, because once you assume 100 per cent the programme *ipso facto* it becomes a provincial programme.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, could I ask the minister a question? I can appreciate what the minister has just said, but I would ask the minister, how do you see your role of responsibility? Is your responsibility not to all of the people of the province of Ontario to see that they have a certain kind of standard of health care?

When the minister sees the municipalities ordering their priorities so that they are not spending what he would like to see spent on health, surely that proves that the system of leaving that decision to the municipal level is absolutely wrong. The government of Ontario or any government that does this in

the field of health, or in the field of social and family services where they do the same thing exactly, or in the field of housing, leaves the municipalities with the burden of financing a scheme that the government knows is necessary, Mr. Chairman, but the role and responsibility of the municipalities is not for the health of the people of the entire province.

The minister can only really adequately deal with the problem of standardizing health care in the province by having a provincial programme, which he might well deem to choose to have administered locally to keep it on a well-run basis. Surely if the minister has been holding out to the boroughs of Metropolitan Toronto 75 per cent of health payments—while they only receive, I believe, was it 25 per cent before—

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is what they receive now—25 per cent.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Yes, 25 per cent. So you are willing to triple the amount of support to those boroughs and they have not taken the offer over a period of three years. Mr. Chairman, that shows that there is something awfully wrong with the offer, or awfully burdensome on the municipalities, and that someone is just out-waiting someone else.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You missed the third—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Which is what?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Which is that they are not willing to accept that we want some standardization of services in this area.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, as long as the minister leaves it up to the municipalities to set the standard, as he has been doing, they feel that their role is such, that they can sit for one community. We might find another community very faulty in its health standards, and I think it is the minister's responsibility to make sure somehow in the province of Ontario that that just does not happen. If this is the system, then obviously the system is not working. If it means taking over 100 per cent of the cost, or even 90 per cent of the cost, and allowing some understanding of the problems at the municipal level in setting up a standard health care, then it has got to be done.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We of course do set provincial guidelines. This is precisely what we do now, and we ask the units, particularly those receiving 75 per cent, to work toward these guidelines, and in that way we estab-

lish a provincial standard, which is my responsibility.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I am appalled at how loose those guidelines must be. If the hon. member for Parkdale can say to us today that three clinics have closed, Mr. Chairman, in his area, and when we get under the health scheme, I think that we will find when we check, that it is not that. The health scheme is not being used in preponderance by the very poor people who may turn to community health clinics because they hear of them by word of mouth or they are near them. Also, Mr. Chairman, part of the reason, I am sure, why the health scheme is being used by the—

Hon. Mr. Wells: What do you mean by the health scheme?

Mrs. M. Renwick: OHSIP, but then we get into that—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would like you to substantiate that, though, with some documentation.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am asking the minister and saying that I think when we get into that area and we ask, that we will find that it is not used with abundance by the poor people.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I say it is. You are going to have to document that it is not. Prove to me your statements.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am asking the minister if that is not the case.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I do not think that is the case.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right. Now what I would say to the minister is that—and I think that this could be the case, because of the fact that there are not the medical facilities, Mr. Chairman—there are not the doctors in some of these poor areas for some of these people to relate to the way that there are in the suburban areas. And God only knows that they are few and far between in lots of the suburban areas! But to come back to the hon. member for Parkdale's statement of three clinics closed. I would say, Mr. Chairman, that it is nobody's responsibility but the Minister of Health in the Province of Ontario and the government of Ontario that those clinics should never be allowed to close as long as they were functioning and doing a job in the community. And how many clinics in the province have closed, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the minister?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Let us get off this silly nonsense. We are talking about something that is a local responsibility. If you want to talk about it, we will have to get the reports from the—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well I think the—

Hon. Mr. Wells: —the medical officer of health in Toronto, and find out why he says those clinics close. We are all beating around the bush talking about something—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, would you find out why those clinics closed and secondly how many clinics have closed?

Hon. Mr. Wells: none of us know anything about. And please, do not say that I am responsible for the fact they closed.

Mrs. M. Renwick: —to find out why they were not kept—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I expect you to be a little honest.

Mrs. M. Renwick: —operating Mr. Minister was my—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will find out for you.

Mrs. M. Renwick: My concern is that the minister is not obviously concerned about the fact that three clinics have closed in one small area. I am concerned with how much is left for people in those areas when as many as three clinics close. I am concerned when the minister says, "Let us get on with this nonsense," because I happen to think that preventative medicine at—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I did not say, "Let us get on with this nonsense." I said, "Let us get on with the business but let us talk when we have some facts."

Mrs. M. Renwick: Preventive medicine at the clinic level, Mr. Chairman, is something which this government should not allow to be closed in the province. It should be financed—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Can I ask the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, does she know what kind of clinics we are talking about?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Baby clinics, I believe.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Baby clinics.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Any clinic Mr. Chairman. Look Mr. Chairman, I am talking about a group of people that if you really want to get right down to it and have a good set-to about it honourable minister, I am talking

about people that you probably do not know anything about.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh, well I—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am talking about the people of this city who do not go to the clinics up on Lawrence Avenue; who do not go to the doctors that you and I know personally because they live in communities where they have never grown up going to doctors as a matter of course. When they go to a little community clinic, it is because it is there for them and servicing them. Students are starting them in our city. Why are students starting them in our city? Because the government has failed to start them. That is why. There is no other reason for it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Look, Mr. Chairman, I am not disputing this—

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I know, I think, just as much about this as the hon. member.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Let us not—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I know about the people that go there but she keeps switching around.

Mrs. M. Renwick: "She" is the hon. member for Scarborough Centre.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is fine. She keeps switching around from various different clinics.

First we are talking about well-baby clinics that are run by the Health Department, then you are into clinics which are total health clinics which we of course support and which are being operated by students and which the universities are opening. Let us stick to one thing or the other.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Can you tell me why the government is not opening them, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Trotter.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Wait a minute Mr. Chairman. Could I just take the minister now to the nurses that are working in Scarborough? Could I ask the minister to bring me completely up to date on the strike by the public health nurses in the borough of Scarborough? The 65 nurses who are out on strike and the 17 part-time nurses who are probably trying to keep on the health programme in the borough of Scarborough?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I am very concerned about this but I do not feel that I am at liberty to discuss this in full at this point. It is not a dispute involving my department at the minute. I have not been asked to intervene in this matter. It is a matter of negotiations between labour and management. Negotiations between a bargaining unit composed of nurses and their employer, the health unit in the municipality of Scarborough. I think at this point—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Has the minister talked—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think at this point in time, when the negotiations are going on, we should not enter into a discussion about it here.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Are the negotiations going on, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would presume they are. If they are not, they certainly either should be or will be I am sure.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, Mr. Minister, sitting here last night, my news on this particular situation—which is particularly distressing, I would think, because of the fact that the public depends so much on the public health nurse system—as of 6 o'clock yesterday evening, the result of this strike, I was told by Miss Lovering, president of the nurses' association of the Scarborough Health Department, was that they have offered to meet the employer and claim they are ready to negotiate or go to arbitration. The employer more or less gave them the terms on a take-it-or-leave-it basis leaving no room whatsoever for negotiations. So they are on strike and ready to stay on strike until the employer at least offers to meet and discuss. They went on strike last Friday, October 16.

Mr. Minister, I would say that the terms of this strike seem to be relatively simple. There is a 15-cents-a-mile car allowance which is made to the public health nurses and they are saying that they would like to see this based on the cost of supplying and running their own cars on borough business so that the allowance would take into account the cost of running as well as the mileage involved.

They are allowed the 15 cents a mile but very few of them go more than 2,000 miles a year after which there is a monthly allowance because the distance from patient to patient is small. This 15 cents a mile does not cover the maintenance of the car.

They are also asking for parity with other health agencies in Scarborough—that is for four weeks' vacation every year after one's year's employment. At the moment, they get three weeks after one year, then four weeks after 20 years.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask—I am not going to comment on these because, as I said, this is a labour-management dispute and I do not know whether it is even in order for the hon. member to be discussing this—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I think under local health services, Mr. Minister, if the public health nurses go out on strike because of grievances that certainly, we are without—what are we doing in Scarborough to replace these nurses at the moment? Running on the 17 part-time nurses? I think it is to the minister's interest to know what the four salient points are. There are only four, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, I just, you know—I think if the hon.—

Mrs. M. Renwick: He should take an interest in it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think if the hon. member would consult with her colleagues in her party who are used to the labour-management field, we stand ready to assist in this situation whenever we are called upon or asked to.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, Mr. Chairman, this—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We do not stand in or interfere in the normal bargaining processes. We just cannot and I am not going to comment.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, what I call negotiating or offering intervention is quite different from interfering. The problem is that like a lot of other people with the public health nurses' strike, which is unique, the government really wishes the whole thing would be quiet and go away. It is not going to go away, Mr. Minister, until somebody comes in and assists the borough and assists the nurses in coming to some sort of reconciliation as soon as possible.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are ready to do it if they ask us. That is precisely what I have said. If one of the parties wishes to come and ask us for something specific in the way of assistance—

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): Do I understand, Mr. Chairman, that the hon. member does not believe in free collective bargaining?

Mr. B. Gilbertson (Algoma): That is what she is saying.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I am saying there is a stalemate—

Mr. Gisborn: Something we do not understand is the business about the public interest. They talk about public interest in the usual term of strikes where there is nothing happening to the health of people.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I would like to have in the record—

Mr. Gisborn: This problem relates to the health of certain people, when the health salaries are reduced. And it should be the minister's interest—

Mrs. M. Renwick: It absolutely should.

Mr. Gisborn: —to tell us whether anybody is going to suffer health-wise in case of a strike in the public health division.

Mr. Reilly: It sounds as if both members are opposed to free collective bargaining, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. M. Renwick: They have not been working for two days, Mr. Chairman, and I think the hon. member for Eglinton is out of order. Mr. Chairman, the nurses have been on strike for two days in the borough of Scarborough and I think every day that these nurses are off duty is very important to the people in Scarborough.

The third position that they have taken regarding job posting—

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Chairman, are you ruling that this is in order or not?

Mr. Chairman: No, I think you are out of order, Mrs. Renwick? The minister made a statement that he did not wish to discuss this at this time.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Then I challenge your ruling, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: I rule you out of order.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Then I challenge your ruling.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Trotter: Are you voting on that?

Mrs. M. Renwick: I challenge your ruling, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: All those who are in favour of my ruling say "aye."

Mrs. M. Renwick: Who votes, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. J. R. Smith: Members of the committee only.

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is right. That is what I wanted the Chairman to say. Would you list the members who are here, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: We have Mr. Morrow, Mr. Gilbertson, Mr. Reilly, Mr. J. R. Smith, Mr. Ben, Mr. Ferrier, Mrs. Renwick, Mr. Trotter.

That is the works.

Those who are in favour of my ruling will say "aye."

Against?

In my opinion, the "ayes" have it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It is four and four.

Mr. Chairman: The Chairman then makes the decision. Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, this came up when you were discussing laboratory services and I think it should really be under this vote. I just wanted to clarify the minister's idea on multiple screening. Multiple screening, as I understand it, would take place in the local health units or in the major health unit, and I understand a bit of the history of the attempt to get grants for multiple screening for local health units. By multiple screening I mean where patients get almost a complete going-over to find out if anything is wrong with them.

Mr. Ben: A multi-phasic laboratory.

Mr. Trotter: A multi-phasic laboratory—well, if you want to call it that. But a few years ago, I know, some local health units in Ontario attempted to get grants from the Province of Ontario to carry out the multiple screening, were not able to do so and then appealed to the federal government. And as I understand it, one particular health unit in Ontario, in Fergus, was able to get a grant from the federal government, and I understand the reason why they were able to get it was that there was a top civil servant in the federal government who was a great and good benefactor, and his name was a Dr. Charron. As a result, the grant was made

possible, and I think Fergus health unit has been quite a success in multiple screening.

From the minister's earlier remarks I would rather gather that they are now questioning the whole reasons for and the background of multiple screening. I was wondering why, because I thought that this had proved successful where it was carried on in Ontario—I have Fergus in mind at the moment.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, Mr. Chairman, this whole business of multi-phasic screening is under great questioning here, in the United States, and in the various areas where it is being tried, basically to try to relate the cost of doing the screening as compared with the benefits or conditions that are uncovered. As the hon. member for Scarborough Centre indicated a few minutes ago, some of this multi-phasic screening in hospitals was costing about \$5,000 a person—and that is her figure, not mine; but it is the one that just comes to my mind—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Five thousand dollars a proved case to uncover!

Hon. Mr. Wells: Five thousand dollars to uncover a particular case. Now we have some studies that are going on; there are others. But in the meantime we are accepting, for grant purposes, the programmes in the Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph unit, for instance, and in any other public health unit that wishes to—

Mr. Trotter: Well in the Wellington-Dufferin area, has the cost been anything close to \$5,000 a case?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well it is a different process, of course.

Mr. Trotter: I have never heard of that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No; there they are not doing a whole run of tests on each individual person, but they do a complete screening of the population for, say, glaucoma or a complete screening of the female population of a certain age with Pap smear tests, and things like this.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is that on a selective basis of programme and a selective group, both?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I do not think it is selective; it is all the population in a geographic area.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All the population for a selective programme!

Mr. Ben: I disagree with the minister's contention that this is so expensive. I think chronic diseases have—

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not necessarily my contention.

Mr. Ben: Well anyway, I believe that chronic diseases have replaced acute diseases—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, we really do not know. We are not saying yes or no on it; we are just saying there is a lot of questioning about this.

Mr. Ben: Well I do not know if there is so much questioning. As I say, chronic diseases have replaced acute diseases as the major causes of death and the principle health hazards in our society. Therefore, the early detection of chronic diseases becomes essential to health maintenance and the prevention or postponement of morbidity and disability. And one of the answers is to have periodic health examinations.

Now the cost today is not a deterrent because most if not all of the costs of medical examinations are covered by Medicare, but there are these two major factors that intervene: One is the ratio of patients to physicians, giving us the number of people who cannot have conventional periodic health examinations because physicians are just too hard-pressed to conduct routine and medical evaluations of their patients while sick patients are screaming that they cannot get their doctor's attention. Secondly, too many doctors often lack the needed laboratory facilities and expensive diagnostic instruments. A third possible reason is that people are not conditioned to have periodic medical or even dental examinations or just will not take the time.

In this regard apropos to what was said by the hon. member for Parkdale, with reference to clinics, Dr. Ursula Anderson came out with a report last month indicating that there were high-risk areas in the city of Toronto where the death rate was higher, illness rates were higher, and it is not surprising that this is where they lack these health units.

And writing on Dr. Ursula Anderson's report, Douglas Stuebing in the *Telegram* of September 23 was describing a shy Chinese woman coming into the clinic at University Settlement House when it opened the previous week. "She was seriously ill and she should have been in hospital a month ago" and he goes on to say that Dr. Ursula Ander-

son, a paediatrician and chief of the community health department at the Hospital for Sick Children, who is running the clinic, had the woman admitted to hospital immediately.

And he goes on to say:

Although the clinic was started primarily for children, it will eventually be extended into the full realm of family medicine.

Dr. Anderson explained that it is people like the Chinese woman the clinic hopes to reach.

Even in this day of universal medical and hospital plans there are people who are at a disadvantage as regards health care.

These are people who by virtue of their cultural, financial or intellectual differences do not seek health care except when a crisis arises.

Or who just do not know of a doctor.

Dr. Anderson did a survey of the city of Toronto and discovered that while the average infant mortality rate was 19.1 per 1,000 live births, there were areas which ranged as high as 57.68.

This compared with the low-risk areas where infant mortality was down to 3.79 per 1,000 live births.

The results of her survey were published in the *Canadian Physician* recently.

And she goes on to point out that we have to have these kind of clinics and these examinations.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we cannot immediately undertake a programme of universal and periodic health examinations but we can make a good start in that direction. And one of the ways is through the development and utilization of this new system utilizing paramedical personnel and automated equipment to perform many of the routine functions of the periodic health examination before the doctor sees the patient.

I was frightened by this sum of \$5,000, because the Kaiser Foundation has been carrying on a very intensive programme of automated multi-phasic examinations and there are many now in existence that can process 120 patients during an average eight-hour day with each patient receiving a battery of some 50 different tests in a period of two to three hours. Now if you are going to add that up and multiply that by \$5,000 per case, then—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, that is not what it means.

Mr. Ben: It would be fantastic.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It does not mean \$5,000 per person going through. It is for every condition that is—

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is the wrong figure for going through that type of thing. Under Kaiser on the west coast, I believe it was quoted as roughly \$100.

Mr. Ben: Well at any rate, I find it quite reasonable. But, as they say, they performed some 50 different tests in a period of two hours, depending on age and sex. All these tests can be administered by trained technicians, aids and nurses. The test results are compiled through data processing techniques. What I am suggesting we do in utilizing the system is that we start first with captive citizens or patients, and that is the school children. Every child should be given a thorough health examination at regular intervals and the results recorded in his personal medical history which would follow him the rest of his life. A copy of this history could be kept by a computer bank to be duplicated only on his written instructions or, in the event of his disability, his physicians.

Every industrial or commercial undertaking employing more than a certain minimum number of employees would be required by law, or should be required by law, to have each employee undergo a periodic health examination. Since such employees would be covered by OHSIP, the employer would only be financing the time required for these examinations and this time would be returned to him tenfold through less time lost to illness.

Persons who did not fall within the two former categories, i.e. school children—and this includes students at universities—and the employed, could avail themselves of the facilities of the departments of public health in their communities. This is not necessarily the ultimate but it is a long stride in the right direction. As a matter of fact, it is only something that I happened to put down on paper on a Sunday afternoon. It is a stride in the right direction because the province, which should operate this scheme jointly through The Departments of Health and Education, could divide the province into school districts, each of which would have available to it a paramedical unit and the automated laboratory and computer described.

The computer centre for each district may not be necessary, as such a device could be supplied from a central computer centre at

Queen's Park. Children could be transported to these laboratories. They should be called, actually, personal medical centres or personal health centres, as they are now supplied to museums and art galleries and, for that matter, to Queen's Park.

Local centres could be established to serve industry. These could be set up either by (a) the capital cost being financed by OHSIP or OHSC—they should and are being combined now—or (b) financed by local industry, which is not the best idea, as too much emphasis may be given to pennies and not enough to pawns, or (c) as private enterprises by groups of doctors. This last suggestion to me has merit to the degree that private enterprise moves faster to fill a vacuum where there is a profit than does government.

The implementation of such a programme would see a sharp shift in the training of persons planning to enter the medical field; greater emphasis on the graduation of technicians and specialists and less on the general nurse; the construction of paramedical centres and chronic hospitals and less of active treatment hospitals.

If there is any truth in the saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure—and there must be some, for it has survived for such a long time—then surely we shall need less active treatment beds. This is qualified, of course, by the fact that the next quarter of a century may see hospitals becoming places where parts are replaced rather than illnesses cured in the manner we have known to date.

The world has benefited from the achievements of curative medicine in many diseases and the accomplishments of public medicine in the control of contagion. It is now time to look to personal medicine for health maintenance, early recognition, prompt treatment and cure and an end to the crisis-to-crisis medicine we have been experiencing to date.

For the benefit of some of the members, this is what kind of examinations they could give in these particular types of crises:

1. Medical history; 2. Physical examination; 3. Certain radiological studies; 4. A battery of pathology tests in clinical chemistry, haematology and serology; 5. Meeting with doctors for interpretation of findings and for health counselling.

I should point out that even though paramedical people give all these tests, they are still interpreted by doctors.

Some laboratory tests for health evaluation by age periods can be read in here. For example, unborn babies could be given serologic tests for syphilis in the mother. The reason for this test is the prevention of congenital syphilis by treatment of the mother.

In new born infants—tests for phenylketonuria. I have written down here what that is; it is for the early detection of familial metabolic defects that lead to mental retardation unless a special diet is followed in infancy and childbirth.

Children—they could be given sweat tests for chlorides for the detection of fibrocystic diseases of the pancreas which, while not curable, can be improved by nutritional measures. They could also be given stool examinations for ova and parasites, which permits the early recognition of intestinal helminthiasis—that is intestinal worms—

An hon. member: She must have had a busy Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Ben: Yes it was. As a matter of fact, I put up 40 pages, I will tell you, which may result from a—

An hon. member: Somebody said you wrote this.

Mr. Ben: I beg your pardon?

An hon. member: They told us you wrote this.

Mr. Ben: Well it is in my handwriting, sir.

Adolescents—complete blood count. This period of rapid growth is often marked by mild anaemia which may require treatment. In young adults, serologic tests for syphilis can detect this very serious and daily more prominent disease at an early stage. Diabetes is sufficiently frequent in college age adults to justify occasional checks.

And then for pregnant women. I believe almost all women now have blood types and Rh tests to detect the possibility of foetal erythroblastosis—which, by the way is a blood incompatibility between the mother and a child—and of course a serologic test for syphilis for the prevention of congenital syphilis in the yet-unborn child.

Interjection by an hon member.

Mr. Ben: Oh, I looked up all these words in a dictionary. These are but a few examples. Every age, every occupation has diseases which are associated with these periods or callings. And medicine has designed tests to

recognize these diseases. These paramedical units are, in my way of thinking, the up-and-coming form of treatment—these automated multi-phasic laboratories. I think that these multi-phasic laboratories should become the responsibility of the local medical officers of health, because they are local. But all the capital facilities for them—the computer, for example, is very expensive equipment, but it becomes cheaper the more often you use it—the supplying of it should become the responsibility of this department.

I was going through the material I brought in here. I have an article on how the Kaiser multi-phasic laboratories work and how they treat the people there and how fast they can put them through. And while I am on this, I was talking about having a—

Mrs. M. Renwick: It is not how fast you can put them through, it is what they find out when they put them through.

Mr. Ben: Well, all right! All the analyses of these results is still up to a doctor. The doctor still comes, but he has to spend less time doing these things.

I have an excellent magazine called *Sweden Now*. It is sent out from Sweden for promotion and they have what they call a medifactory, a very computerized hospital. I think you have heard this, have you?

This is most interesting. In Sweden most people have a medical history which is on computer tape, so that if a person is taken into a hospital, the chances are excellent that they will not have to take a new medical history from him, but by plugging into the central computer, they can get his complete medical history and it saves much trouble.

It is fantastic, and I will be discussing it later, but the fact is that they utilize a lot of these multi-phasic or screening tests to simplify matters.

What I think this minister should start doing is to try to set up a system whereby everybody's medical history would be readily available. I know it is more difficult to do that in Ontario than it is in Sweden, although relatively speaking we have the same population. I think it is about 7.5 million. In Sweden, they have an homogeneous population, not as mobile as ours. In Ontario, although we have the same population we are extremely mobile when it comes to moving across our provincial boundaries, so that we have more new people coming into Ontario, which would make it a little more difficult to operate. But I do not think that the problem would be insurmountable.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, just before we get away from this problem I wanted to ask this. Could the minister, through his deputy, give us some idea of what it costs in the Wellington-Dufferin area to carry on this service, and if it has been extended to any other health units in Ontario? I am sure it is nothing like \$5,000 a patient. I do not think it is anything like it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It is an average of \$5,000 when they uncover a case, which would be uncovered by the symptoms of the patient anyway, that was all that comment said.

Mr. Ben: I want to ask about the cost—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not intend to say that the—

Mr. Ben: —breakdown in Wellington-Dufferin.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is all in the other programme. In fact, the medical officer helps train the nursing staff and sets up the budget, so we really do not—

Mr. Trotter: Quite frankly, when Dr. Charron moved from Ottawa to Toronto, I hoped he would whisper in your ear and extend the programmes. From what I have seen of it, it seemed very good.

Hon. Mr. Wells: In fairness, I would be happy to have Dr. Charron comment on the whole idea of multi-phasic screening.

Mr. Trotter: I would like it, if he would.

Dr. K. C. Charron (Deputy Minister): Mr. Chairman and Mr. Minister, we of course strongly endorse preventive health services. However, I think we could be somewhat more selective in setting up these services, so that we would be developing services that we hope would be effective. They have to be selective in character. For instance, your phenylketonuria arrangement has to be carried out on babies in the first five days of their lives; other programmes have to be related to the period of risk, rather than covering populations as a whole.

The reason we have some reservations on general screening programmes is that, in the analysis of these programmes, we have been unable to demonstrate any real value. This particularly relates to the pre-symptomatic period when diseases are detected but with no symptoms associated with them. Follow-up, as far as patients so detected are concerned, is difficult and the benefits are

rather limited. In the symptomatic stage, when people are likely to seek help and advice, you can affect the course of the disease.

The reason we are continuing to support these multi-phasic screening procedures is we feel that until it is definitely demonstrated one way or the other, we should continue to encourage them because they do provide a good entrée to the public, and the public are more likely then to accept health services.

But this shotgun approach to medicine—and after all these laboratory tests are aids to diagnosis, they are not completely diagnostic—this shotgun approach to medicine, I think, is frowned on by most people because of the lack of continuing result. However, we are keeping an open mind on this matter and certainly we are stressing, I say to the hon. member for Humber, the development of preventive health services.

Mr. Trotter: I think, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Charron pointed to one very important thing, which is that it did establish contact with the public. As much as we might say that you should go to your own doctor, I am convinced that in a more urbanized society, people just do not go to their own doctor and have that personal contact they used to have. For some reason, because the doctors are specialists, you may have four or five doctors, if you are in contact with the medical profession. In my view, I think this contact with the general public would be a highly important factor. In the type of area that I represent, and so many do in a large city, I think this is a very major factor.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I want to ask about public health clinics. Personally I do not believe the concept of public health clinics is basically just for those in our society whom sociologists would classify as the poor. I would like to think that the public health clinic is to improve the quality of life and preventive medicine for the entire community.

I often used the services of a public health unit in my own community. I have used the vaccination clinic; I have gone to the tuberculosis clinic.

These are areas, specialized fields of preventive medicine which provide a rapid and good service by specialists to citizens of the community. I think we should try to encourage all citizens to take advantage of these services. So often, as the member for Humber has mentioned, people are reluctant to go to a family physician. I know of cases in my

own family when perhaps 20 or 25 years would elapse before they had a serious illness and they saw a physician. I know this is the old tradition that you did not go to a doctor until you were almost at death's door. Fortunately, this concept and attitude toward medicine is rapidly disappearing.

Nevertheless, regarding the public health clinics, one area the minister should try to enlarge upon is the area of allergy public health clinics. Specifically I would like to talk about the question of hayfever sufferers. In certain areas of southern Ontario, large numbers of our people are afflicted by a yearly allergy usually from either the giant or dwarf ragweed which grows so rampantly and abundantly and flourishes in particular in the Hamilton-Wentworth and Niagara regions. Mr. Chairman, it is a seasonal thing; it lasts perhaps a month or three weeks yearly, and perhaps because of this nature, people know that eventually it will go away, it will die off and disappear.

I think these regional health units have a responsibility to the public. First of all to tell people what the symptoms are and, on a preventive basis, to work with the various public works and other departments of municipalities to try to eradicate the weed. You know if this was a thing like rust affecting the wheat farmers, the farm lobby of this province would soon see that there was an Act, and wheat inspectors active enough to eradicate it. But because it affects people and hayfever sufferers do not have a lobby such as the farmers would have—because wheat is an economic crop—this thing is often overlooked.

I feel a great deal could be done through public health clinics. Perhaps during the winter, the off-allergy months, there could be available places where citizens, suspecting they had ragweed allergy, could go for tests. It is very difficult in the large urban areas to get to see an allergy specialist. There are just not enough of them. Surely this is one field of medicine that could be placed with technicians administering the allergy tests which would be read by a physician or specialist. More people could have this screening. There should also be, connected with the clinic, a paramedical service of advising patients of the best form of treatment.

I think there are millions of dollars a year in this province that go down the throat in waste in trying to combat the symptoms of hayfever. I know myself every year it is a ritual to go to the various drug stores and

ask what is the best—is there anything new for hayfever—what is the best remedy?

There they are. The druggists know there is a demand. The pharmaceutical firms have special displays near the cash registers every September and August. There the poor customer goes and is at the mercy of the pharmacist's—or his own—judgement of all these various pills, tablets, liquids, that he may take that have all these wonderful antihistamine cures.

Of course, these things are expensive and not all people can afford them. Very often, Mr. Chairman, I have found from personal experience it is just a waste of time even taking most of them, because there is no effect whatsoever. Or, after one or two days the effect wears off.

I think there should be an investigation into the effects of the various hayfever remedies; I think many members of the public are unable to ascertain really the very best. To go to a physician is something that probably some patients avoid. They know it is an irritant and perhaps they do not like to bother their family physician over this matter. But if there is a public health clinic where they specialize in this whole area of hayfever, they would take advantage of it.

I daresay it does affect the economy of the province. I would say that there are thousands of hours lost by industry through people having to be off sick with hayfever. It affects eyesight in severe cases and eventually works down the throat and into the lungs, with coughing spasms and what not. It reaches the point that many people are unable to function in their daily work capacity. It also involves children and mothers.

It would be interesting to know the number of accidents caused on our thoroughfares to people who have taken either an overdose of hayfever medication or because of the condition are involved in highway accidents. I am not exaggerating, Mr. Chairman, this does happen and these people are at the mercy of the home-remedy medical pharmaceutical companies. Something should be done for them.

This whole area could be broadened to help other people bothered by other allergies. I am concerned about the women in the community who suddenly find their hands break out in a rash, eczema or some form of a dermatitis condition. The whole question of allergies is—because of our more sophisticated style of living or pollution of our en-

vironment, whatever it is—a very serious matter and it is something that I am surprised that the various public health units have not tried to develop. I think there is a need here and it is a need that affects people regardless of their age or their forms of employment. If they live in a region where there is ragweed and they have an allergy, heaven help them. Of course, most physicians would say, "Go north." But not a lot of people can go north, they have to remain in their area and function.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Scarborough Centre, Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the minister have a comment?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would be happy to look into that. I do not think the health unit has been doing too much in the whole area of allergy control, but we will take a look at it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to ask the minister a couple of questions pertaining to public health.

One, I noticed that there are nutritionists attached to the public health units. Is there a standard of nutrition set out by the minister's department for the people to work from locally?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The standard from which they work is the "Canada Food Guide."

Mrs. M. Renwick: "Canada Food Guide"? Has it been updated quite recently?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It has been updated in the last two years.

Mrs. M. Renwick: In the last two years?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There is presently a joint study going on between ourselves and the federal government; a nutritional study.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The other question, Mr. Chairman, would be the water that they drink. What sort of standards are there governing our water supply, which I presume comes from Lake Ontario? Since the population surrounding the Great Lakes has increased considerably, I am wondering if the standard of water has not deteriorated over the years.

Hon. Mr. Wells: For drinking water? I think we usually call on the Canada water standards for drinking water. This was a committee that was chaired by one of the men from our department, Mr. Max Walkinshaw.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is that recent, or some time ago?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It was published within the last six months.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What about legislation governing solid waste? Have we any? Are we going to get any? What are we doing about solid waste?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think the legislation regarding solid waste was switched from our department last year to The Department of Energy and Resources Management.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How about the standards for that? Are they set by The Department of Energy and Resources Management or are they set by the Minister of Health's department?

Hon. Mr. Wells: They are set under their own Act, but these standards were basically set when it was in our department and we consult with them where necessary and we are answerable for it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I believe that the Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) said, in regards to a question in the assembly about international joint commission, that it was very difficult to bring legislation out of the states adjoining the Great Lakes, but what would the minister's comment be on the fact that the public health committee of the OMA reviewed the physicians—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think you are back on the vote that was just passed.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, it governs the water of the public health so it really is between both. How clean can this water be if doctors are coming together in Toronto, as they did, from around the Great Lakes saying that they now consider it a criminal offence to dump raw or partially treated sewage into the water, and reject as indefensible the premise that dilution is any longer any solution to waste disposal?

The Canadian Medical Association intimated that they would be supporting—or the OMA would be supporting—that type of position, and I think it is up to the Minister of Health instead of the other department to instigate legislation that will prevent the dumping of raw sewage into the Great Lakes.

I think the standards should be set by The Department of Health so that the people's health is protected, and the other department can police the problem and live up to

The Department of Health's standards. Does the minister not agree with that? It is really his department that should set the standards, not just in consultation, but set specific standards.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We do, Mr. Chairman, we do. We set the standards but we do not have the responsibility for carrying out the programmes for prohibiting the dumping of solid waste into the water. That has been given to The Department of Energy and Resources Management. The hon. member knows, though, that the programmes are very effective and very good in this province in this regard—much better than a lot of our neighbours around the Great Lakes.

Mr. Chairman: Local health services carried. Shall vote 702 carry? Carried.

Vote 702 agreed to.

On vote 703:

Mr. Chairman: The member for Hamilton East, Mr. Gisborn.

Mr. Gisborn: There are three areas on which I would like some questions answered. One or two are not too important but there is some clarification needed as to policy and decisions. One is quite important, and that is the problem of the emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded.

I do not know how long ago it was, but there was developed between the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital and other hospitals in the city, a sharing of case loads for short-term mental breakdown. My information is that one of the particular ones was St. Joseph's Hospital's Crisis Intervention Units.

I have found that with the hospitals taking over this type of patient, it brought about a surplus of 400 beds in the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital. It has always been my understanding and concern for some years that we have had a shortage of active treatment beds in the general hospitals, and I wonder what the sense of this move is? I would like to have it explained. There may be some good reasoning, but we know that there is quite a degree of difference between the cost of operating the active general hospitals per day per bed, as with the operation of the HPH.

I wonder if the minister is aware of the question I am raising, the news release that I am referring to? I am not sure when this happened, but I would like some explanation as to the sense, cost-wise and space-wise, of this type of change of policy when it ends up with a surplus of some 400 beds in the

Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital—a place that is equipped with the facilities to treat mental illnesses—and they are turned over to the general hospitals.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think it is quite as simple as the hon. member has put it. They are not turned over to general hospitals. There has been a deliberate and constant programme to develop psychiatric facilities in general hospitals all across the province, and there are about 47 general hospitals that now have psychiatric sections. This is all part of the general push to bring the community in and make the community more involved in the whole treatment of mental illness and take away that separation that has remained for so long in this particular area.

I would venture to say that I do not know that there has been a shortage of active treatment beds in the Hamilton area. I do not have any figures here with me at this point from the commission. They are not here today, but I do not recall anybody telling me that there is any shortage of active treatment beds in the Hamilton area.

As far as the psychiatric hospital is concerned, it is our desire, our wish and, in fact, our policy to try to get the number of patients in that hospital down. We think there have been too many, and we would like to close off beds in that hospital. It is too big an institution. We do not really believe in having these great huge mental hospitals any more.

Mr. Gisborn: Are the older buildings being closed?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Gisborn: Are the older buildings being phased out?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes. At first the programme is to phase out the older sections. Not to rebuild them but rather to phase them out completely. That is basically what the policy is.

Mr. Gisborn: That explains what is happening. Now I am not convinced that the policy is a sensible one. How about cost? Is it not right that the cost of putting these people in the active treatment hospitals is more than triple the cost of using the facilities in an established psychiatric hospital?

I can understand the phasing-out of the obsolete sections in Hamilton particularly, and I would be pleased about that, but the programme that I understood was arrived upon in the necessity of smaller institutions was

one to build a smaller unit for psychiatric treatment, not to use the general hospital active beds.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I think that it may be that the actual cost of that patient being in that bed for the length of time that he is there may be more expensive in the active treatment general hospital, but I do not think it is the only factor that should be taken into account. The fact is that this is for short-term acute treatment of a psychiatric condition. I think it is doing a lot.

As I say, it breaks down this barrier that the public has long felt between mental illness and physical illness. It is bringing these people in and getting them out faster, which is really cheaper in the long run than having them, as used to be in the past, go into our psychiatric hospitals and stay there for a long period of time, which in the long run is going to cost just as much, because they are in there for a much greater length of time.

The whole emphasis is to build these community facilities in the general hospitals. Now we have a lot of old sections at the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital, which gives us a good opportunity to phase these out. Eventually, as the member will know, and I am sure we will get into this soon, we are going to have to either phase out these old facilities or we are going to have to rebuild them. Instead of rebuilding them in a lot of communities we should be putting the short-term active treatment facilities into the hospitals. What we are saying is that there is a place for both, but you can get too many beds in these institutions. We hope eventually to get the Hamilton one down to about 700 beds at the most.

Mr. Gisborn: That sounds reasonable, but I would assume that they have used the two active hospitals in Hamilton, because, as you say, they have caught up with their bed shortage and there is room. But if the situation of increased population arises in the area, then that no longer will prevail, and then I would think the policy is to go to the small HPH unit. I will leave that question at that point. There is another question I would like to get cleared up. There was started in Hamilton—again I am not sure quite of the timing—two years or more ago, the rehabilitation experiment of getting patients out into the community in three ways: into sheltered work, into living quarters in groups of two, three or four, and, of course, some of them were given employment in nursing homes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They were given employment?

Mr. Gisborn: Yes, they were given employment in nursing homes, of looking after patients in nursing homes. I notice that on August 22 of this year, the local medical officer of health ordered the proprietors or supervisors of the various nursing homes to stop this operation, to pay them all off, and they would have to go back as patients in the HPH. In the report that I read, the staff and the supervisors in the various nursing homes were quite concerned. Some of them were stunned at the sudden move. They felt that it was helpful with regard to the need of the patient, and it was helpful with regard to the progress and health of the patient that was assigned.

Has the minister any knowledge of this situation? Could I have some reasoning? Upon questioning I understand that the deputy medical officer of health in the Hamilton unit, in giving the order, would give no reason. He said that he just did not think he should give the reasons at this time, that he had at heart the interests of the patients. I do not think that this is enough in light of the concern and misunderstanding, or the lack of reasoning, accepted by the supervisors. Someone seems to be wrong, either the medical officer of health or the supervisors are not clear in their assessment of the needs for this type of service.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, we do not recall this ever being brought to our attention, so we will have to take a look at it. Perhaps after supper we will have the information by then. We do not recall this.

Mr. Gisborn: I will give you a copy.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If you would, because no one recalls this particular incident that you are outlining.

Mr. Gisborn: The other area I would like to cover while I am on the subject is the very serious shortage of facilities for the mentally retarded in the province. In particular, the intolerable situation of the shortage of facilities for the emotionally disturbed—in Hamilton, anyway. I do not know the situation across the province.

My understanding is, by the reports from the medical officer of health, that they are very concerned about it. They have about eight times as many children affected that need help than there are facilities for. The staff child psychologist declares that the situation in Hamilton verges on an epidemic,

which brings great frustrations to the parents and an ever-increasing number of disturbed children that are not getting the treatment.

Improper facilities then mean that we are going to have need for larger and more mental institutions in the future. If we do not rectify this problem our whole purpose in the rehabilitation programme is going to be a failure.

I am sure the minister of the department must be aware of the situation at Hamilton and of a situation crying out for quick action. I do not want to deal with individual problems, but two or three that I have had personally are heart-breaking, to say the least.

An example is a young mother with a six-year-old boy who is declared by the family doctor to be beyond help, who needs 24-hour care. The doctor recommends institutional care for this child. There is no place for him. The doctor's concern is for the mother's health and that, at this point, is my concern too.

We have the situation of a mentally retarded child in which we declare our services can no longer help. Now we have to be concerned about the future welfare of the mother concerned. She is locked in to the 24-hour care of that child and cannot at her age participate as a human being in the community.

I think it behooves this department to do something quickly, directly and efficiently in regard to this situation.

I wonder if the minister can, in any way, assure myself and the members of this committee that steps are being taken to rectify the very serious shortage of facilities for the emotionally disturbed and the mentally retarded child in this province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I can certainly indicate my concern. My concern is the same as the hon. member's—that we must do all we can to rectify these situations concerning both emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded children. Certainly we are aiming toward this in our department. I thought I might just indicate to you in a broad sense what we are doing.

First, in the area of special services for children, mainly emotionally disturbed children. At the present time we operate one special hospital, three other regional centres, five special units for children and adolescents. These provide a total of 254 beds. Renovations are in progress to add a further 37 beds in the special units and the cost of providing all these services is about \$5,392,166. They are our own facilities.

Linked with this in the system are the local facilities, which are not run directly by us. These are made up of four regional centres, 10 residential treatment centres and three day-care centres operating under local administrative authorities with financial assistance from The Department of Health. These facilities provide 295 beds and services for 150 children in day care.

New construction and renovations are being carried out at two of these regional centres, which will provide 41 beds.

Mr. Trotter: That is a drop in the bucket though, just a real drop in the bucket.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The assistance provided within this estimate for these programmes is \$4,677,135.

Mr. Trotter: That is about one-tenth the cost of the new government building on the lakefront.

Hon. Mr. Wells: A total of 627 beds, plus other services in 26 facilities, at a cost of \$10,069,301.

When The Children's Mental Health Centres Act comes into being—and I hope it will be proclaimed about the end of the year—we will take in approximately 393 beds, which are now covered under other government financing arrangements. I think there will be approximately another 250 new beds developed under this programme. That is our immediate programme.

Mr. Trotter: But by what year would those be—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Those 250 beds should come into line in about a year, or year and a half, as soon as they can be built.

Mr. Trotter: And proportionately, though, how much greater will the demand be? At that rate, you are not even keeping up with demand.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Beds, of course, are not the demand in this particular instance. The beds are for the acute treatment part of a total community programme.

In the Hamilton area, of course, we have our own Hamilton special unit, which has about 20 beds. We have Lynwood Hall; we have Mount St. Joseph and the Hamilton regional centre which is presently constructing more beds. These are for emotionally disturbed children.

As far as the mentally retarded are concerned, of course, we just announced a new

facility in Picton which will be about 600 more beds. We are still hopeful that we will get another facility in the near future in the Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula area.

Mr. Gisborn: What does that mean in timing? Related to the case that I referred to your department, this was about as serious a case as we could get where the health of the mother was involved. The answer back was that there was not a spot for that boy in the near future.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Again, if we could have the name we could sort of relate it to the situation.

I realize that the situation is not 100 per cent what it should be, that there is a waiting list for the facilities. Those on the waiting list are evaluated very carefully. Those whose priority is the highest are indeed taken care of as quickly as possible.

With others, arrangements are made for temporary placement to relieve families. There are all kinds of things that go on to assist in this now. We realize there is a need for a facility for the Hamilton-Niagara area, but I cannot tell you when we will—

Mr. Gisborn: I agree with the minister that beds are not the case, that it is the staff, the treatment centres and that sort of thing.

We read the report of the medical officer of health, where he says Hamilton has at least 1,000 seriously emotionally disturbed children, but has facilities for treatment of only between 150 and 175. If you know the results of children who are not getting the treatment, as has been mentioned, we will have to start building larger mental institutions to look after them.

Something is wrong and something has to be done on a crash basis by this government to look after this situation. The minister says he is aware of it and I feel assured that he is, but where the bottleneck is to get something moving in a direct, quick fashion, I do not know. This situation has been with us in this province as long as I have been in this House. We do not seem to be able to catch up or we have not the will or the wherewithal to get on top of the situation. I think that something has to be done by this minister in this regard as quickly as possible.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I just assured the hon. members that things are happening. I do not know what happened in the past, but within the last year and a half we have appointed

a new director of the children's services division in our mental health division. It is now staffed.

We have passed The Children's Mental Health Centres Act in the Legislature. We will have that ready for proclamation very shortly.

Things are happening; believe me, although it is not perfect, a lot is happening.

Mr. Gisborn: What is the situation as to the availability of the expert staff? If you can get facilities, are staff available?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh, you mean staff to staff these facilities.

Mr. Gisborn: There are trained personnel available if you have the facilities to put them into.

Dr. N. I. Rae Grant (Director, Children's Services Branch): There are difficulties, sometimes, in getting many top personnel with expertise specifically in the area of child mental health but at least where there are new and exciting programmes it is possible to attract staff. There is a lot of interest in the area.

Mr. Gisborn: That answer indicates that in this direction the government has to put some attention. We have to start to train people and assure them that there are going to be the facilities there to make it worthwhile for them to train.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are attracting the people to this province. Our new division is of the calibre that is attracting people. But it is a total programme; we cannot leave it all to the province. The community has to respond to these new, original ideas, and under our new legislation there will be financial help available.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I should like to say before we conclude that the availability of the facilities is certainly deficient. Certainly if there was ever a challenge within this department this is it. I hope and pray that the new minister and his staff can give every effort to see that these facilities do become functioning. You know, not only are the waiting lists long and lengthy and contain many hardships and heartbreaks, there are also many parents who have never placed their children on these waiting lists.

I think of a small group in Hamilton, I know they are very small, who have multi-handicapped and retarded children. Just think of that, looking after a youngster who is retarded and might be blind, or retarded and has multiple sclerosis. I know of one parent who has two of these youngsters and does not wish to place them in an institution at this time. Yet, really, special service has to be provided to these people.

I know the Argyle Citadel and Salvation Army in Hamilton tried to start a programme of help and parent relief for the mothers of these children. But these things have to be further broadened to provide better services. New services have to be opened up so that parents do not have to have their children placed in these facilities in such God-forsaken places, heaven knows where—away up near, it is not a place that is God-forsaken but a remote place, up near Erieau, the large home there. You have to take a day off work to drive there and if they have not got a car that presents another problem. The facilities should be within the region or the parents cannot keep up the association with the child.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 703 carry?

Some hon. members: No, no.

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

CONTENTS

Tuesday, October 20, 1970

Public health, general expenditure	S-1525
Mental health, general expenditure	S-1552
Recess	S-1556



Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Health

Chairman: Mrs. A. Pritchard, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Tuesday, October 20, 1970

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1970

The committee resumed at 8:05 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1, Mr. J. A. Belanger in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (continued)

On vote 703:

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Trotter.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, no doubt many of the members here will have a great deal to say about the problems of mental health—I should say mental illness—in the Province of Ontario. We will probably be spending a good deal of time on this vote.

But there is one item I would just like to put on record, and that is to pay my respects to the late Dr. Paul Christie who was superintendent for a number of years at the Queen Street Mental Health Centre. To my mind he was one of the most outstanding men I have ever met. I do not mean just in the health field, but as an individual, and I think it is important that those of us who are in public life bear in mind the tremendous sacrifice that some of these outstanding individuals make for the benefit of the people of Ontario.

I think of the case of Dr. Christie, of the sacrifice he made for the cause of mental health, not only in Canada but really throughout the world. Dr. Christie was a type of individual about whom I used to wonder why he was in such work, because I always regarded Queen Street as just about the worst place a person could be employed. Certainly governments and the public in general have not supported mental health as it should be supported. It is an amazing thing to me that such outstanding men have completely dedicated their lives to a cause which they must have found extremely frustrating.

Dr. Christie died at the age of 50, which is extremely young. It is really, I think, a tragic loss to this province and to the civil service in particular, and more especially to the cause of mental health. He had spent hours and hours of each day superintending a most difficult task at 999 Queen.

But over and above that, he found time to sponsor seminars on mental health and to write pamphlets. I have found many of his pamphlets of immense help to me in having better understanding of the problems of mental health. Till I came into politics I knew nothing about the problems of mental health and literally cared less. I now realize that this is one of the major economic and social concerns that our community is faced with today, and Dr. Christie was one of the pioneers.

I think it is well for us to bear in mind that we are extremely fortunate in the province of Ontario in being able to attract such outstanding men as civil servants. You know there is often a misunderstanding in the public mind that a person is a civil servant, maybe because he could not get a job anywhere else or they have an easy time of it.

There is no question in my mind that Dr. Christie died at the age of 50 because he was overworked and because he had tremendous problems to cope with. He really gave his life to the cause of mental health.

I think, too, it is important for us in government, and particularly in dealing with the subject of mental health, that these men should not be forgotten. That the work that they did so much for should be remembered, and that we should not only learn from what they have written. We can take a tremendous amount from the personal example that a man like Dr. Paul Christie gave in the way he lived.

He was a man of immense personal charm and I always felt that if he ever located himself at the corner of Bloor and St. George he could have made himself a fortune just with his pleasant manner dealing with wealthy clients. Instead of that he buried himself down on Queen Street, and in the long run this province will be very much the richer for it.

Again, there is no question that those of us in public life and government in particular, have neglected these outstanding men because they were given very few tools with which to work, with the tremendous problems that they had to face.

Again I repeat I think 999 Queen was one of the worst places I have ever been in, and despite everything Dr. Christie could do, they will never overcome that problem until they can completely rebuild that hospital. He pioneered the idea that mental health hospitals should be a community endeavour and I think this is one thing that we should keep uppermost in our minds.

I do not intend, at this time, to go into detail on what I think are the policies of government because I do not want to—my views are very biased—confuse anything I might have to say about the government with my respects to Dr. Paul Christie. But I think what is most important for those of us who are in politics—particularly those of you who actually hold the power in government—is that the example and the works of such a man should not be forgotten. It is unfortunate he is not better known to the general public. He was of such a type that even when he died his body was dedicated to science and so that, in that respect, he is gone.

I believe that the building—I know it is now called the Queen Street Mental Health Centre and still known popularly as 999 Queen Street—should become an example of what government can do in serving the cause of mental health. It is so located that it can become a symbol of what must be done, and what can be done, and I have been one of those continuously asking questions like: “When are they going to rebuild it?” I know something has started now.

The last time I ever talked to Dr. Christie was in his office—he died suddenly last Labour Day weekend of a heart attack—he had a model of the hoped-to-be hospital in his office. He was always hopeful that this was going to happen but I, cynically said, “Do you think you will ever live to see it?”

As it turned out he has not lived to see it, but I would ask this government to make an extra effort in furthering the cause of mental health particularly in making Queen Street a symbol of what government can do when it really makes up its mind what it wants to do. I would suggest, in conclusion Mr. Chairman, that as long as you use that term “Queen Street” I do not care if you call it Queen Street Mental Health Clinic or anything else, it will still be the old symbol of 999.

I know you call buildings after politicians—we have called buildings after many people—but when I think of the years of dedication that man put into that building for the cause of mental health I think you should seriously

consider naming that new mental health centre after Dr. Paul Christie and get rid of the old stigma, and with his name dedicate that building and the mental health cause that he so very well served.

I think that we would do a great deal as politicians, and you particularly with the power that you have as a minister, in serving this cause of mental health which I feel has been sadly neglected and which I hope from the loss of one man at the age of 50 will give the impetus that you can give and that no one else in this province can give.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, before we get too far into this vote—

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): May I just speak on this matter first?

Mr. Gisborn: Yes, sure!

Mr. Shulman: I had the pleasure of associating with Dr. Christie for some 17 years before I went into politics. It was a most pleasant association and I would like to add my tribute and I am sure that of everyone else in my party to him.

I would like to suggest that the member for Parkdale has made an excellent suggestion. I am sure that everyone in this room would agree that this was a dedicated man. The building is finally going up and I too would strongly suggest that this be called the Paul Christie Mental Health Centre.

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say that I think that the words that the hon. members have said about this very loyal and dedicated member of our staff are very well spoken and certainly very rightly deserved. He played a great role in our mental health programme and in administering one of our institutions and directing its programme.

I did not really know Paul Christie that well, only from the occasional meeting, but I do not think I have ever seen anyone who was so widely held in high regard by people in the whole mental health field, particularly evidenced by the memorial service that was held for him a day or two after he died. Practically everyone in this province, and indeed many in this country, who are very active and very highly regarded in this field was there and spoke very highly of Paul Christie.

I think that the hon. members will find that there are many men of this calibre working in our mental health system and this is why we really, while we may argue about it, have a system which is advancing and is making great gains.

I might say to the hon. member for Parkdale that I would be happy to consider the suggestion about naming the Queen Street Mental Health Centre. But regardless of what name it bears it will, of course, bear a big part of Paul Christie's imprint, because much of his work over the past three or four years has been in planning for this centre. I toured it again today, looking at what was being constructed and the plans. They are the plans that Paul Christie, working with our people, helped to develop. This will be the kind of ideal project that he saw as a community mental health facility, and I think it will be a very fine one.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Gisborn.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, before we get too far into the vote, I wonder if I could have an answer to my concern regarding the rehabilitation programme that was abruptly dropped under instructions from the medical officer of health in Hamilton.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am sorry, we could not get that over the supper hour, but we will get it very shortly.

Mr. Gisborn: The reason I am so concerned about it is that when the plan was initiated it was, I thought, considered to be a new innovation in the beneficial rehabilitation of people with disorders and that it would work out pretty well.

I have had experience with some individuals connected with the rehab programme from the HPA, and I am just concerned that it has been dropped that quickly. I think we should have an explanation.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane North): Mr. Chairman, I would like to deal with the question of mental health in the northeast of this province and to direct some attention to the facilities that we have there.

Several years ago the mental hospital was started. I believe this hospital was built in the size that it is more for political reasons than for sound mental health reasons. We have built a big \$5.5 million or \$6.5 million structure which is not being used to anywhere near capacity. The people in the area are greatly distressed because it is not used to capacity. They are suggesting that it should be used, that part of the wing should be used as a general hospital or as a chronic care hospital or something of the sort.

The fact is that those who were later to go in there and carry out a therapeutic programme and mental health programme in the northeast of the province were never consulted in the construction phases of it. When a medical director was finally hired and appointed to the position, he got up there with this massive building and he had to turn it into some kind of a mental health centre.

In a number of jurisdictions—I believe in Alberta and Saskatchewan—the concept has been moving away from a large hospital centre care programme to more of a community mental health care type of approach.

When the medical director moved in, thank goodness he was given a free hand by the former Minister of Health and was permitted to develop a kind of programme that would meet the particular mental health needs of northeastern Ontario.

In doing this, he has been subject to a fair amount of abuse by some of the people in the immediate area because they see mental health as a hospital-oriented programme where all the beds are filled and all the beds are used. Obviously Dr. Melville's concepts are different, and thank goodness they are. His policy has been to utilize the public health people and the various kinds of social workers in the areas of the northeast and to carry out as much a preventive care programme as an in-service treatment programme.

He also felt that the hospital should be used to treat people who are in crisis and who need care, and not to make it an institution where people develop into chronic patients where they go and stay for years and years and vegetate and never get better. They spend the rest of their lives in this kind of a setting.

I think the results have shown that the kind of programme carried on there and the approach that has been taken has exonerated the community mental health programme approach where as much attention is directed to prevention as to the cure when people get in there.

Perhaps the kind of in-depth psychotherapy that might be carried out over a longer treatment period may not be altogether possible, but I think at the same time that the number of people who have been going through this hospital and who have been put back into the community, to function within the community, shows that this is the direction in this province that the whole mental health programme should be taking. I think that it was

a stroke of good fortune that this particular medical director was given the free hand to carry out this type of programme.

I think that if you really want to get the maximum use of mental health care in this province, then you are going to have to, in many other areas, move out from this hospital-centred, institutionalized kind of programme and get people back into the community so that people keep from becoming chronic long term patients.

It is most depressing to go to a hospital such as the Penetang Mental Health Hospital and to see big wards of cots, with no privacy whatsoever. People—maybe 40, 50 or 100 people, in one big room. To me, it is an extremely dehumanizing type of thing. If a person was not sick when he went there he would be after he was in there for a short time. Thank goodness that facility is being rebuilt.

It seems to me that this department has been a long time in moving to have some of the people involved in treatment make suggestions in the construction and design programme. I now know that this is being done at the Queen Street Mental Health Centre, but I just happen to think that, with the facility we have in South Porcupine, we would not need to have had such a large facility or spent that much money to build the kind of hospital that would do the job in northeastern Ontario. People would not feel so antagonistic towards it and feel that their money has been somehow wasted, or have doubts about the type of treatment there. Some of them are automatically turned off because the whole facility is not being used.

I think it was a piece of poor planning and I think that it was motivated far more by politics than it was by a policy of sound mental health. I just think that we are fortunate, as I said before, in getting a man of the calibre of Dr. Melville to come up and institute the kind of programme that has enabled the whole of the northeast, from around the "Tri-Town" right around to Hearst and through to Chapleau, to have units in that area where social workers are involved in the treatment programme and where psychiatrists are brought up from the Clarke Institute to consult with those people and to do some treatment in the communities so that the whole area can be serviced.

I think that in a sense it has turned out very fortunately for you; but on the other hand, as far as the building is concerned and the amount of money that has been shelved out there, I think that has been extravagant

and that it has shown exceedingly poor planning by this department.

Mr. G. Ben (Humber): I have a different question.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Shulman is next on the list. Are you finished?

Mr. Ferrier: I am finished for the time being, if I can put my name on your list.

Mr. Shulman: I have four memos here from four different members of your staff. Three of them do not wish their names used for reasons which will become obvious very quickly. Perhaps we could go over them. Each of them is quite brief, and you might weigh it carefully—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Be careful you do not read the letters so I can see the names.

Mr. Shulman: Believe me I have been quite cautious. The first one says:

September 25, 1970.

Dear Dr. Shulman,

Changes have been made by the Queen Street Mental Health Centre in the issuing of drugs. The changes came into effect three or four months ago; reason a lack of funds.

1. Beminal with C forte, which is used to keep alcoholics and elderly people active, is no longer available to out-patients; result it makes in-patients out of out-patients.

2. Psychiatric drugs can only be issued to those out-patients who were in-patients at one time. Others are expected to buy them unless they happen to be on welfare, in which case they can get them on their welfare card. With the cost of drugs being what it is, that guarantees a whole new crop of in-patients.

3. Non-psychiatric drugs for heart conditions, and so forth, may no longer be given to any out-patient whether or not he has been an in-patient at one time. Thus while their mental condition improves, they will end up dying of heart failure, though at least they will be of sound mind.

Signed, so and so.

Would the minister care to comment?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am not so sure that that is even a change in policy. First of all, the policy has always been drugs are provided to patients who are discharged from the hospital and they still can come back to the hospital and get their medications. Now that has been—

Mr. Shulman: For many years.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Generally, yes. Generally that has applied to medications concerned with their psychiatric condition. I think that there have been hospitals where they have been getting other than medications connected with their psychiatric condition, but it may be that we are running basically a programme in this area, and not a general drug programme. So why should they have special preference over the whole population for drugs other than those that are in the psychiatric field?

Mr. Shulman: What about the rule that psychiatric drugs can only be issued to those out-patients who were in-patients at one time? Is that not a foolish rule?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Out-patients can get them. They do not have to have been admitted to obtain drugs. If they have been an out-patient they can obtain them. If they are attending the hospital as an out-patient or an in-patient they can get them.

Mr. Shulman: I know that this is at least partially right because I have one patient who is coming to me for the drugs. Is the director here from 999?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The director of the mental health division is here. Would you like to comment on this?

Dr. H. W. Henderson (Executive Director, Mental Health Division): There is no change in the policy.

Mr. Shulman: I wonder if you would inquire from the director of the Ontario Hospital. I know there has been that much of a change in policy, because I have at least one patient who has been affected.

Dr. Henderson: If you will mail your prescription into the hospital, I think you will find they will fill it.

Mr. Shulman: If I will mail the prescription?

Dr. Henderson: That is right. This is the way it is done. The patient is now under your care, and if you will mail it to the hospital, they will provide the drug.

Mr. Shulman: What about these other drugs that used to be distributed through the hospital to the patients directly? They could come down to the out-patients department and get the drugs. Why can they not get the drugs now?

Dr. Henderson: Mr. Chairman, this is not a policy. We only provided maintenance drugs for the treatment of the psychiatric disorder on this basis.

Mr. Shulman: Are you saying that the Ontario Mental Health Centre on Queen Street did not supply drugs like Beminal with C forte up until four months ago?

Dr. Henderson: If they did it was in some way very closely related to some drug or alcoholic condition which the patient was having the treatment for.

Mr. Shulman: Yes. And is it not true that they will not supply those drugs now?

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are talking about Beminal as an in-patient now, are you?

Mr. Shulman: No, I am not talking entirely about out-patients.

Dr. Henderson: There has been no change in policy, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There has been no change in policy. Now if this is a specific instance, we will have to check it out.

Mr. Shulman: No, this is from a staff member. I have one specific—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will be glad to check it out with the people at the Queen Street Mental Health Centre and find out why this has arisen.

Mr. Shulman: All right.

Item number two, hepatitis at the Orillia Hospital.

Raw sewage from the Ontario hospital beach toilets flows over the sand where the children play because they are not pumped out daily. Water has been tested and found to be polluted.

The children go into the water as part of a daily routine. The adjoining beach, Kitchener Park, has been closed all summer for public swimming as a result of the pollution.

Now this first letter is dated August 26, and says there is one case of hepatitis already broken out. But then I have a subsequent note from three days later saying: "Three more cases of hepatitis have broken out since I wrote the first letter."

What is going on up there and why is that problem?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well I will let Dr. Zarfas answer that. Were you aware of any—

Dr. D. E. Zarfas (Director, Mental Retardation Services Branch): Mr. Chairman, I am not aware of any particular outbreak of hepatitis in that hospital school at the moment. This is an endemic condition that occurs in institutional life which all over the world causes problems.

However, in this particular situation the water for the drinking water at the hospital school comes from a different source than the lake. And although there are toilets on the beach these are pumped regularly—I cannot tell you how often—but I know this is a major problem.

I am unaware of their polluting the water. This certainly will be looked into. I am unaware that it is happening now.

Mr. Shulman: This particular staff member says that he complained to Mrs. Atherton, director of activities, who had been hired by Dr. Zarfas, and they said it was not possible to get the toilets pumped out daily, instead of which there were going to be hepatitis shots for all the children.

Dr. Zarfas: They are not needed daily. There is a large septic tank underneath the toilet, Mr. Chairman, and these are, to my knowledge, pumped regularly. I did not think it was necessary daily, but I will examine that situation.

Mr. Shulman: There is obviously something wrong if they are overflowing and flowing down to the beach and the children are swimming in polluted water.

Dr. Zarfas: Yes, that would be terrible.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will look into it. But do not forget you have got one letter from one staff member about something. Now in fairness—

Mr. Shulman: Do you want the names of the children who got the hepatitis?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Sure, give us the names and we can get a proper report on it. But you know, one letter from one staff member—

Mr. Shulman: I find it incredible that you would not be aware of this.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As Dr. Zarfas has just indicated, hepatitis is a disease that occurs in institutions all over the world and they are aware of the continuing problem in this area.

Mr. Shulman: You do not get four cases in one week in any institution unless there is something very wrong.

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): Mr. Chairman, may I just ask the minister a question, if the member for High Park will allow it? In the September, 1970, local health services bulletin there is item 13 about public health inspectors recruited for the cottage pollution control programme. Out of 13 inspectors that are working with cottagers who are polluting water, surely to goodness they could have the same inspectors from the chief of the public health engineering service go in to look at the problem in that particular area—whether the government is polluting. You have the staff right there. Will the minister have the staff look at this problem?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Certainly we have people who can do this and I would be very surprised if we are polluting that area.

Mr. Shulman: All right this next letter is from a staff member who resigned yesterday, or the day before yesterday, so I can use his name. He came down here to see me. His name is Dale Richard Shank; he lives at 37 Huntley Street in Toronto, and he was an employee at the Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital. The reason he resigned is he saw a patient beaten up in the hospital and the staff refused to do anything about it. I do not wish to read the whole letter, although I will send you a photostat of it. To sum it up, I will read the last part of it. In effect, there is a patient by the name of Corrigan who, he says was beaten up by some staff members.

Mr. Corrigan was then put into pack restraint. He was coughing heavily for a while. After this was completed I walked into the nursing station.

Mr. High was writing a report. I mentioned the rough treatment. He said he did not see anything. I said that I did. He said I must remember that Mr. Corrigan is a mental patient. I said that I knew, and that was precisely the point, a mental patient should not be treated this way.

He said there were circumstances. I said you would not treat an animal that way. He said I know. I said that I would be willing to testify about this in court. He said he did not think anything like that would be necessary. I said I am not so sure.

I went downstairs and phoned the nursing office only to find out that Mr. High was in charge of the afternoon shift. I went over anyway and spoke to the nurse who was next in charge. After speaking

to her, I resigned in front of both her and Mr. High, who was summoned to come over.

This resignation was written at 10:35 p.m.

What I saw in relation to Mr. Antol's treatment of Mr. Corrigan, was of an angry retaliatory nature and was not in the category of restraint. It was offensive and not defensive. It was done neither for Mr. Corrigan's or Mr. Antol's own safety.

Yours truly,

Dale Richard Shank

I do not believe that mental patients should be treated this way. They cannot defend themselves or speak for themselves.

This is a man who resigned because of something he saw. I asked him to put it in writing and he has done so. I find this extremely disturbing. We have heard from time to time about mental patients being abused. We also hear of people like Dr. Christie who have worked so very hard to prevent this very type of thing.

I think it is absolutely essential, when a case of this nature becomes known, that there be a complete investigation. Mr. Shank is willing to come down here or any other place and give evidence of everything that he saw. I trust that the minister will order an investigation.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Would you like to comment on that, Dr. Henderson? Do you have any information, or do you want to wait until the—

Dr. Henderson: Mr. Chairman, the investigation was carried out and reported very quickly when this instance occurred.

I do not wish to go into details regarding the nature of the patient or his illness, except to point out that he is very disturbed and potentially dangerous person, who not long ago did very serious injury to himself. Again becoming disturbed, the staff were attempting to restrain him so that he would not cause further injury to himself.

The individual to whom the hon. member refers, who had recently joined the staff as one of the assistant trainees, rather than follow the instructions that he was given to help protect this man from further injury, left the patient, resulting in two members of the staff becoming injured; one of them was still off duty two or three days later. I think the situation is really very different from what has been reported.

Mr. Shulman: Obviously you have been told one story and this man who resigned told another. But the fact that he felt strongly enough about it to resign, indicates that certainly he believes this. Why should he lie?

Dr. Henderson: Mr. Chairman, he had only been on the staff since August 31, 1970. We have letters from all the other members of the staff who were present at the time the incident occurred.

Mr. Shulman: I hope that you are going to go a little further than you have done in your investigation. Here is a man who has given up his job for the sake of something which he thinks is being handled very wrongly.

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): Mr. Chairman, on this same point: These occurrences do happen in other hospitals and have been reported. Part of the problem, of course, lies with the lack of staff in most cases. This is where the problem really lies, and in no way are you going to try and slough this off by saying the patient was violent and so on.

You have had other patients and other problems. Some of this is related to the patient, but basically the problem you cannot cope with is you have inadequate staff; you do not have enough staff; you do not have properly trained staff in some cases.

To dismiss this as an isolated incident indicates a rather callous unconcern about the conditions in the hospitals. I would suggest that one of the results of some of these investigations is to start ensuring that you do have the staff you need to cope with these kind of problems, because you are coping with different kinds of people. These are not normal people. If they were normal they would not be in there.

Also the fact, bear in mind, that this is not an isolated incident. There are records of these incidents happening in other hospitals. Some of them have been of greater proportion than I could gather from this particular letter. I would suggest that the minister take recognition that there is this problem, and ensure that there is adequate staff to cope with them.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Dr. Henderson—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Just a minute.

Mr. Chairman, we of course are always cognizant of the fact that perhaps in areas we do need more staff, and we are constantly working to correct this. I think perhaps I

could make the facts of this case a little more known privately to some of the members, and they would perhaps understand.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, on this case, just for a moment. You say there are letters from the other staff members on file? The other staff members who were involved in the incidents?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: It occurred five days ago, I gather. Is it normal to have a report filed on such an occurrence in the hospital? That is a normal procedure, is it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, any incident that occurs in the hospital.

Mr. Lewis: What would prompt you to have on file letters from staff members about this incident, beyond the normal reporting process?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not beyond the normal reporting process. We are as concerned as you are with any of these occasions, and the administration of the hospital is instructed that in any incident that occurs such as this, to keep up the records and to carry out their own investigations accordingly.

Mr. Lewis: In effect, then—I just want to understand the mechanics of it—the members of the staff who are involved in the incident write a report to the superintendent of the hospital, as it were—this is what you term the letters you have on file?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, and the superintendent reports any serious incident—the judgement of seriousness is left up to him—and it is sent to our office.

Mr. Makarchuk: In his statement at the start of the estimates the minister stressed the fact that he has adequate staff in his hospitals. Would he now agree that possibly he does not have adequate staff?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not recall saying that we had adequate staff in every hospital. I think I maybe used the words “competent staff” and “dedicated staff”.

Mr. Makarchuk: No. We were questioning you on adequate staff. But surely there are other incidents of this nature so that you would consider the staffing of these hospitals as a matter of top priority; not just these hospitals, the children's hospitals as well?

Mr. Shulman: Well, just to complete this point: I will come to the letter from the fourth staff member. This really comes back to what my colleague from Brantford has just said, and it proves why these things happen in the hospitals: you do not have adequate staff.

A lad by the name of Wayne Gordon Hickey fell out of a window at the Orillia Hospital last year, and his mother was notified by telegram—apparently there was some problem reaching her by mail. The telegram read
YOUR SON WAYNE CRITICALLY ILL. REQUESTED ATTEMPTS TO CONTACT YOU HAVE FAILED. PLEASE CONTACT THE ONTARIO HOSPITAL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

So the mother of this lad went up there and she found to her amazement that it was quite true, that Wayne had fallen out of the window—but this was the third time he had fallen out of the window.

How can a lad fall out of a window three times in one of these hospitals for the retarded? With proper supervision, of course, it could not happen. It happened because you are so short-staffed that they cannot give the proper supervision. I have been in the Ontario Hospital in Orillia a number of times. The people are dedicated, as far as I can tell, but there are not enough of them. They do not get paid enough, so there just are not enough of them to do the job.

The very fact is that an incredible incident like this—where a lad can fall out of a window three times, finally being critically injured—occurs because you do not have enough people. The proportion is way below what it should be. In the United States they put out a little booklet, “How to Judge a Mental Hospital,” with the rules for it as you go through. We do not rate very well. You just are so badly understaffed.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I might indicate to the hon. member that we increased the staff by 175 at Orillia this year over the complement that was there a year ago.

Mr. Shulman: How many were there a year ago?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will get it for you in a minute.

Mr. Shulman: You mean you increased the number of people—I want to get this quite straight—the number of people who look after the patients, I do not mean the people making the meals, by 175?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, it included some that look after the meals and look after the maintenance, because that is important too.

Mr. Shulman: Well that may be important to you, but that is not what we are discussing. How many did you actually increase in terms of ratio of patients?

Hon. Mr. Wells: One hundred in terms of—

Mr. Shulman: What is your ratio of staff to patients now?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Staff to patients at Orillia? One staff to three patients.

Mr. Shulman: Why has a ceiling been placed on the number of patients being discharged from the Ontario mental hospital system?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The number discharged?—where?

Mr. Shulman: I have a letter here, signed by you, which is dated last December and was sent to someone else. It says that you are not going to license any more homes for special care because—

Hon. Mr. Wells: There is a ceiling on the number that we can take out of the hospitals and put in the homes for special care.

Mr. Shulman: Why?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Budgetary! I have only got enough money in these estimates to pay for so many people, and when they go beyond that there is no more here.

Mr. Shulman: All right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is as simple as that.

Mr. Shulman: You have asked for money and you cannot get it. Is that what the problem is?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, that is not what I said. I said: all I have got here in this vote—all I have got here is enough to do so much, so that effectively puts a ceiling on it. As we explained when we had the vote for the Homes for Special Care, you can average it out and see if we can substantiate about 5,500 nursing home beds and about 1,600 residential places, and that is what we can pay for out of this estimate this year.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What sort of staff vacancy would be in the hospitals at this time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Staff vacancy where? At Orillia? Very low, they are practically filled right up to the top.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What sort of professional psychiatric staff do you have?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Do you want to comment on that—professional psychiatric staff at Orillia?

Dr. Zarfaz: The professional staff at Orillia, Mr. Chairman, do not necessarily have to be psychiatrists because we function on a programme of training, rather than strictly psychiatric care, which has been changed fairly recently in our facilities.

At the present time there is not a psychiatrist on full-time staff at Orillia. There will be one coming January 1. But the staffing for our training programmes has been greatly improved in all of our facilities in the last year or so with provision of unit directors and filling of the psychology and social work staff.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Where will the psychiatrist be coming from January 1 and how long has the hospital been without a psychiatrist?

Dr. Zarfaz: She is coming from Montreal.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right, and it has been for some time without a psychiatrist on the staff.

Dr. Zarfaz: Two years!

Hon. Mr. Wells: Two years.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How can you run a hospital like that without a psychiatrist?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Because it is not an integral part of the programme. It is not a psychiatric hospital. It is a training hospital and hospital school for the retarded and Dr. Binington, for instance, has been their head paediatrician and has done a fantastic job.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Could I ask another question? Do you still have the community college students in that hospital—the trainees or the graduate students, the students in—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many of those would there be?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Twenty students. They come from Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology.

Mr. Trotter: They will now take the students from Humber College?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, they always have.

Mr. Trotter: There was a mixup a year ago, was there not?

Mrs. M. Renwick: There was a mixup.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There was a mixup but they took them.

Mr. Trotter: They took them.

Mrs. M. Renwick: They wanted to have them at a little lower salary than they had been advised they could have.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ben.

Mr. Ben: Yes, Mr. Chairman. I am interested in the questions that have been asked and the statements made with reference to this vote. I was particularly surprised by the statements made by Mr. Ferrier. I had sort of looked on that northeastern psychiatric hospital as being the last word in psychiatric hospitals, and some very wonderful articles have been written—

Mr. Ferrier: I hope that it came through that I am as complimentary of the staff and the programme.

Mr. Ben: Well I do not—

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): You have been defending the minister for two days.

Mr. Ben: You know, you are not even on this committee. I do not know why you keep putting your two cents in.

Mr. Martel: Don't get upset!

Mr. Ben: I do not know what the bricks and mortar look like. I have not been up there to see it. But I think, frankly, I would be more interested in the programme that is being carried on in there than what the bricks and mortar look like. I would not want to see an overcrowded condition and I do not think this applies there. But frankly, I was going to use the way they operate up there as an example of how we should operate in other jurisdictions. I trust that you agree on that.

Mr. Ferrier: If you listened to my speech—if the hon. member listened to my speech.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order!

Mr. Ben: I thought that you were sort of giving him a pat on the back and at the same time a back of the hand, because I thought that was a very good hospital.

At any rate what disturbs me is we have been spending too much time talking about what we do with the people after we get them and not enough time and money to see that we do not get hold of them. In other words, trying to prevent mental illness.

I know that the vote is only \$151,000, which is about \$20 per head—I am sorry \$151 million which is \$20 per head, and most of that goes—some \$104,000,000, goes for patient care. As a matter of fact I think altogether about \$140,000,000.

Aside from the grant of \$25,000 to the Ontario Mental Health Foundation and the Canadian Mental Health Foundation, very little is spent for preventive medicine.

I am rather surprised that so little is spent. There might be some hidden in some other votes, and if there is, Mr. Chairman, I should like to know. We should be devoting more and more of our resources to determining the relationship of the social and behavioural sciences as they affect the minds and behaviour of people and try to prevent mental illness.

That, to me, is the most important function that your department has. I am surprised frankly, that so little money is spent on this problem. Could you tell me why so little is spent on preventive medicine? In other words, research into these problems; greater grants to the Canadian Mental Health Association and the Ontario Mental Health Association on carrying out research in depth on the problems that cause the strains and stresses in modern living, which lead to mental health and make mental breakdown; the problems of retardation and the problems of emotionally disturbed children.

All of these things should be within the scope of your department Mr. Minister, and surely more money than is spent at the present time should be devoted to that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, there is, of course, a component of this money that is voted in this vote which goes to prevention. It is sometimes very difficult to draw the line. What is prevention in this programme? What is crisis treatment? What is long term treatment? They all become very very involved.

All our facilities, as part of their programme, act as community consultants and provide educational programmes in the field to back other people. There is money in here

for community mental health programmes that are carried on through the psychiatric units in the general hospitals working with the great number of community organizations—

Mr. Ben: How much, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is all part of the total vote. It is all part of the money that goes to the institutions and the money received by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission to reimburse them for their expenditures for community psychiatric facilities. A total of \$20 million goes there.

The money for research under The Mental Health Foundation was voted earlier under vote 701, the total research vote of our department. Many of our institutions are carrying on programmes such as you indicated in the research field.

I think that this might be a good time to remind you again, for instance, of the Children's Psychiatric Research Institute in London, Ontario, which is probably one of the most outstanding examples of a total facility for the treatment of children with emotional and mental disorders. They have a research and educational component in their total operation which is voted in this vote. I am sure the members of the committee would be interested in knowing that CPRI in London won a gold medal four weeks ago at the American Psychiatric Association as being the most outstanding facility among those 60 or so that were submitted for competition in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Shulman: How long does it take to get a patient in there?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not all that long. Still, it shows the calibre of people, and the programme and the concept that has been developed at that institution.

Mr. Ben: Fine, Mr. Minister, we have a vote here under mental health.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I might just answer the earlier question: In an emergency, one day.

Mr. Shulman: How many patients are on that list waiting?

Hon. Mr. Wells: In emergency though, one day.

Mr. Shulman: What kind of an emergency is mental retardation?

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is total facility. Not just mental retardation.

Mr. Shulman: Do you recall I had to parade a patient down here at the Legislature in order to get her admitted—after waiting three years?

Mr. Ben: Mr. Minister, I still point out to you we are voting you \$151,940,000 for patient services, of which salaries, travelling expenses and maintenance amount to \$130,323,300. Another \$20,695,000 is paid over to the Ontario Hospital Services Commission with reference to cases. Now this is not, as far as I am concerned, for research by any stretch of the imagination. It is for payment for regular hospitalization services, which adds up to roughly \$150 million. What do you have here by way of mental health grants?

Ontario Mental Health Foundation, \$270,000; Canadian Mental Health Association, \$25,000; Lorimer Lodge, Toronto, \$5,000; and Ontario Association for Children with Learning Difficulties, \$2,000; for a total of \$302,000. I feel this to be totally inadequate.

I still say we should be spending more and more of our money trying to prevent people from becoming mentally ill through the strains and stresses of modern living. We ought to have educational programmes; we ought to have more of the therapeutic community hostels like the Ontario Therapeutic Community Hostel operated by Dr. Harold Mountain in London, Ontario. We ought to have more mental clinics of the same type as the ordinary health clinics that we have throughout the province. To allow \$302,000 for research and prevention, to me, is totally inadequate. Outside of this fund tell me what else—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I explained to the hon. member once.

Mr. Ben: You have not explained. You give us a card and you give us a whole lot of platitudes about medals being won. I want to know, for example, how many community hostels of the nature of the Western Therapeutic Community Hostel you have elsewhere. The answer is none.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Has the hon. member visited the Western Ontario Therapeutic Community Hostel?

Mr. Ben: No, I have not. I sent somebody down to look at it for me.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I spent a few hours there last Saturday, and it is not what you would call necessarily a preventive programme. It is a treatment centre.

Mr. Ben: It is a treatment centre. But the community participates in it, too. This is the important thing.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right. It was this department that gave them the means to get started.

Mr. Ben: I recall the big fuss we had in the Legislature before the summer recess trying to get money for them. I remember the resignations.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not recall any support from you toward helping get this programme going.

Mr. Ben: I do not claim to have got the programme going. The doctors got it going. But I do recall that it was support from the opposition that compelled this government to give them grants to get them going.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It was the hard work of the hon. Mr. John White and the hon. Mr. William Stewart in this regard.

Mr. Ben: The minister should wash his mouth out with strong, green soap.

Mr. Chairman: Order! Do you have any more on that point? Mr. Martel?

Mr. Martel: I wanted to bring up a point. Dr. Zarfus has visited, I understand, the radar base in which I have been trying for three years to get the department interested. I wonder if I could get first hand from Dr. Zarfus his opinion as to developing this into the type of treatment centre, along the lines possibly of the Vanier Village in France.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think there is much point in Dr. Zarfus commenting on this now, Mr. Chairman. The hon. member knows we are interested in a facility in that area. I have written recently again asking if Falconbridge was available, and they have said it is not available now but they are looking into it. That is from the federal minister. I cannot do any more than that as far as Falconbridge is concerned.

Mr. Martel: Mr. Minister, the thing that upsets me is that I am led to believe by some people, who have some rather close ties with Ottawa, that one large demolition outfit in Sudbury has already put in bids to purchase the equipment at the radar base, namely the installations on the top of the hill. He has already submitted a bid to demolish these, and I just want to keep this before the House and the minister.

I know that the department is interested. You see we have a difference of opinion, Mr. Minister. One of your colleagues in Sudbury this spring—I believe it was Dr. Young—and I differed somewhat on what should be a place for treating retarded people. He and I spoke at the same gathering. I do not think we spoke in the same—we were not on the same wavelength, I am afraid, Mr. Minister. I was advocating a facility similar to Vanier village at the radar base, and he was not on that wavelength at all. That is why I asked Dr. Zarfus, who is responsible for this programme for his opinion.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, as I have indicated, if the base were available we would be very seriously interested in it. All I can do is rely on what my colleague, the federal minister tells me. If you have some other information on what you think is going on in regard to the base, I suggest you write to him and ask him to verify this for you. He told me that the base was not presently in the surplus category that would be available, but they would investigate again and let us know if it is. That is all we can do at this point. We are very adept at buying federal bases. Most of the time I think it helps them out, as you are well aware.

Mr. Martel: Right!

Hon. Mr. Wells: Edgar has turned out to be a very successful one, and we are presently converting and getting ready Picton, which will be a very successful facility of about 600 beds.

Mr. Lewis: Do you have to bail them out?

Mr. Martel: The only thing that disturbs me, Mr. Minister, is I have been writing to the same cabinet minister as you, and despite the fact the place is half empty all the time they continue to insist that it serves some purpose. Really, it is just a big, white elephant; it has been for 10 years.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This may be so, but it is their prerogative. We cannot do a thing until they put it on the market and say: "Here it is, if you would like to buy it."

Mr. Martel: I simply want your assurance that you are interested.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I told you, I specifically wrote him again about two or three months ago, and asked him; I said we would be very interested. Now the ball is in his court, if he would like to do it. Why do you not put the pressure on with your federal member up there?

Mr. Martel: Who? I have not seen him in the two years since his election. He is a very difficult man to find. In fact, they tell me they sent a telegram to the Speaker of the House to find out if he was still around.

Mr. Ferrier: I want to mention a case that I referred to briefly the other night, a personnel problem that arises out of the Kingston General Hospital. I have had contact with this gentleman, Mr. Parrish—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is it the Kingston General or the Kingston Psychiatric Hospital?

Mr. Ferrier: The Kingston Psychiatric Hospital, sorry.

I have had contact with this man; I have read reams of reports and allegations and answers to these, and the hearing that was held before the civil service grievance board.

The man was a rehab officer in the psychiatric hospital in Kingston. When he went there there was no direct person to report to, except the director of the hospital, and he was left for some time without adequate supervision. He was under the impression that he would probably be given a supervisory job when it became available.

The man is a very conscientious, sympathetic, hard-working man, and he took on more units to get people working in the community. He looked after three units and more for a considerable length of time. The placements that he succeeded in making were double that of any other person.

Everything went along pretty reasonably well until last December, when the supervisor was appointed and he was by-passed. He happened to believe that he had the necessary qualifications for this job. He made his case known to the management of the hospital and he went so far as to initiate a grievance in this respect.

Because he questioned the decision and took this approach, it became pretty obvious that this man was on his way out, that he had challenged the accepted order of things and they were out to get him.

He was taking a course at Queen's University in abnormal psychology, and it had not been interfering with his programme at that time. Subsequently, they suggested that it had. The main complaints seemed to boil down to the fact that the man was not spending time in the conferences that were being held in the various units of the mental hospital.

He points out that if he went to all the unit conferences that were to be held, he would have to spend about 40 hours a week on conferences and would have had no time to do the job of getting people placed in jobs.

I suppose the man maybe did not push his point hard enough. Various people suggested that he give up a unit, but somehow or other it was never done.

So there came a series of incidents that led to reprimands and the man was able to pretty well show that the reprimands in themselves would not stand up. In fact the public service board, whatever you call it, did not hold these reprimands against him.

They were rather picayune types of things. The management was determined to get this man.

In the last analysis, they got him out of there. They took one unit from him and then they took another and finally they took all his work away from him and he was left sitting there.

There is a method that the civil service has of getting rid of somebody if they do not like him or her. There is a kind of internal politics in these various institutions and if you challenge or rub the people the wrong way, then you are on your way out.

This man had his hearing. He was represented by the Ontario Civil Service Association, but from my reading of the account and from what this man has told me, it seems to me as though it was a kangaroo court.

One of the last things that rather disturbed me was that it became obvious that there was a breakdown in communications here and that the man had rubbed the people the wrong way. Maybe there was a breakdown in communications between the ward units and this man and the work that he was doing. It seemed to me that this problem could have been resolved and handled in an effective way if management were really doing their job. If there was a liaison that this could be done.

They say in the end that the superintendent of the hospital tried to find him another place to go, but they just did not want him anywhere. There was no other place. A man who is conscientious, who is sincere about his work, who is doing a very effective job—that this kind of man should be thrown out in this kind of a manner seems to me to be a deplorable thing.

This is especially so in an institution that is supposed to be a mental health institution, a therapeutic institution where we

expect the management of those institutions to be mature people, sound in their judgement and so on.

It would seem to me that there must be some way within a system to transfer a man to another institution and to give the kind of supervision that is necessary, and to sort of rehabilitate the man or to give him another chance to use the kind of talents and training and ability that he has. But no, it seemed to be that the hospital management was out all the way to get rid of him. They did what they could and they succeeded.

I just happen to think that this man got poor treatment and that he got moved out of there. His whole career in any other government institution is out. It just seems that a good man has been lost to us, and I just feel very very disappointed that this kind of thing has gone on; and no doubt it will go on again. It is deplorable and I just want to raise my voice in protest against the way this man was treated.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, would you like to have a comment from our Director of Personnel on this case? Do you think it would—

Mr. Ferrier: Yes, I would think—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, I think he is familiar with the case and perhaps Mr. Oss would—

Mr. R. Oss (Director of Personnel): Mr. Chairman, I have the documents and file of Mr. Parrish here and what the hon. member has just related is quite correct.

Mr. Parrish was with the department for some years and over a period of time there seemed to develop a situation where he was less and less able and willing to really relate to the treatment-team concept which our hospitals are observing. There were perhaps some personal views which Mr. Parrish held regarding his own suitability for being a supervisor, the senior rehabilitation officer, and of course he is quite entitled to his views.

There were grievances on this point, as the hon. member has stated. Two hearings were held on March 25, 1970, and April 1, 1970, on this particular point. The Public Service Grievance Board—and I would like to mention it is an outside body. It is not composed of members of the department or indeed of the civil service—found that the grievance that Mr. Parrish raised was not warranted. In other words, the departmental

decision to pick another person for this particular post Mr. Parrish was interested in was upheld.

The situation then continued at some length and I believe the hon. member has read the grievance board report, so I do not have to reiterate the facts as the board saw them, except to point out that one of the comments the board made on page 10 of the report states that from all the testimony and evidence given there seemed to be practically a unanimous view, as far as the other professional staff members were concerned. They stated, some of them quite vehemently, that they refused or could not work any more together with Mr. Parrish.

Again, I was not at the hearing, so I do not know just what evidence was introduced at the time. But I gather it was of a satisfactory nature to the board.

The board also comments that it cannot believe that there was an overall plot—that is the board's term—devoted to the downfall of Mr. Parrish. I do not think that the evidence indicates this. Yet, perhaps somewhat regretfully, the board came to the conclusion that Mr. Parrish's employment at the Kingston Psychiatric Hospital just could not be continued.

I would like to emphasize again, Mr. Chairman, that the Public Service Grievance Board and its chairman, Professor Presgrave, has stated on various occasions that their purpose for being really is to protect the interest of employees.

And so, if there is any doubt under any circumstances as to the merit of a given case, the board is inclined to give that doubt to the employee, rather than management. That is, I think, only fair, because they are there for that purpose.

So we cannot say, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Parrish did not get full consideration, both from his department and superiors at the Kingston Psychiatric Hospital; and a very, very exhaustive review by the Public Service Grievance Board.

Perhaps in some respects it is as the hon. member has said. It is an unfortunate situation, perhaps in more ways than one, yet this is how the matter was determined by the Public Service Grievance Board and their ruling, of course, is final under the terms of The Public Service Act. So that is where the matter rests.

Mr. Ferrier: If I could just pursue this a little bit further.

You mention on page 10 that a number of people were unanimous in their disapproval that they could not work with the man.

Mr. Parrish suggests it may be six or seven out of 50.

Be that as it may, when a relationship begins to break down in one of your institutions or somebody who is employed for you, is there not an effort made to perhaps transfer a man like that out of that institution into some place else where there would be new people and a chance to begin again in an effort to use the talents of a man who obviously was having very good success in placing people in work?

He may have been overzealous. I am not prepared to say the man was perfect; he had many faults like we all have, but it seems to me that he was a good enough kind of man that there should have been some other way of finding a place for him. Do you not transfer people between your institutions and try to meet this kind of problem in that way?

Mr. Oss: Yes we do. Of course each case, as the hon. member realizes, is somewhat different and we do not really have a policy which allows us at head office to pluck, as it were, somebody from one institution and place the person somewhere else.

It is matter that has to have the concurrence of the administration of the other unit or hospital or branch or division or whatever the case might be. In this instance, the circumstances, I am informed, were such that a transfer was not considered appropriate. I presume that the circumstances which had grown up functionally, as it were, at Kingston would not have been changed by a personal transfer to another setting. I believe, sir, on page 10 of the same report, there is—the final paragraph on the page—some reference is made by the board as to the inadvisability or inappropriateness of a transfer in this particular instance. We do transfer people from time to time but they are all handled on their individual merits. In this case it was found apparently that the situation would not have been helped by a transfer.

Mr. Ferrier: I doubt that Dr. Pratten, the superintendent at Kingston, really did try to find another place for him.

Do the management people at the various institutions, if there begins to be problems develop amongst their staff, do they ever report to head office, or do they feel it is their responsibility to handle it themselves?

Mr. Oss: Both ways. If a certain situation develops and the local administrator or superintendent wants to consult or get advice or ask for some assistance, this is readily available. Conversely, he may decide that it is within his jurisdiction to deal with the thing as he sees fit. It depends on the individual cases but assistance is certainly available from head office, from the personnel branch or other staff branches in Toronto. It happens quite frequently.

Mr. Ferrier: I kind of wish they had done it in this case. I will not pursue it further, but as I say, I feel badly that a man of this calibre has been lost to the service of the people of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Shulman.

Mr. Shulman: Yes. I have three rather serious complaints here. The first two relate to Oak Ridges, rather to Penetang, and the third one to Smiths Falls.

First of all, apparently some months ago the laundry or a portion of the laundry was shut down at Oak Ridges, at Penetang, as a result of which—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Excuse me, are we talking about Oak Ridges or Penetang?

Mr. Shulman: Apparently there was one laundry for the whole thing, for both of them. What has happened is that the patients in Oak Ridges in any case now have to do their own washing as far as socks go, and there has been a complete foulup as far as pants, bedspreads, pillow cases and so forth. They come back the wrong size; there are too many of one size and not enough of the other.

The patients have now been told there are no facilities to do their socks. They have to do their own work socks and dress socks and this has been going on for some months. And the explanation given to the patients has been that there are no facilities to do the laundry any more.

So what in the world has happened there?

Hon. Mr. Wells: In the interests of economy, as we are doing in many areas of the hospital system—we established a regional laundry at the Orillia institution and they are doing the laundry for Orillia, for Edgar and for Oak Ridges. I think what you are citing is probably just part of the transitional problems but it will all get straightened out.

Mr. Shulman: But it has been going on for five months now.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Sometimes transitional problems take a while. But, you know, it just became obvious that in order to effect economies we should establish a laundry in one area which was capable of looking after the laundry for the three institutions. We will certainly draw this to their attention. I am sure they will get it straightened out.

Mr. Shulman: All right, I am sure you will look after that.

The other thing I want to ask you about is the wage the patients are being paid for working up there. It has been very nice and the patients have all had their wages raised now. The maximum wage is now 16 cents an hour top grade pay.

Unfortunately, not many patients are getting the top rate. Only two patients get that. But simultaneous with the raise in the wages of this munificent amount, you have also raised the prices of everything they have to buy.

It used to be that tobacco, for example, was sold at 20 cents a package. Now that has been raised to the full price of 46 cents a package. So any raise they did get has been automatically taken back. What kind of a funny game are you playing up there?

Mr. Trotter: They should join a union.

Mr. Shulman: We are supposed to be their union.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We would have to look into that. I cannot tell you because some of the institutions—and I was through one just last week—the tobacco is supplied free of charge. Even though we do not approve of smoking, we still make this available in the institutions for people.

Mr. Shulman: Well, let me say this much, you are sure doing a great job in destroying morale when you say we are raising your wages by two cents an hour and then raising the price of tobacco by double.

Hon. Mr. Wells: These things are done locally in the hospital. They have a lot of autonomy, you know. They run their own programmes. This is at Oak Ridges?

Mr. Shulman: This is at Oak Ridges.

All right, I want to ask you about the case of a Philip William O'Halloran who died in Penetang last fall and his parents are extremely upset. They wrote me last winter complaining that the lad who was mentally retarded complained that he was ill. They did not believe him and instead of believing

him they put him in a room for punishment on a mattress with no bed. When they came back, they found he was dead.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is this Penetang?

Mr. Shulman: This was according to the death certificate I have here, it says: "Penetang Ontario Hospital. Cause of death pulmonary collapse."

Hon. Mr. Wells: The name is?

Mr. Shulman: The name is Philip William O'Halloran. Now the parents complained very bitterly that they have been unable to get information from the hospital, they have made several requests and they are not told anything.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will get the information. I do not know that we have it here right now. But if we have not got it here right now, we will have to get it. What was his age?

Mr. Shulman: Twenty-five. A final complaint comes from one of your staff members who was willing to have his name used, strangely enough. I do not know if he is still on the staff. Rod Crouch. He is a social worker assistant at Smiths Falls, and he complained very bitterly—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Maybe he is on ours, going on yours.

Mr. Shulman: I have not paid him anything or I would not be using his name.

Mr. Ben: You do not mind sharing him do you?

Mr. Shulman: Part-time! But his complaint is a very serious one:

The residents of this institution are mentally retarded. Nevertheless, I still do not feel that it is fair for them to be required to perform duties within the institution, which is necessary to the wellbeing and comfort of its residents, without some compensation. Surely, if a person performs necessary tasks he should be entitled to some reward.

However, many residents in the unit to which I am attached, adult training, are required, if not coerced by threat of punishment, to work, sometimes under less than ideal conditions, five or six days a week. A smaller percentage of residents in the other units receive the same treatment.

This activity is carried on in the name of training. It is obvious that this is simply a euphemism for slavery. Especially when one considers the fact that after many years of such training, the resident in many cases, is no closer to being able to support himself through employment than when he began.

My concern about this has been expressed numerous times throughout the year, at conferences, meetings and at coffee breaks of the superintendent, my supervisor and the person in charge of the training programme with no results. The only retort we receive is "we do not have the money."

Now he goes on at some length. This actually is a photostat of a letter he sent to you.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think he summed it up in the last phrase, we do not have the money to pay as perhaps we should for some of this work. But it does have a double-barrelled effect. It helps them with the rehabilitation.

Mr. Shulman: Sure, but at least in the other institutions and in some units you are paying them a nominal amount.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right.

Mr. Shulman: When you put people to work like this you should pay them something as an incentive, but to coerce them or force them to work without any incentive, without any reward, to me—I think he is right—it is a form of slavery.

If you are not getting enough money, you say so here. If you cannot get the money out of them, then we will fight for you, because—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We do have something in this year's budget for this. How much eventually will get out to Smiths Falls, I cannot tell you at this minute.

We feel that the ultimate would be to pay all these people.

Mr. Shulman: I should think it would be essential, not be the ultimate.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The alternative is to just leave the staff not doing anything. As part of the training programme it is helpful to them.

Mr. Shulman: But, do you realize how much money you would have to pay if you had to hire outside people to do these services? Ten or 20 times that. You are not going to hire people at 15 cents or 16 cents an hour. But to refuse to pay them anything, to me just shows the very, very bad priority we have here.

I am not blaming you for this. Maybe you fought for this, but here we are building all sorts of new highways, hither, there and yonder and we cannot pay 15 cents an hour to people at Smiths Falls to do necessary work. To me it is a shameful situation.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Just remember that some of the people may feel that they are coerced into doing this work, while others like to do this work.

Mr. Shulman: This is a staff member.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes I know, but what I am saying is that I have been around to some of the hospitals where the staff patients, for instance, assist with feeding the severely retarded patients, and they enjoy doing this.

Mr. Shulman: And some are labouring in the laundry and do not want to. I go with your incentive programme, but—I do not want to start off on that particular problem but surely those who are working and who have been doing menial labour—and I am referring to menial labour; I am not referring to making their own beds, which is part of their training programme; I am referring to menial labour in the laundry or on the grounds—should receive some recompense for it, so they can buy small luxuries.

I would not think that I would have any argument from you or anyone else about this.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I said, if we had the ultimate we could do it. There are some other forms of reward for them too, of course. In a lot of cases the cigarettes are free, if the patients are legally old enough to smoke, and also chocolate bars. There are certain other things which are not—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, could I ask the minister a question on the same subject?

Mr. Chairman: On the same subject?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Go ahead.

Mrs. M. Renwick: If the minister will recall, in the Brockville Psychiatric Hospital there were some 300 patients who fell in the category of being residents of the institution, but outside of the daily care, who worked in the hospital. How many of these people do we have in the province who are living at the institutions in this fashion?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are 2,500 in all these institutions.

Mrs. M. Renwick: And how many of these would be employed in the institutions? Or how many, specifically, in this category were, for instance, employed in the Brockville institution? Then how many do we have employed in the province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am afraid we do not have any figures to tell you how many were employed in Brockville. There are many living in the residential institution who are not employed.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I think the minister can appreciate that as well as this being, in some cases, I am sure, a form of therapy for these people—the sense of achievement is also a very important part of therapy in a sense of being useful, as you say, in areas of feeding patients, yes. But in the area of peeling vegetables and washing dishes and that sort of thing in the institution, this can hardly be considered as therapeutic as looking after another patient.

I think the minister has some obligation to these people, that has perhaps been overlooked for a long time. The first time I ever knew as a legislator that there were people of this kind was in the Brockville inquiry. It was quite shocking to me to think that we have not made any sort of effort to make even a small remuneration, such as we do in penal institutions and so on. They do not have any way of building any sort of result for their works. They are really boarders of the doctor. The former Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) told us that these hundreds of people had no place to go.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They are basically very much the same as the people in the homes for special care. A lot of them are elderly and really would not want to be working; they could not work. So that category we have to try to give activities in other forms.

That is what we were getting at when we were talking about these volunteer programmes with the homes for special care. These people are in roughly the same category as the people in the homes for special care. They are in a residential unit in the hospital. They are in the hospital, but really they are discharged from the hospital.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would the minister let us know, before these estimates are over, just how many of those people are actually working in the institutions?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would be happy to get that for you, but I do not think we can get it before the estimates are over, because I do not think we have that figure. We will have—

Mrs. M. Renwick: A short phone call to each institution would produce a round figure.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am hoping the estimates will be over before we can phone the 16 institutions. That might take three or four days.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Could I ask the minister about the Orillia institution, and ask for assurance that he would look into the specific problem that was reported there during the winter by some of the students that were on field requirements from Humber?

They spent a certain number of weeks in the institution and said that when they went to take children out sleigh riding there were not enough outdoor boots for all of the children. They took them out in relays. They would take out a certain number and then they would have to bring them back and they would take out others.

Why I raised my earlier question about having a psychiatrist in the hospital, Mr. Minister, is that I think that some of the disciplines that are used in the hospital may be fine from the view of a disciplinarian, but not fine in the view of a psychiatrist.

I was told by the students that they were very upset on one particular occasion because they were putting boots on a child and the child was sitting on the side of a bed. As we all know, sitting on the side of a bed is not very good for the mattress. But with the child in the care of a hospital sitting on the side of a bed was breaking a rule and the child was reprimanded by a tap on the head by sticks which the attendants carry. Is that right, they carry some form of baton or something of that sort?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no, that would not be right. They are not supposed to touch the patients. As you know, any staff—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am not saying he hit him, Mr. Minister—you understand what I am saying—but—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I know.

Mrs. M. Renwick:—but the type of discipline is hardly one with any sort of dignity. And the students—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Believe me, ask Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith will tell you some stories of people in his riding who are very prominent. We are very very strict in this area. If they touch the child for any reason and sometimes they have fairly justifiable reasons, the rules are very explicit that there—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the minister—

Mr. Chairman: I would like to remind the member that she went from a supplementary to a different subject. We are still on Mr. Shulman's question.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It is following one of Mr. Shulman's other questions or equipment not being back from the laundry and not having boots and shrunken socks and all things that are happening in these institutions.

Would the minister look into that specific rule? Are retarded children able to discern clearly that they are not to sit on the sides of beds? I mean I think this sort of discipline for retarded children—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will look into that. Dr. Zarfaz will look—

Mrs. M. Renwick: If that is an example, Mr. Minister, of the sort of discipline that is allowed in there, there may be many other little disciplines besides sitting on the sides of beds is what I am trying to say.

Mr. Shulman: Well finally the—I do not mean finally, I mean the final point. The final point I want to bring up is in relation to the recidivism rate in the institution—that is the patients that are going back in. Now there is an organization called the White Cross Crier. The White Cross has been trying to do work in rehabilitating mental patients when they leave the institutions.

They have issued a damning indictment of the department. They claim that very few patients are referred to them. I do not want to read all of this but I am just going to read this last paragraph because this sums it up so well.

If The Department of Health really cares about ex-mental patients they should be providing the staff, the money and the expertise to cope with the comfort and rehabilitation of the thousands of mental patients who, in many cases, do not even have carefare to attend the few programmes available to them.

The reason so many of them go back into hospital is that they have had no chance to get rehabilitated. Possibly a high percentage could be processed back into ordinary life by a short course of instruction in guidance. But there are hundreds, if not thousands, who have little hope of ever gaining profitable work or making a careers for themselves.

And it goes on. Finally it says:

It is time that the government took a realistic look at mental health, mental ill-health and took steps to see that care of the long-term patients becomes not a matter of charity and volunteer dedication but a properly financed programme. When will some crusader come forward and force public and government to stop leaving sick people to the vagaries of chance and the good intention of volunteers?

Well here is your chance, Mr. Minister. You can be the crusader.

Why are there no programmes for these people once they leave the hospitals? Surely, this type of organization should be encouraged, with money which is what they need primarily. Is this where the problem is again, that you cannot get the funds?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is part of the programme I think, run by the Canadian Mental Health Association, and in this vote you will find that we have increased their allotment from \$10,000 to \$25,000 this year.

Mr. Shulman: Do you not realize what you have just said? That you have increased it from \$10,000 to \$25,000. What can they do for \$25,000 with the vast number of mental patients in this province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Somewhere along the line this cannot be complete government responsibility. This is what we have tried to say many times and we have consultants who work with communities to develop a community mental health programme.

And the parts of the programme can be done by us—part of the treatment, part of the crisis intervention, part of the medical component—but somewhere along the line they go back into the community and the community has to be mobilized to play its part in helping rehabilitate them once they leave the hospital. You know I just do not think that we can do a complete job.

We have talked with the Canadian Mental Health Association about supporting these White Cross workers and we are willing to help support them. Now that is precisely and exactly what I was talking about when I talked about assistance in the homes for special care programme. That is what White Cross wants to do.

Mr. Shulman: I have only one question to ask you then, and perhaps if you answer—

I just want to ask you this: Do you feel the provincial government is doing its share in looking after the problem of rehabilitating

mental patients by donating \$25,000 a year to this programme. If you think so I will not ask you any more questions.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no. I do not think that does anything except indicate that we are more actively supporting and increasing our grant to the Canadian Mental Health Association for all their services.

There are others. There are others. There are volunteer agencies. We are as concerned as you are about assisting patients who have been discharged from the hospital. But you know, we cannot do the job completely ourselves and we are concerned and we are working with groups like the White Cross. The hospitals are all working with various groups. They have volunteer groups that come in. There are all kinds of things.

Mr. Shulman: Mr. Minister, I am not going to argue with you. The only thing I am going to say is that if there should be a change of government, there are going to be a lot fewer highways built in this province and they will not be getting \$25,000 a year for rehabilitation of mental patients. They will be getting perhaps \$2.5 million.

Mr. Ferrier: On this same point. Should there not be a co-ordinated effort of follow-up for these people—to help them, you know, be rehabilitated back into the community? Should they not—the public health units and various social agencies—should not the hospitals co-ordinate a programme with these community groups some of them funded by public money?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are—

Mr. Ferrier: I know it is being done in my area, but should it not be done all through the province?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There is a major rehabilitation effort carried on by The Department of Social and Family Services that moves into this area.

Mr. Ferrier: It should not be left to chance. That is my feeling. If the hospitals have no co-ordinated follow-up, they should have.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not, but I get disturbed that you think we can do all the jobs. The community must be involved.

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Chairman, we cannot, shall we say, appeal to the minister on a humanitarian basis but perhaps we could appeal to him on an economic basis. Surely it is cheaper for you, or would be for your department, to provide that kind of team

concept in the communities when you release these patients. But in most cases, when these patients come out of your psychiatric hospitals or even the local general hospitals, there are very inadequate facilities to deal with them.

There is the White Cross; there are various White Cross centres set up in some communities. They may be operating out of a church basement with a phone which is generally managed by the local hippies who have nothing to do; they manage the phone and they provide the treatment. This is the extent of some of the services that you provide and, of course, you have a relapse rate. You said something like 1,100 people went back last year to your hospitals. You are just not providing that kind of service.

Aside from the humanitarian point of view, I think it would be a lot more economical for you to provide the services so these community centres can get established, can have the facilities and the personnel and the quarters to operate from and do the kind of follow-up service. Right now, operating out of your OHs, you have one social worker for a county or three counties—I am not sure what your ratio is—and they are not in any position to be able to do the kind of follow-up work that is required. And in many of these cases, the people who ended up in the OH in the first place, the reason they were there was because of the environment in some way or other was responsible for getting them into there.

And what happens? They get out and they go back exactly into the same kind of environment, because there is nobody really to get them out of there, to get them into the mainstream of activities or into some kind of stream of activities in the community.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I cannot disagree with you. But I am just saying that somewhere along the line—

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes, but how long are you going to go on? You do not disagree with anything that has been said here in the last five days, except you are not doing anything about it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are, though; that is where you are mistaken. There are community health programmes going on and there are—

Mr. Makarchuk: Let us examine some of these community health programmes. What have you got? In the general hospitals you may have one psychiatrist; in most cases. I do not think you have a psychologist; I do

not know how many social workers you have. You have 47 general hospitals, right?

Hon. Mr. Wells: A lot of these programmes do not need highly trained professional staff.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well, you have not got any kind of professional. You have not got anything.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They just need community people who are interested in—

Mr. Makarchuk: But these interested community people will have to have some guidance. They should know what to do.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They do not always need the guidance of professionals either. As I have indicated to you, what we really need is a mobilization in the community of people who are concerned with some of these people.

If people would go out and take people from the homes for special care and take them for a ride on Sunday, take them out for Sunday dinner sometimes, do some of these things. Now these can be mobilized by volunteers in the community.

Mr. Makarchuk: Right, and if we have proper housing, proper education, proper jobs and so on, we would not have some of these problems either.

But the point is that this is not the case right now. These people are not providing that kind of service and it is incumbent upon you to try to provide that service.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, the minister's own superintendents in some of the hospitals, and the articles they write, will tell you that the patients are discharged too soon. They call it the revolving door. I think Dr. Pratten writes articles on it; certainly Christie did. And this is one of the basic reasons you have such a turnover of patients who come back into the hospital. So it is basically the fault of your discharge system.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Chairman, there are a number of things I want to raise. I suspect this will go on. I did want to raise just a couple of points and then I must run.

What is the waiting list situation for the hospital schools? Can you give us a breakdown?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are 765 on the waiting list for the whole province.

Mr. Lewis: There are 765 on the waiting list for the province as a whole?

Mr. Trotter: It is up 165 this past year.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, it is the same or down a little, I think.

Mr. Lewis: Of the 765, have you got a breakdown by the regions which the Ontario Hospital School services?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Do you want them broken down by regions?

Mr. Lewis: If you can tell me the school which is associated with that region. I suspect I can guess but I would appreciate knowing.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Smiths Falls, the waiting list is 202; Orillia, 179 and 17; there are two divisions at Orillia, of course. Sorry. Orillia 179; 7 for Aurora; 11 for Cobourg; 72 for Edgar; 130 at Cedar Springs and 65; 25 for Palmerston and 17 for the Lakehead.

There is one other — they are broken down they are split. These totals are at different times. They are a month apart so the figures will not exactly jibe, but the totals there are 383 urgent and 235 elective.

Mr. Lewis: If I understand it — and I do not mind if it is contained within a hospital school just for the purpose of the discussion, Orillia or Smith Falls, whatever the minister wishes — there is a point system which is a scale, as it were, an evaluation scale on the basis of various factors that are considered. Can you tell us something about that point system and the levels at which urgency emerges?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will ask Dr. Zarfes to do this.

Dr. Zarfes: We have attempted to adopt, Mr. Chairman, a scale that provides a rating that is given to an individual to arrange for admission. This indicates the urgency for admission. It is done independently by public health nurses in the community, or almost invariably, so that our department and our officials are not involved particularly in this rating. This is done to try to remove any partiality.

This rating scale takes into effect the physical care, the emotional life, the family circumstances, the ability of the community to provide services, the community reaction to the child, the family, the whole life circumstances. There is perhaps no specific number that indicates urgency. Also this is not the only thing that is taken into consider-

ation in accepting a child for care because sometimes a child may be in a residential facility where the rating scale would not, in fact, apply exactly. This is a guide, but it is not the only instrument. Judgement is always used.

We think that someone who has a rating scale in the high 70s probably is in need of reasonably urgent care. Of course, we have some other people with considerably higher than 70 at the moment waiting to get in. Sometimes, short term relief and other types of support are offered to families to relieve the situation. We try to work hard with the community to reduce the need for institutional care.

Mr. Lewis: Dr. Zarfes—through the minister and the chair—not to disarm you; I have enormous respect for the work of the mental retardation branch and because of that respect I want to ask certain other questions.

How many of the urgent 383 have rating scales beyond the high 70s?

Dr. Zarfes: Mr. Chairman, unfortunately, I do not have that figure with me tonight.

Mr. Lewis: Do you have an estimate in your mind from your knowledge of the material that passes to you?

Dr. Zarfes: Mr. Chairman, I am just in the process of collecting and reorganizing the waiting list, so that this information will be constantly available to me. It will be in my office regularly from the end of this month on, but I do not have it now. These rating scales are dealt with by the regional clinics and the regional committees that we have established to assist in awarding admissions.

In other words, we have decentralized this so that it can be handled strictly at the community level. I am instituting a system and this will be available to me but I do not have it available to me now. I could get it by telephoning our units.

Mr. Lewis: You could have it before these estimates pass, I suppose?

Dr. Zarfes: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: If need be.

Dr. Zarfes: We would try.

Hon. Mr. Wells: With the other information the hon. member wants, this may take more than a day to get.

Mr. Lewis: Can I ask another question? How many retarded youngsters are admitted now to Orillia, let us say, over a year's period? What has it averaged by way of new admissions?

Dr. Zarfes: About 114.

Mr. Lewis: About 114 first admissions in the last year?

Dr. Zarfes: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: My arithmetic is not terribly good. That is a level of somewhere around nine admissions a month that is maintained.

Dr. Zarfes: There were 183 in 1969. We have been attempting again to balance, to reduce in-patient population and we have placed a quota for admissions so that they cannot admit less than 110 or 114 this current year.

Mr. Lewis: I am right in thinking that there was a period of time when Orillia found it difficult because of the population pressures not so long ago?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The figures do not indicate that.

Mr. Lewis: The figures do not indicate that. Fine. I was visited not so long ago by a social worker at the mental retardation centre in Toronto who was frantic about the admission of a young child to the Orillia hospital school. In the process of pursuing it with her, it emerged that there was a considerable number of youngsters in the urgent category whose rating scale exceeded 100, who were desperate for admission to the school. I assume that that would be as true of Smiths Falls and Palmerston or Cedar Springs, as it might be of Orillia. I imagine these patterns tend to be provincewide?

All members of the House have exchanged correspondence with you, Dr. Zarfes. I know your frustrations about it. No member of this House finds it easy to cope emotionally with the problem of arranging or facilitating or urging or requesting admissions to the hospital schools. But I am perplexed why, for year after year, we maintain what is surely a crisis level of admission.

If you have got 383 who are in the urgent admission category, it means that you have got 383 young people, extremely young children in the province, whose emotional and physical state and whose family circumstances have reached a point of drastic deterioration. I do not know how else one would describe it once one has reached that breaking level.

It means that somehow the Province of Ontario does not have the facilities or the resources to adapt itself to find accommodation or facilities for 383 retarded youngsters and, in a few cases, adults.

I am curious as to where the problems lie; what the pressures are; whether it is simply a matter of accommodation or of money, or of the development of cottage units, for which Dr. Frank of Smiths Falls pleaded, with total futility, for all the years that he was the superintendent of that institution. What is it that causes a province, presumably civilized, to make it impossible, with all the contingent family havoc, to admit 765 people across the province, of whom 383 are urgent? While you are having your own caucus, I will have one while you are replying. I will caucus with my colleagues.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You do most of the time, anyway.

Mr. Lewis: Fair enough.

I want to make the other point. I understand fully the priorities for community care and community involvement in the treatment of the retarded. I appreciate that dimension totally. I also appreciate that when you have a rating level in the high 70s or more, you are dealing with situations where, at least in the short term, institutionalization is desperate.

It is not a matter of family environment any longer. That has been tried and failed. So I come back to the main theme. How is it that in the province of Ontario it is not possible to cope year in and year out, with such a compelling matter?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, as I indicated just a few minutes ago, we have obtained a new facility which when completely operational will house 600 of the retarded. While the facilities may not be exactly the duplicate of the kind of cottage facility that Dr. Frank got, they will be the small home type of facility.

The Picton base will be divided into 300 in the small home type base and 300 of the more severely retarded section in the larger facility. That is the programme for next year. For this coming year, we have that 600 additional spaces.

We have a building programme going on at Aurora to replace some of the facilities there and hopefully make it a little more useful. I have indicated to the hon. member that if we could get the Falconbridge base tomorrow we would move in that particular

area, and we have other plans that naturally we are pushing ahead.

We fully comprehend the situation, and as far as I am concerned, it is no use looking back to see what happened. We are looking forward to see what we can do.

Mr. Lewis: All right, I am delighted to hear.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Plus, and I know this is no excuse and the hon. member will realize this, but in the total context of the moneys that I can get for my department in capital funds we are getting a fair chunk of the capital building money that is being allotted by the department of public works, because we are rebuilding the Queen Street Centre. This is taking \$12 million or \$13 million, out of a total capital budget of \$44 million to \$45 million which Public Works has to spend.

Mr. Lewis: Well you will never catch me begrudging you rebuilding the Queen Street Centre, or indeed doing something about Aurora. God knows that place is incredible. And it is nice to know that you are spending as much on the mental health of people at Queen Street as you are on Ontario Place. It is a good sense of the priorities after 50 years battling for the Queen Street hospital.

That aside, Falconbridge has not yet been acquired; Aurora is in need of rehabilitation as the most desperate priority, let alone expanding—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well no, but I think you—

Mr. Lewis: I have passed it every day for three years—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You would agree though that they are entitled to some cottage type facilities.

Mr. Lewis: They are entitled to a demolition of the existing facilities and a revamping of anything that follows. Have you budgeted in the current estimates for the 600 beds you speak of in the new facility? Is that now budgeted in the current estimates?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think there may be part of it in here, but most of it will be contained in a separate submission now that we have obtained it. Part of it will be in public works. As a matter of fact we will not need any in here, because it will not be operational from our point of view until after next March 31.

Mr. Lewis: It will be operational—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Sometime in the middle of next year it will start to be operational.

Mr. Lewis: Have you any idea of the numbers it will accommodate? When you say, "start to be operational" I sense a staging.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It will start at about 150 to 200 and then work up to the total 600 within about a year.

Mr. Lewis: Within about a year?

Hon. Mr. Wells: All being well—that staff is available, and so forth, in the area.

Mr. Lewis: So that all being well, no contingencies, no problems, by the middle of 1972—

Hon. Mr. Wells: It will be fully operational.

Mr. Lewis: —approximately the time you merge the OHSIP and the Hospital Plan, we will have a new facility which by then, presumably, will be able to accommodate the increase in the admission requirements still leaving a goodly number—

Hon. Mr. Wells: There will be more before that.

Mr. Lewis: There will be more before that, but you are not prepared to reveal to us where they will be.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am just assuring you that it is my earnest hope and desire and indeed my wish that there will be more. I am hoping that we will be able to do something in Metropolitan Toronto which we are working on. Orillia should not be the total facility for Metropolitan Toronto. We are firmly convinced we have got to get smaller cottage type units in the Metro area.

Mr. Trotter: Have you made an attempt to get the property on King Street, where Mercer Reformatory used to be?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We really do not need to get any other property, we own a fair bit of property in Metropolitan Toronto area now.

Mr. Lewis: This obsession with capital building in some of the health fields, I can understand that most of it is rehabilitation of existing structures, but the capital building obsession has never appealed to me.

Hon. Mr. Wells: And it does not appeal to us. That is why we are happy to get a facility like Picton and they are able to renovate it, and if we could get Falconbridge—I have a list of religious institutions that are being phased out and that are available to us. It is

a case of assessing them and finding out if they are in the right area. We may find a couple of those within the next year that will just fit the bill and can be rehabilitated without (a), expending a large amount of money on capital; and (b), taking the long length of time it takes to build a new facility.

Mr. Lewis: Do you mean the schools, when you say religious institutions?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I am talking about religious institutions, schools, seminaries and so forth.

There are a tremendous number of these available for sale these days. You can go around this province and find them here, there and everywhere. They are up for sale now and some of them just might fit the bill for the kind of facilities we need.

Some of them, of course, never turn out to be quite right. Aurora was an old school.

Mr. Lewis: I can only plead, Mr. Minister—and you must feel it as strongly as every other member of your department—that something happens. In a sense, it is the first positive expression of something on the horizon that we have heard for a number of years. It still will not satisfy the existing requirements, but I will take you at your word in terms of your wishes about the other kinds of agencies you want to develop.

I could read the letters into the record, and every member has them, about what is happening in individual home situations for the 383, or a large percentage of them, who are on the urgent list. But it is really a policy of family upheaval by preventing the admission of people who require it, because in these instances there is no such thing as community support.

It is depressing to think that it will take to the middle of June before you can begin to relieve the load. What are we talking about? You are telling me, as you sit where you are, that, for all the urgency now, it will not be until the middle of the next year that these youngsters can be accommodated. I venture to say that there are very few members in the House who could cope with the emotional jolt of dealing with the individual family situations. You should reflect these urgent situations.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, there is another part of the programme that comes in to display this—

Mr. Lewis: I know there is the relief part.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, there is the relief part and then there is the homes for special care. We have just moved a fair number out—about how many was it?

Mr. Lewis: Homes for special care for retarded children?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh yes, 250 are in the process this year of being moved out into homes for special care. In next year's budget we get an equivalent increase in homes for special care and we again have this avenue. There are certain patients in the institutions that can move out into homes for special care and this is constantly going on there now.

So there is more than just the one programme and I might tell you that the people in the department, for whom I know you have a high regard, are all working together to develop a system in mental retardation which we hope will be ready for presentation soon. That is, a complete, integrated system that involves all components of the community and the institution—the government type institution—and the homes that Social and Family Services fund, and how they all fit into a total pattern.

This is part of our problem, that the system has not been linked together. The people in the community sometimes do not realize the different components of the system, but this is all coming up too.

Mr. Lewis: All right!

Let me read this for a moment and let me turn to the parallel situation with the disturbed children and just ask a question. The funding that was to be available under The Residential Treatment Centres Act is, as I understand it, not yet available?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think I indicated before supper that we intend to proclaim that Act, all being well, before January 1.

Mr. Lewis: Now does "proclaim the Act" mean "provide the money"?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Hopefully, it will mean—

Mr. Lewis: What do you mean by "hopefully" and what do you mean by "all being well"?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Just exactly what I say.

Mr. Lewis: All right!

Hon. Mr. Wells: I can tell you that that is what I hope to do and, as far as I know, that is what we will have to do. I cannot guarantee it to you at this point in time.

Mr. Lewis: Well let me remind you, Mr. Minister, that on January 27, 1967—almost four years ago—the then Minister of Health (Mr. Dymond) made a speech on services for children with medical and emotional disorders, in the body of which, giving the outline of an immediate programme, he indicated—and I think I have the quote somewhere:

The basic services required by children suffering from mental and emotional disorders will be available to all residents of the province without additional charge. Basic services will be available to the individual without payment.

It is now almost four years later and that plan is not yet in effect.

Now, back on March 19, 1968, in the *Globe and Mail*, there was a story which read, "Payment for Disturbed Children Still Months Away, Director Said," when Dr. Gary Cormack, at the time Director of Mental Hospitals for The Department of Health, pointed out that what had been promised under the provincial plan of January, 1967, had still not emerged.

It is now October, 1970. You have a backlog of mental illness in this province which is barely containable. You have the children's aid societies literally keeping the lid on, in the desperate hope that the payment will be provided—and not being able to keep the lid on much longer, let it be said. And you say, as the minister, that all being well, on January 1, 1971, you will be able to handle it.

Now, what is the contingency? Can you tell me that, Mr. Minister? What do you mean by "all being well"? Has the cabinet refused to give you the money? Have they got it under consideration?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, we have not had the Act and regulations drafted and ready to be presented. It has to be presented as a total package and when it is, it will be ready and we will then announce it. I think a lot has gone on in the interval and a lot is going on.

We have got the children's services department organized. We have got the Act passed. We are now in the process of putting the regulations together and drafting the total programme. I read into the record some information on it before supper, when the vote started.

Mr. Lewis: I appreciate some of the things that are occurring out around the province. You appreciate, in a more compelling way than I do, the pressures on finding the money to finance the needs. It would not take more

than a few phone calls to the children's aid societies around the province to present to the minister a pretty compelling dossier of the need for financing. Are you saying it is purely the proclamation of the regulations which stands between this Act and fruition?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is the whole process of proclaiming the regulations and getting together our material.

Mr. Lewis: When did the Act pass the Legislature?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It passed the Legislature in December, 1969.

Mr. Lewis: December, 1969. It is October, 1970 and you are still working on the regulations? But you had an accreditation programme that was going on for more than a year before that in which you were accumulating all kinds of pertinent information about standards of care, standards of performance, all the things that would be required for regulations.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right. Dr. Rae Grant and her staff were not here at the time that programme was developed. We have given them an opportunity to develop this as desired and this is the point in time that we are at.

Mr. Lewis: You mean that whole accreditation programme which—who was it—was it the pediatrician at London who was the head of that committee?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Dr. Rathbun.

Mr. Lewis: Dr. Rathbun?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The same as Bill Rathbun.

Mr. Lewis: All of that has come to naught? I take it that Dr. Rae Grant and those associated with her have used that information.

You know, I am just trying to understand how it is possible to have taken four years to provide the funding for this area in mental health and how it is possible that an Act which we passed in the Legislature in December, 1969, is still not proclaimed with the regulations in October, 1970.

You have a certain hesitation about January, 1971. I cannot believe that your hesitation is based on the regulations alone. It must surely be based on the money.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am fully confident that we will have the programme going by then.

Mr. Lewis: By January 1, 1971. You are fully confident? That means regulations and funding. Are you going to put that in *Hansard*, or are you just going to nod sagely to me? Your staff is poised with excitement beside you. Can you say for the record that it will be—

Hon. Mr. Wells: In due course, it will—

Mr. Lewis: Do not give me the “due course”. You know it is all right for us to have this little intellectual flirtation here. The reality is that there are all kinds of kids that can no longer be contained while you dally with the regulations. Forgive me, Dr. Rae Grant, I am sure you are working at it heroically around the clock. I want to know—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am not going to tell you any more than that. That is exactly where we stand now. I told you exactly what I intend to do.

Mr. Lewis: You will not give a commitment for January 1, 1971?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have given as much of a commitment as I am going to give at this point.

Mr. Lewis: Well, will you tell me why, when most of the agencies in the province anticipated October 1, it was delayed?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We were not able to get everything ready by October 1. The regulations are not ready yet for presentation. When I get them all ready, then we will be ready to move on with the programme. We told them that it would likely be October 1. It had to be delayed a few months and we are on the rails now. That is the situation.

Mr. L.M. Reilly: (Eglinton): It sounds pretty fair to me, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Lewis: I have no doubt that you see a clarity in it that I missed. That is the advantage of being a government member. Well, I am going to try to assemble some of the specifics overnight and see whether—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Believe me, I have met with the Children's Aid, I have met with the various people, I know exactly where the programme is going and what is going to happen with it.

Mr. Lewis: Do you have a sense of urgency about it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have a sense of urgency and I am confident that it will move ahead as I have said. I do not know what more I can tell you at this point in time.

Mr. Lewis: Well, what can you tell the children's aid societies who see self-destructive patterns in the kids while we wait for the regulations? What are you telling them?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will be glad to talk to them. The member talks as if nothing is being done. These programmes are being funded through the children's aid societies.

Mr. Lewis: Well, the children's aid societies, with great respect, are hardly what one would describe as flush for their institutional part of the programme. The government has requested them to provide certain preventive functions and most of their budget is already in institutional placement. They have an equal problem.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I told you I have an urgency for this and I do not think there is anything more I can tell you at this time.

Mr. Lewis: I know that the member for Ontario (Mr. Dymond) was very concerned back in January, 1967, when he promised funding and some of us are still concerned about it, not having forgotten that interesting episode.

All right, Mr. Minister, let us leave it for this evening. I suspect mental health will still be on tomorrow, perhaps I will pursue it further.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ben.

Mr. Ben: Yes, Mr. Chairman. It is such a comprehensive subject here one does not know where to begin, but just in case the minister and his advisers become complacent and think they are doing a crashingly good job, I wanted to digress here and deal with what is going on in Russia as far as mental health is concerned.

In September, 1967, the United States sent a mission on mental health to the USSR. It was a blue ribbon mission composed of Dr. Walter E. Barton, medical director of the American Psychiatric Association; Mr. Mike Gorman, executive director of the National Committee Against Mental Illness, the hon. David L. Bazelon, Chief Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; Dr. Alan D. Miller, commissioner, New York State Department of Mental Hygiene; Dr. Phillip Sirotkin, associate director, National Institute of Mental Health; and Dr. Harold

M. Visotsky, director, Illinois Department of Mental Health, all under the chairmanship of Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, director of the National Institute of Mental Health.

I would just like to quote very shortly some of the highlights of the summaries and conclusions of this report, to indicate to the committee what a wide gap exists between the services they give to their mentally ill in the USSR and those here.

I listed the members of this delegation to impress upon you, Mr. Chairman, that these were not just "Johnny-come-latelies" or people who were going there to praise the efforts of the Russian government. They pointed out that:

In the Soviet Union, the provision of health care is a guarantee on the part of the state. However, it is more than a guarantee, for citizens of the USSR are required to report to neighbourhood polyclinics or factory medical units for regular physical examinations and prescribed treatment. Furthermore, once a Russian citizen—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is that "required to report"?

Mr. Ben: Yes, they are required.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If they do not report they shoot them?

Mr. Ben: They do not shoot them. I think the minister is being rather facetious.

They are required to report to their neighbourhood polyclinics or factory medical units for regular physical examinations and prescribed treatment.

Furthermore, once a Russian citizen is deemed to be in need of psychiatric care he is registered and required by law to continue treatment for stated periods of time dependent upon the diagnosis of his illness.

The differences in attitudes or requirements between the two health care systems, therefore, are fundamental. The stated national objectives of both countries in relation to provision of medical health services, however, are identical.

The Russian health care system is desired to provide a continuity of care for all individuals. The national mental health programme in the United States since the adoption of The Community Mental Health Centres Act of 1963 is developing its own methodology, but the goal is the same.

In the United States in 1963 they passed The Community Mental Health Centres Act, which supplies federal funds to the states which set up these health centres, and they have been established in every single state of the union, plus Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.

To secure federal funds these centres are required to be available to any person requesting help. They are also required to provide a minimum of five services; in-patient, out-patient, partial hospitalization, emergency service, and consultation and education services to be made available to all other community agencies.

This committee goes on to say:

Analysed in terms of the objective to be achieved, the Soviets appear to have the advantage. The delivery of health care in the Soviet Union is a highly organized process which not only allows but requires the explicit formulation and directed implementation of specific goals.

Mr. E. A. Winkler (Grey South): Does it say anything about Cuba in there?

Mr. Ben: Here is a system that is supposed to be backward. They are supposed to be behind us. Why do you not listen to what kind of services they provide?

Hon. Mr. Wells: If you had been there and looked at it I might—

Mr. Ben: I would hardly classify the people that would impose this committee as being—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Have you been there?

Mr. Ben: Why do you not supply the money? I would be very happy to go there.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will take up a collection.

Mr. Ben: You do that. You people seem to be very good at having people come out to \$50-a-plate lunches. Maybe you can raise enough to send me there to look at these hospitals. This report says:

The Russians believe and operate on the belief that good health for all citizens must be maintained and promoted; and that ill health must be prevented when possible, and diagnosed and treated when necessary. These are the operating premises of the Soviet medical establishment.

This is what the capitalists who went over there to see the system said. This is not what

the Russians say. This is what this committee says. They went on to say:

From the point of view of the patient, collaboration, consultation and referral procedures between the medical and psychiatric facilities are so routinely practised that his physical and mental health needs are usually met without jurisdictional obstacles between the two medical networks.

Since the basic operating principle of Soviet psychiatry is continuity of care, that care continues whether the patient remains in a specific in-patient facility, is transferred to another, or becomes an out-patient. When a patient returns to his family, he will in all likelihood be visited by a psychiatrist in his home.

In the United States such visits by psychiatrists are still considered to be innovations; but a typical Russian psychiatrist working in a neuro-psychiatric dispensary is expected to make at least 20 home visits a month.

We cannot even get psychiatrists for our own departments and we cannot even get an ordinary doctor to visit a patient and here we have got psychiatrists going to visit them.

In utilizing the resources available to him, the Russian psychiatrist is the key figure. He is aided by feldshers, nurses, and other paramedical personnel, but the responsibility for decisions regarding the patient is his.

Feldshers are a cross between a physician and a nurse.

Hon. Mr. Wells: What are they called?

Mr. Ben: Feldshers. I do not know if that is what they call them there or if that is what they call them here, because this is an American publication.

The professional role of the psychiatrist becomes paradoxical, in the American view, at this point, because—although the strong medical emphasis within Soviet mental health extends to all aspects of the system—the areas of medical concern go beyond those of medicine in the United States.

Both Soviet and American mental health personnel are currently concerned in treating "the whole man" in relation to his entire environment. The difference in point of view stems from the differing tasks assigned to psychiatrists in the two systems.

And this might be worthy of interest, Mr. Chairman:

In Russia there is no profession of social work, and psychologists are not considered to be health professionals. The result, in practice, is that the Russian psychiatrist includes in his professional concerns the activities assigned to social workers and psychologists in the United States. The psychiatrist makes home visits; he is concerned with his patients' personal, family and work environment, and he prescribes treatment based on these concerns.

The range in prescribed treatment can be illustrated by the Russian attitude toward work as therapy.

Psychiatric patients in the Soviet Union are assigned to work therapy in every kind of psychiatric facility. Most of the facilities are workshops within their physical structure and most mental patients work for some part of the day.

In Ontario we have started to develop this adult rehabilitation centre, but I think it is a very small step in that direction, and lately—I am digressing from the report, Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Wells: What do they pay them in the Russian system?

Mr. Ben: They pay them ordinary wages. I am not saying that they are adequate wages. I am not passing on what an ordinary workman gets paid. I am just trying to pass it on—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Are you sure they pay them now?

Mr. Ben: Of course they pay them. This is one of the instances—it is brought out later on:

One result of this is that it is the psychiatrist who assigns the type of work the patient will do while he is in the hospital and the type of work he will do when he returns to his factory or other place of employment. There are no occupational, recreational, or rehabilitation therapists *per se* in the Soviet Union. The profession of psychiatry encompasses them all, and the psychiatrist is trained to practise these skills . . .

The key to the success of their programme lies in the abundance of professional staff. The average neuropsychiatric dispensary, for example, typically has 15 to 25 psychiatrists on its staff, and there are 19 such dispensaries in Moscow alone.

Staffs of the medical units in factories are of comparable size. The automotive factory visited by the delegation in Moscow had a medical unit staffed by 150 physicians and 450 other medical personnel. It is true that this was the largest automobile factory in the Soviet Union, but the size of the health service staff was reported to be similar elsewhere in relation to the number of factory employees.

I do not know how large this automotive factory was. It was reported to be the largest, but I venture to say that even though it was the largest in the Soviet Union, it could not match either the plant at Oakville, or the plant at General Motors in Canada here, because either of those plants has more units than, you might say, in the whole of the USSR.

Mr. Chairman: How many more minutes does the hon. member have?

Mr. Ben: Not very much, Mr. Chairman. So it is very interesting that they can have 15 to 25 psychiatrists in a clinic a week. I remember going through the estimates of The Department of Reform Institutions, and we did have one full-time psychiatrist at the time I was drawing these things out—

Mr. Winkler: Opposition can be fun.

Mr. Ben: Yes, it can indeed.

They again point out in this report:

Another point worth pondering is that while the Russian system is highly organized and bureaucratic—

and this describes what the hon. minister said:

—this is not reflected in a lack of concern for the individual patient. Time and again the delegation was impressed with the sensitive concern and individual attention shown psychiatric patients—agitated schizophrenics, and senile psychotics included.

Now, Mr. Chairman, you pointed out that it is 10:30. I just want to add one more point. The report, under "Training", has this very cogent observation—that:

The delegation did not have sufficient time to study the calibre of psychiatric training in depth; on the whole, however, we were favourably impressed by the sensitivity and clinical skill of the psychiatrists we met. On the basis of our observations, we could find no justification for a contention that the Russian psychiatrist is the

product of an inferior educational programme.

Further on in this report they compare the educational programmes in the United States and in the USSR which produce these psychiatrists.

I want to just stress, Mr. Chairman, the great emphasis they place on mental health in the USSR, and the fact that they make treatment compulsory for everyone who requires it.

I quote here that some of these say that they are not prepared to force anybody else to take treatment. Well that may be so. I would suggest, however, that this capitalist-produced report indicates that in the USSR they place far more emphasis on treating the mental illnesses of their citizens; they provide far more facilities and far more care than we to date have even imagined.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): They must need it in a communist system.

Mr. Ben: Well, those are the kind of echoes that we hear.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The member really has not substantiated that last statement, Mr. Chairman. He makes a broad sweeping statement after reading a book, and I think that—

Mr. Ben: No I have not made a broad statement after reading a book. It is listening to these estimates, reading all the material that is filed; this black binder that I have in front of me has four captions—mental retardation, emotional disturbance, mental health, and adult treatment and adult hospitalization.

Hon. Mr. Wells: How many of our facilities has the hon. member ever visited and really talked to the staff?

Mr. Ben: Well my dear minister, I have never been inside a hot oven but I assure you I would know how to bake a cookie nevertheless.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 703 carry?

Mr. Ben: No, it is not carried. I have more to say; I have not finished what I want to say on this topic and because of this, I want to continue tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: It is past 10:30 of the clock and we shall adjourn.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I take it now that means we are going on until Thursday?

The committee adjourned at 10:35 o'clock, p.m.

CONTENTS

Tuesday, October 20, 1970

Mental health, general expenditure	S-1559
Adjournment	S-1588



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Health

Chairman: Mrs. A. Pritchard, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

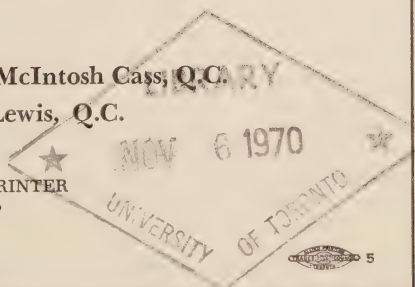
Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Wednesday, October 21, 1970

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1970

The committee met at 3:30 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mr. J. A. Belanger in the Chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

(continued)

Mr. Chairman: Now that we have a quorum, I think we shall begin. Last evening we were on Mental Health, vote 703. Shall 703 carry?

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): No.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: There are two or three things that I would like to discuss about mental health at this point. I wonder what has been done about the McRuer recommendations on the civil rights of mental patients, and the comments that the hon. gentleman had to make about the infringement of civil rights of mental patients as they now stand in terms of The Mental Health Act, 1967.

In his comments on section 6 he says:

This section does not place on any one individual or official the responsibility of making a decision with regard to the immediate needs, the urgency of necessity with respect to the case. In its present form the decision may be made by a lay clerk in the office of a psychiatric facility.

That concerns the admission of a psychiatric facility, where the immediate needs of the case of the proposed patient are such that hospitalization is not urgent or necessary.

The second thing that McRuer brings up is that "the powers conferred on police officers to detain and confine for the purpose of medical examination do not sufficiently safeguard the rights of the individual." McRuer has found that this seems to be too subjective a ground for having a person brought in to be examined and possibly certified.

Then there is also the case of a person appearing before a board of review:

We realize that in cases that may come before the board of review an unlimited right to cross-examine witnesses could

frustrate the purposes of the Act. But there would appear to be no reason why counsel appearing for a patient should not have the same right to cross-examine witnesses as with any other hearing. Other than this, discretion should rest with the chairman of the board.

These are three charges that he makes there, and then he goes on to state about criminal trials where a doctor, in the case of a remand, can send a letter to the particular judge giving his opinion on the condition of the man and the judge will accept this. There is no right given to cross-examine the doctor who has made this assessment to see in fact if everything has been as it should be or to make sure that the rights of the individual are being looked after. I think that is something that this department should take a very close look at.

There was also a brief presented by an organization—I just cannot remember the name of it—that suggested that duty counsel be made available at the various psychiatric institutions of the province so those who were coming up for board of review would know of their rights and that, if necessary, they could be represented by a lawyer to make sure that their rights were guaranteed and that they were getting proper and fair treatment before the board of review. I would like to hear the minister's comments on these kinds of things as they refer to basic civil and human rights.

I understand that if a person is certified to a mental institution as insane, his rights as to immigration to other countries, for instance, are cut off immediately; that he no longer has these kinds of rights and certain of his rights to confer or make gifts or exchange in business transactions and so on are drastically curtailed. I wonder of this procedure of admission has been considered and this whole question of the board of review and the problems that McRuer has raised in this report. Has this department looked at it? What are the minister's reactions and what is he going to do about it?

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, I cannot give you the reactions at

this point in time. We are still in the process of carrying on our studies of the matter. In this regard our legal counsel is working with the Attorney General's department to review these and assess those which we feel are valid or are not valid and what can be done to assure the rights of the patients and how we can best act on what is in the McRuer report.

At this point in time I cannot tell you anything more. Our counsel, Mr. Swadley, is working on this with the Attorney General's department.

Mr. Ferrier: In view of the implications of it, though, do you not think that it might be possible within the next session of the Legislature to have something before us that would deal with this problem?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think the hon. member recalls the Attorney General (Mr. Wishart) has indicated that we are working on all the areas of this report and will be bringing forward legislation where it is necessary. At this point in time I cannot tell you what of the McRuer suggestions will be necessary and what will not.

Mr. Ferrier: What about the question of duty counsel for those patients who request it for a board of review?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We just had this suggestion the other day in a letter from someone and we really have not had a chance to completely study it. I realize that at first glance it sounds good. We want to be sure that the patient is protected but we do not want to get into the situation where we make these things overly legalistic; that we begin to lose the medical aspects of the problem and become very legalistic.

In some of the jurisdictions in the United States, the whole thing is a very legal procedure rather than a medical procedure and this again helps accentuate the difference between mental illness and physical illness.

Mr. Ferrier: The question, though, arises and I got letters from a number of patients in Penetang. I was reading one today where a man said that he got perhaps 30 seconds before the board of review and he did not feel that his case got anything near adequate consideration, and goes back with a sense of injustice, and this might be part of his condition, it may add to it. At this point if a man knew that he had this kind of recourse, this kind of representation, then he might be more satisfied with the board interview rather than look on it as just a formality that he

went through with no attempt to really consider his particular case as it stands.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I say, we had the letter only the other day and it is one of the things we will have to take a look at to see if there is any more of this going on.

Mr. G. Ben (Humber): Mr. Minister, surely you must be joking?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am not joking.

Mr. Ben: You said we have to be careful that we do not make the legal problem part of the medical problem. You are presuming that these things are always medical problems. I will point out to you that you were here in the previous sessions, in the previous Legislature, when we passed the new Act which originally provided that the majority of the people on this committee were supposed to be psychiatrists.

The Liberals moved that we reduce the number of psychiatrists and get more lay people on there. What we were afraid of at that time was that psychiatrists would be inclined to have almost anybody who would be called eccentric in some jurisdictions committed as being mentally ill.

We pointed out that in Britain it is quite customary for people to go bicycling in the rain with their hair flying and not be wearing a mac. Also for people to be walking down the street with a folded umbrella while it is raining cats and dogs. They would rather carry it furled than unfurl it and lose the look of it. And in some jurisdictions for a person to be walking in the rain while it is raining helter-skelter and to have a folded umbrella, instead of putting it over his head, might be an indication that he is mentally ill. For that conduct and for a lot of other such conduct that we consider eccentricity we do not want to have a man or a woman committed to hospital for the mentally ill. We said we wanted a majority of people who are not professionals on that committee.

All right. It may be just a couple of days ago that you received a letter suggesting that there be a duty counsellor, but I point out to you that if you only now think that it is worthwhile studying, then your department has been very negligent in its responsibility. It means that there were people going through your department who did not have proper legal protection, because it is quite conceivable that the person had nobody there to look after his interests, especially if he had some relatives on the outside trying to shove him into a mental institute or have

him committed. Who was looking after his interests then?

The doctors had committed him, the relatives wanted to get rid of him, nobody wanted to take him. Who was looking after his interests?

That is why there should always be a lawyer on duty who would be acting only in the interests of the patient and representing the patient at all times before all boards and commissions, not just—if you will pardon me, Mr. Ferrier, I am not being critical, I am just suggesting. Mr. Ferrier mentioned “where a patient wants a review.” It should not matter whether the patient wants a review or not. Every patient should be entitled to have legal counsel whether it is he who wants the review or somebody else; and this counsel should act only for the patient, not for the family, on the next of kin, but only for the patient.

I just cannot see—the problem being so acute and the reasoning so sound and so clear—I cannot see why you should still be debating it. After all you have the Ontario legal aid plan. What is involved in asking the legal aid plan to assign a person, on a rota basis, to these committees? They assign one at the juvenile and family court. They assign one to all the police courts. What difficulty is there?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have indicated we are looking into this.

Mr. Ben: But you have made it look as if it was something that just came to your attention now, that it is only worthy of looking into now because you received a letter. This is something that should have been resolved long ago.

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): On the same point, Mr. Chairman, I must admit that occasionally, not very often, but I do agree with the minister that from my information at least in one institution, these people get excellent facilities or changes to state their case before the review boards and everything is done to ensure that they are capably represented. The expression, or the opinion was expressed, that the doctors or the psychiatrists are anxious to keep them in there; if anything it is the other way around. They would be extremely happy to see that they were not in the hospital, because in most cases they are over-worked and they do not have the time to adequately cope with them.

The other point that I am concerned about, related to this, is the matter of people being admitted to the hospital on their war-

rants — or whatever it is — under court order where they are taken to the hospital for either 30 days' examination or whatever it is, and it inconveniences the hospital staff to a great extent. They are not capable of keeping track of this individual; they do not have adequate staff.

Generally, in most cases it requires a one-to-one staff-to-inmate relationship which they cannot afford. And consequently, in many cases these people who have been admitted disappear in a matter of hours, because you have an open-door policy—which is not to be criticized; it is something I think is laudable. But the fact is that the ordinary OHs or the psychiatric hospitals cannot really cope with these people.

I think that perhaps consideration should be given to sending these people to institutions where there is adequate staff to handle this kind of an individual, as well as where the facilities are such that you could provide a certain amount of security to keep these people there. As it is right now you have people running away on you. You also have people that possibly have some rather serious medical—perhaps even fatal—problems arising because you have inadequate staff to take care of them.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 703 carry?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that that is a very good suggestion. What is our policy in this regard?

Mr. Ben: What is a very good suggestion?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The suggestion that the member made about people who are referred on 30-day orders from the court for psychiatric examination. Would you like to comment, Dr. Henderson, on the facilities that we have.

Dr. H. W. Henderson (Executive Director, Mental Health Division): Mr. Chairman, there is a problem, in terms of the legislation as it reads, in having to report back to the court within the 30-day interval for which the remand is valid. The question is about the security measures and are our hospitals capable of handling this kind of referral.

In most instances I am not aware of any difficulty of this kind. Where it is a particularly difficult patient that cannot be maintained in the open hospitals, he is placed in the maximum security unit at Penetang.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well Mr. Chairman, if the doctor says he is not aware, he is certainly not in tune—or at least you are not

reading your reports. I am not sure what you are saying. You are not aware?

You are in charge of that department and there have been problems, and you should be aware of those problems. One of the problems involves a fatality, and if you say you are not aware of this situation, I question just what you do in your department.

I am sure this has been brought to your attention in the past where a matter of inadequate staff has been partly, or to a great extent, responsible for some of the problems. You have had a case of a patient being brought in and in about two and a half hours or something like that disappearing because you could not provide the necessary security for this inmate. Surely this has been brought to your attention? Do you not get these reports? Are they not forwarded to you?

Dr. Henderson: Mr. Chairman, I am not aware of this instance. I would be glad to have the details so we can look into it.

Mr. Ben: I am told, Mr. Minister, that these people who are referred from the courts are still innocent. They have not been found guilty of anything. In talking about the maximum security and all this; they are in custody, but I still want them to be treated as if you are carrying out an investigation to determine whether they can stand trial. I do not want them to be treated as if they are already mentally ill or guilty or something.

Mr. Makarchuk: This is not what I am trying to stress.

Mr. Ben: I do not understand. I will ask the member what was the point that he was making?

If there is a 30-day referral, sometimes the doctors make up their minds before the 30 days are over and they just report back to the authorities that as far as they are concerned this man is fit to stand trial; in some cases they have asked for an extension of these things. Now they usually send them right back to the Don Jail or the holding jail, wherever it is.

I certainly am not going to countenance the man having somebody looking over his shoulder every minute of the day. In most cases they would be out on bail. The only reason they are not out on bail is because there is a question whether there is something wrong with them.

What you are saying is that we ought to detain them as if they were the most hardened criminals.

Mr. Makarchuk: What we are discussing here is the problem it creates in the Ontario Hospitals, the fact that there is inadequate staff—

Mr. Ben: We know that.

Mr. Makarchuk: —to cope with these people, that they are sent to the hospitals. Therefore, you have a certain policy in the hospital where there is really no way of detaining these people and they decide to leave—on many occasions that is exactly what they decide to do—they leave because there is no staff there to keep them back.

The problem is again a staff problem; you have inadequate staff to ensure that they remain there until their 30 days are up or until a mental assessment is done.

Mr. Ben: I think most are assessed by doctors as they go in, at the Don Jail.

Mr. M. Shulman (High Park): Oh boy!

Mr. Makarchuk: That is no assessment there. We are not discussing the jail.

Mr. Ben: I am not talking about the doctors. But a lot of them are assessed right now.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well I think this is a valuable discussion and it will assist us in planning better for this type of situation as it arises.

I think that in some cases some hospitals are able to cope with this adequately; others are not. It will have to be one of the on-going things that we do.

Mr. Ben: If Mr. Ferrier is finished, we were just sort of asking a question. Are you finished on this one?

Mr. Shulman: I have a point of order.

Chairman: Point of order?

Mr. Shulman: I think it is a point of order. Yesterday this committee was misled, misinformed, given false information.

I brought up the matter that I had been informed that at 999 Queen Street there had been a change last May in the practice of giving out prescriptions, for financial reasons, which involved three matters. The first was that non-psychiatric drugs such as Beminal with C-Forte, which is used to keep alcoholics

and elderly people going, was no longer available to out-patients.

The second was that psychiatric drugs could only be issued to those out-patients who were in-patients at one time. And the third point was that non-psychiatric drugs may no longer be given to any out-patient.

Mr. Chairman, if you recall, the minister, through his staff, denied this and said there had been no change in policy. So I called the doctor who gave me the information this morning and asked for some proof, which I have here. He reaffirmed the three points. In fact, he pointed out that last week one doctor wanted to prescribe tranquilizers to a patient so as to prevent admission and was refused permission to do so.

He sent me a pink slip, which I have here, which has been available since May 15, 1970, and it reads:

NOTICE

It is the policy of this hospital to fill only psychiatric drugs for patients. Since your prescription does not come under this classification, we are returning it to you so that you can have it filled elsewhere.

In future, please do not submit prescriptions for this type of medication as we cannot honour it. (Signed)

Pharmacy Department
Queen Street Mental Health Centre

Now this change became effective May 15th. These slips are given to all the doctors to hand to the patients. They are also in the pharmacy and they are also posted.

I cannot understand how the minister cannot be aware of changes taking place in his department and, in fact, will come here and flatly say there has been no change when the staff told me there is a change.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That statement is our policy.

Mr. Shulman: The new policy!

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no, that is the policy. That has always been the policy.

Mr. Shulman: That has been the policy since May 15.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You give us the name of the doctor—

Mr. Shulman: Oh, sure.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You know, this is all very nice. You like to hide behind these anonymous and so-called reputable complaints you get. If I were to bring—

Mr. Ben: This one fellow is mentioning too many names and being sued.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If I were to bring all the letters I get—

Mr. Shulman: Here is the slip.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We know about the slip, but that is the policy. That merely reaffirms the policy.

An hon. member: Deal with the problem, though, rather than—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Shulman: Why do you not give the drug? This is the policy since May. Before that they were able to get the drugs. You have made this change so as to save money. These things were only distributed to the doctors in May. They were told this was the policy as of May, and for you to deny it here is—

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is confirmation of what has always been the policy.

Mr. Shulman: Oh, boy!

An hon. member: Doctor, you are wrong again, eh!

Mr. Ben: Let me tell you something, doctor. We talk about points of order, remember you were discussing the harbour clinic that moved down to Harbour Lights?

Mr. Shulman: It did not move. They moved them down to—

Mr. Ben: I decided to look into it to find out how it was going and I found out that not a single person was taken there by the police department because they would not let them; there were no provisions for it. The police have since made arrangements with the Salvation Army to accept a few. The incorrectness—we were let to believe—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, that is not—

Mr. Ben: Oh yes, sir! It happens to be so, because I checked up on it. The party at the police department made arrangements with the "Sally Ann" to see if they could bring some people down there.

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished, Mr. Ben?

Mr. Ben: I am just starting. I am just merely raising another point of order.

Mr. Chairman, last night before we rose I read some statements from a report which

was filed by the United States mission on mental health which visited the Soviet Union, and I had some catcalls, especially from the hon. member for Hamilton Mountain (Mr. J. R. Smith). But I would like to if I may, to discuss some of the differences in the treatment offered there, and offered here. Why, Mr. Minister, do we still have—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Carry on, carry on! Do not forget I do not get a chance to walk in and out like all the rest of you fellows, I have to sit here for two and a half hours.

Mr. Ben: Doing nothing.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You know, it amuses me very much that the member for High Park can come in and disrupt everything for about 20 minutes and then depart every day.

Mr. Ferrier: He did not disrupt for 20 minutes. He brought out a good point. I thought he embarrassed—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well if he is sincerely interested in the work of this department you would think he would sit around for the whole of the estimates.

Mr. Ferrier: Well, he does other things upstairs.

Mr. Ben: You do not have to protect him, Mr. Ferrier. I do not think he requires it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: He needs a little protection somewhere.

An hon. member: I would just let it go at that.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): Somebody has to protect him.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member for High Park—

Mr. Ferrier: I have a point of order that I would like to get on here. I think that the minister has imputed improper motives to the member for High Park.

An hon. member: Oh, nonsense!

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I have not imputed any improper motives. I have merely stated a statement of fact.

Mr. Ferrier: That is against Parliamentary procedure.

Hon. Mr. Wells: What, to make statements of fact?

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 703 carry? And then we might answer the bell in the House.

An hon. member: No, it shall not. We have not finished.

Mr. Ben: As a matter of fact, perhaps we could send a page boy up, Mr. Chairman, to determine whether it is just a quorum they are lacking. Should you do that?

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): I think the quorum bell will stop in four minutes.

Mr. Ben: All right. Let us wait then.

I would like to ask the minister some questions arising out of the statements that have been made upstairs. What, if any, plans has the minister or his government—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Who is this?

Mr. Ben: —for training the people of the nature that they have in the USSR, which are sort of a cross between a psychiatrist, or a doctor and a nurse. Remember, we discussed these people last night—feldshers.

Is there any programme, or do you have any intentions of implementing a programme, or do you know if the universities have any intention of implementing a programme, that would train such a class of medical or paramedical personnel?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think that we have any programme that will train a person exactly like that category. But we do have developing programmes to train nurses, practitioners, physician's assistants—these things are now all coming into being and are moving ahead.

Mr. Ben: Any nurses that do end up receiving a BA or anything usually end up in the teaching field. Are we producing, or do we have a category of nurse above an RN that could carry out some of the functions of a doctor?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, these are plans and programmes that are now being developed in conjunction with some of the educational people and the professional associations. The Registered Nurses' Association is considering ways of developing this nurse assistant who could be a doctor's assistant in a much fuller sense than his nurse is now.

Mr. Ben: Are you talking about nursing assistants?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, no; not nursing assistants but a nurse assistant in a sense. Probably

we should say a nurse practitioner who could assist a doctor in the work of his practice. This would not necessarily require a university degree but it would probably require one or two years of special training, post-graduate training above her nurse's degree in the kinds of things that she would be doing as an assistant to a doctor. These kind of things are now being worked out.

Mr. Ben: How many mental health clinics does your department have throughout the Province of Ontario?

Mr. E. A. Winkler (Grey South): On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, if I may. I think we should adjourn until the vote in the Legislature is taken.

Mr. Ben: I was going to wait for four minutes to see if the bell stops ringing.

Mr. Chairman: We are adjourned until after the vote.

The committee resumed at 4:20 o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Chairman: Order! Mr. Trotter.

On vote 703:

Mr. Trotter: I was wondering, Mr. Chairman, if the minister could tell me how many bursaries have been given in the past three years to students who wish to go into the field of assisting emotionally disturbed children?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are no individual bursaries for what we call child-care workers, who are the ones who are training for work with the emotionally disturbed. There are two categories. There are those that are taking the course in our institutions such as Thistletown, Lakeshore, etcetera. These people are on salary. They are working on salary in the institution while they take their programme.

Then there are those who are taking the child-care worker course at the community colleges and they, of course, are eligible for POSAP awards. Their bursaries come in that form.

Mr. Trotter: When the government came out with this report back in 1967, listing all the things they were going to do for services for children with mental and emotional disorders, one of the items they mentioned was that they were going to supply bursaries to people who would work among emotionally disturbed children.

In fact, it got a great deal of fanfare at that time among other items in the report. I am assuming that there are no bursaries but I just—

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are bursaries for other areas or other categories of work, but these child-care workers are not under any particular bursary programme but under the general one, or else they are paid a salary while they work, which is equivalent, I suppose, to a bursary. It is just a different arrangement, but there are bursaries in psychiatric social work, psychology and certain types of nursing.

Mr. Trotter: How many of those are given per year?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The 1969-1970 total was 128.

Mr. Trotter: It was 128 bursaries?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. Trotter: Do I understand it that the people receiving those bursaries are on salary or are they students that will come back into the field.

Hon. Mr. Wells: These have a return-in-service feature.

Mr. Trotter: In the last three years could you give me any indication of how many treatment centres and diagnostic assessment centres have been opened for trying to assess emotionally disturbed children?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not know whether the hon. member was here when I read the list yesterday.

Mr. Trotter: I remember you had a list and I went through it. What would be the total amount of beds that are available now for emotionally disturbed children in Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are 291 beds in our provincial institutions—those are directly controlled by us—and 336 beds in what we call local facilities; in other words, these are governed and operated under the auspices of a local board or organization. That makes a total of 627 beds. When The Children's Mental Health Centres Act and regulations come into effect there will be about 393 beds that will come into our orbit that are now in Social and Family Services.

Mr. Trotter: Would any of those beds include what is known as John Brown's Camps or his organization?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The 393 beds would include beds that are operated by Browndale Camp. They are not in any of the 600 and some odd that I indicated to you, but they are in the ones that would come under the ambit of this new Act and which are now funded by Social and Family Services.

Mr. Trotter: Has any assessment ever been made as to how many emotionally disturbed children there are in Ontario? For example, I know that the Canadian Mental Health Association has made an overall assessment for Canada, placing the figure at 100,000. I thought surely that was too high. I hope it is too high. Have you any idea of what the number may be in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Perhaps I will ask Dr. Rae Grant to answer this. This is her expert field.

Dr. N. I. Rae Grant (Director, Children's Services Branch): It is very difficult to make an assessment because the symptoms and diagnostic categories are not always agreed upon, but estimates in England, France, Canada and the United States all come up with about the same figure of between of 12 to 16 per cent of the public school population. This does not mean that all these children are seriously disturbed and in need of residential treatment but that they have some behavioural symptoms that are of concern to their families and to the schools.

Mr. Trotter: I do know that a few halting steps have been or are being taken by the government to come to grips with this problem of emotionally disturbed children. It should be obvious to everybody that unless they reach these children at a very early age they become very serious problems, and of course they end up in our mental institutions, they end up in our reform schools and they become tax eaters.

There has been no question in my mind that this government has been extremely slow in coming to grips with what is a very serious social problem, and I do regret that this minister, who I think has a tremendous opportunity in this portfolio of doing a very great deal in this field—he has got a tremendous handicap in that if the record of the present government is any indication, he is going to have a great deal of difficulty in getting the necessary funds. I realize that no matter how good a staff you have that if you do not supply them with the proper money, they are not going to be able to do a proper job.

My own feeling, having watched this minister—and I will be perfectly blunt with him—is that although he is a relatively young

man, he is one of the most conservative men in the government, which is unfortunate. In fact, if Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were to come in I think they would be real swingers compared to the present minister.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I rather resent that. I did not think I was—

Mr. Trotter: I am hoping to light a fire under you. I hope you prove me wrong.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You were not down to hear my speech to the Public Health Association this morning.

Mr. Trotter: Maybe I did not hear your speech this morning but I have seen the estimates and I do not see any tremendous change in the estimates for other years.

For example, Mr. Chairman, when we know that there are still, in the field of retarded children, the tremendous waiting lists; that there are, for example, no changes in the hospital at Cobourg. I have been through that building; and that building was a school in the days of Ryerson, and Ryerson has been dead over 100 years. That building is still there and it is packed with people and I have called it, on other occasions, a firetrap. I realize the staff do everything they can but any government or any minister that just gives no indications that they are going to do away with the building at Cobourg, I tell you that there is something seriously wrong in this outlook.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We already have plans underway for Cobourg.

Mr. Trotter: You have had plans under way, for example for Queen Street, since I have been in the Legislature and the building is still there.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, what is happening?

Mr. Trotter: You are just starting Queen Street but that has taken 12 years to start.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You get action.

Mr. Trotter: This is what I find is wrong. You get the snow jobs, because you read the announcements that came out on January 27, 1967, of what they were going to do for emotionally disturbed children. Sure, something has been done. There are a few beds here and a few beds there, but what you are actually doing is not even keeping pace with the increased population that we have in the Province of Ontario. I am just making these remarks because I want to let you know that your announcements are not fooling me, for

one person. Because you do not begin to solve the problem you have got, and how can you begin to when I think that what you spend for general hospitals is somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$47 per patient.

For psychiatric services, it is a little under \$15 per patient and this ratio exists today as it did three years ago. As long as government allocates its resources in this manner and in this way, you are not going to begin to solve the problems of the mentally ill; of the emotionally disturbed or the people who are in hospitals and schools for the retarded.

From listening to the estimates, the minister really has no intention of making any serious change. They are just going to go along at a snail's pace; in fact, I said on one occasion that the flag for this department should be a snail rampant on a field of red tape, and in essence—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Sounds more like a flag for the Liberal Party.

Mr. Trotter: No, I am going by the records here that I have had before me. Quite frankly, over a period of years there is relatively little change. I want to say to the minister, he literally has a tremendous opportunity of getting rid of the albatross of the record of some of his predecessors who probably have had the major problem with a government that is not particularly interested in this question and therefore they did not get the necessary funds.

The unfortunate part about it is that the minister will have to be dynamic and forceful if he is going to get the funds, because this is not necessarily a field that gets party votes.

If you build highways, you are apt to get more votes. If you do other things that the public are more aware of—they get a tax rebate, for example—but you have a serious problem on your hands. I want to underline this, Mr. Chairman, that in the long run, unless you spend money on such things as services for the emotionally disturbed children, it is going to cost government far more money simply because you can effect cures in this field. You have literally thousands of people who need some type of care—I know the trouble can be exaggerated and I realize you get these figures of hundreds of thousands of children thrown at you, but even for the small numbers that need immediate care there is a tremendous waiting list. If an individual has an emotionally disturbed child in the Province of Ontario today, it is pretty difficult to get any speedy service. It is very difficult. There is a waiting list.

I recall the fanfare when this programme was announced back in 1967. To me it was a snow job. You have had one or two good appointments on your staff in the civil service and I am glad to see they are there, but those people will be misled by the politicians unless money is voted for them. This you have not done and I do not think you have any intention of doing so, either now or in the future.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I would just like to say that the hon. member has a copy of the white paper there and if he will, with an open mind, read through it and then compare it with what is happening, I think he will find a lot has really happened and a lot is happening and a lot is being done in this area.

Mr. Trotter: I am not saying you are not doing anything. I am saying that you open up the odd few bed spaces. But in proportion to the problems you have, those announcements you made in 1967 are nothing but a snow job.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, some of the things that were forecast were, for instance, from the new Act which, as I say, has been passed and on which regulations will be ready for next January 1. We have 627 beds now.

Mr. Ben: When was the Act passed?

Mr. Trotter: This was announced in 1967.

Mr. Ben: Do we have to wait until 1971 for the regulations to come through?

Hon. Mr. Wells: When the regulations come through, the white paper stated that 1,000 beds should be provided in residential treatment centres within five years. As I stated, 627 beds are now available and are being funded in this budget to the sum of \$10,069,301.

The white paper also forecasts that within the next three to five years, we should begin to spend at least \$11 million on this programme. We are spending just a little short of \$11 million on the programme.

It indicated that we should have at least 1,000 beds within five years when the new regulations come into being. When that programme is totally on the rails within another year, there will be 1,270 beds in the programme, well above the 1,000.

There are many other aspects of that paper on which work is quietly going on and, if the hon. members would like to have records of

this in much greater detail, I am sure if they would come over and talk to some of the people in our branch, they will find out.

Mr. Ben: Yes, we listened last night to the number of people still waiting to get their children into these hospitals. I think it was 700-and something, was it not?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I also explained to you what we were doing there too, including—

Mr. Ben: You were planning—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am quite happy, Mr. Chairman, to have all this assistance to help me get more money, but I really do not think that I have done all that badly this year.

Mr. Ben: You have not done all that good, either.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have got a new facility of 600 beds for the retarded which is going to come on line within the next year and a half. We are spending a considerable amount of money at the Queen Street Mental Health Centre and in drawing plans up with many of the other facilities. There is a great deal of forward progress going on here and I just do not think that you do anybody a service by—

Mr. Ben: What is the annual increase in the number of retarded? How many more retarded enter our community annually?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Our waiting lists have not been increasing. It is quite obvious to the hon. member the—

Mr. Ben: But you have not decreased the list, this is the point that was made by the hon. member for Parkdale.

How many are coming on—how many new ones are facing us each year? How many more retarded children are born or come within the scope of government regulations each year?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There is no real way we can answer that question.

Mr. Ben: What is the percentage of the mentally retarded, 1.5 per cent? Roughly?

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is only an estimate, but a very rough rule of thumb, three per cent of the population—but that is a very rough rule of thumb. All types of retarded, not necessarily—

Mr. Ben: Provided that you use that figure with Metro population increasing by—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Of those four or five per cent might require residential accommodation.

Mr. Ben: Fine. If the population of Metro increases by 50,000 per year, 1,500 would be in the mentally retarded category. You say that about 45 per cent of those require hospitalization, that is going to be about—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Four to five per cent, not 45 per cent.

Mr. Ben: Four to five.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You know, we went over all this last night, Mr. Chairman. I thought there was some general procedure about being repetitive in this committee. We seem to be going around and around.

Mr. Ben: That is not going around and around.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes we are.

Mr. Ben: We just resent your leaving the impression that you are doing something constructive to solve the problem, because you are not.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, as long as I keep hearing these gloomy stories from these people sitting around here, I am going to continue to leave the impression that we are doing something, because we are doing something.

Mr. Ben: You are not leaving the impression with us: You are trying to leave the impression, but you are not succeeding.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, there are those who have much more open minds than the member for Humber.

Mr. Ferrier: A lot more, that is for sure!

Hon. Mr. Wells: I agree with the member for Cochrane South.

Mr. Ben: I recall last night the minister making some sarcastic remarks about shooting people in Russia who do not go to a clinic.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, but we do not fall into the category of the member for Humber.

Mr. Ben: All you do is sit there and give us platitudes. We are the ones who have the open minds.

Hon. Mr. Wells: At least, Mr. Chairman, I do not sit here and read books.

Mr. Ben: No, I know that, you play with your little beads and cards like a kindergarten kid. Maybe you should read more.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I would suggest to you that there must be some rules of the House that prohibit—

Mr. Ben: All right, let me put this question to you, Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Wells: —reading books. At least the hon. members of the New Democratic Party come forth and bring arguments; they do not read books to us.

Mr. Ben: Have you read the special report—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I have not read the special report.

Mr. Ben: —on mental health in the USSR? And yet the United States government saw fit to send a delegation of top-notch people in the mental health field to find out how things were done in a foreign jurisdiction.

You talk about closed minds! Simply because this happens to come from a communist country, you closed your mind to it completely.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Our staff have read it.

Mr. Ben: They have not even got it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Our staff—Dr. Lyons—

Mr. Ben: All right, Dr. Lyons, you go and produce the book to show us you have it. I deny you have the book.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Hon. Mr. Wells: That has nothing to do with the estimates. He says he has seen the book and read it.

Mr. Ben: You said they had read it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Come on, quit badgering.

Mr. Ben: I am not badgering because I think you should stick a little bit to the truth.

Now, you say your department read the book; who has the book?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I said that some of the professionals—this has nothing to do with the estimates.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Members of the department have obviously read the book.

Mr. Ben: Who has read it?

Mr. Chairman: Please confine your remarks to vote 703.

Mr. Ben: They have not. They have closed minds like their minister.

Mr. Chairman: Have you finished, Mr. Ben?

Mr. Ben: How many polyclinics have you got around to look after the mental health problems of the people of the Province of Ontario? How many clinics do you have established for that purpose?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have 67—mental health clinics.

Mr. Chairman: We went through this before in the estimates. If you look up *Hansard*, you will find the answer.

Mr. Ben: I am not talking about the—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will get that information. Carry on, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Trotter: I am wondering if the minister could tell me if his department is short of social workers. I know you have to employ a certain number of social workers to deal with the various cases you have.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have a shortage of them in senior positions. They are very difficult to recruit.

Mr. Trotter: I was wondering. The Department of Social and Family Services used to assist members of their staff to further their education as social workers, and recently they cut back on this. I think maybe it was a shortage of funds. This is why I questioned the minister of that department and he did not admit they were short of funds. His submission was that they did not need them—they did not need the further education—the jobs were filled.

When I read that report, back in 1967, they mentioned how the various departments would co-operate and I was wondering why, if you are short of social workers, why there was not more co-operation between this department and The Department of Social and Family Services.

The minister of that department seems to feel that he has got all he needs, because I know they have cut back.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are many factors that come into this, Mr. Chairman. It breaks itself down to those who are interested in social work in the mental health field and those who are interested in some other area; and also the geographical breakdown of social workers, similar ones work out of our hospitals in some areas.

Some geographical areas are more popular than others. It is more difficult to get people to go into some of these areas. Our staff positions are all advertised and anyone that would—

Mr. Trotter: Some of your social workers, though, even in the Health department, would be dealing with the families of those who are mentally ill, not necessarily dealing with the mentally ill.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right.

Mr. Trotter: That is right? So you would use the same—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Certainly, they are doing the family treatment, but they are working for our department.

Mr. Trotter: I will cease and desist on this, Mr. Chairman, except that I will just venture this one opinion, that the reason why you are probably short of social workers and probably why the minister feels that he has enough and has sort of cut back is the government has cut their funds down. That is probably the answer. This is my main beef.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I do not think so. We have lots of positions that are available to be filled.

Mr. Makarchuk: I do not want to be repetitive, but the minister stated that what you are doing is you are phasing out the number of beds in the OHs and you are switching them to the patients in the general hospitals. There is no such thing as fewer patients, you are getting more patients.

What is the policy in your department in terms of which patients go through the OHs, or shall we say the psychiatric hospitals, and which go through the general hospitals? How do you decide this?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I will ask Dr. Henderson to give you answer.

Dr. Henderson: Mr. Chairman, it is difficult to make such a distinction, because many patients might start out in the general hospital and then go on to a mental hospital. In some areas the mental hospital provides the same

kind of front-line service that the general hospital would, where you are looking for an intensive period of investigation and active treatment.

There are, in addition, certain types of patients who benefit more from the kind of care treatment that can be provided in a psychiatric hospital than you can offer in a general hospital. Two features that stand out in this are identification in a group where you are going to group therapy or milieu therapy over a period of several months. The admission turnover rate in the general hospital is such that it is difficult to establish and maintain groups that are particularly useful for that type of treatment.

Mr. Makarchuk: Are you, at this time, Doctor, getting any figures on the relapse rates and on the comparison rates between the relapses from the Ontario Hospitals as compared to the general hospitals?

Dr. Henderson: I am not talking about the programme policy differences.

Mr. Makarchuk: I am looking at it in terms of the treatment that you are giving at the general hospital. Do you have any indication that the treatment there is better than the patient would have received at the psychiatric hospital?

Dr. Henderson: I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, I cannot make that comparison, because very often, they are different types of treatment at different stages of illness.

Mr. Makarchuk: I realize that, but surely you must have some indication whether this path that you are going on—this idea of decreasing the size of the OHs and building the psychiatric wings in the general hospital—whether this is the right path or not.

There are certain reasons for it and certain reasons against it. Do you have any evidence to indicate that what you are doing is the correct path to follow?

Dr. Henderson: Mr. Chairman, I cannot say "better" in sense of quality of treatment. I can say "better" in that this achieves a better distribution of services throughout the province. It helps keep the patient in his community with a minimum amount of separation from his family and the other agencies. It puts the treatment of mental disorder in the main stream of medical and health care services and this was one of the major issues, or the major issue, contingent upon making the decisions to put our mental health centres in that location.

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes, there is no doubt about it that it will keep him closer to his family and so forth, but then if you examine the facilities that are available at most of your general hospitals or at your so-called clinics, you will find out that in some cases you may have a psychiatrist on staff who is generally overworked. If you try to get an appointment there is about at least a two or three month waiting period. You do not have any psychologist and you do not, in most cases, have any social workers to provide that kind of, shall we say, overall co-ordinated treatment.

The other point that I am trying to discover here is that surely you must be getting some indication as to just how effective this new policy is; because you are phasing out the OHs, you are cutting down the number of beds and you are swinging this over to the general hospitals.

Now we received reports from the general hospitals that they are short-staffed in many cases. They do not have the trained attendants or the ward aids who can deal with psychiatric patients in the various hospitals. The doctors are not necessarily on call or available. There is, shall we say, an unequal distribution of psychiatrists to the province.

I would say, outside of Hamilton, Toronto, London, and perhaps Windsor, you will find in the smaller cities that, in most cases, the psychiatrists are way behind in their work. They cannot provide the proper kind of service at the hospital, and the service there is perhaps a matter of assessing the patient, or seeing him once a day, or providing shock therapy once a week or so, and this is all you do. You have got them in there and what I would like to know—you have embarked on this particular path or function and you do not seem to know whether it is really working to your benefit, or to the advantage of the patients.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that we are satisfied that it is working well. It achieves some of the aims that we have set out and that is to put much more emphasis on total community treatment.

These hospital facilities vary, of course, from hospital to hospital, but many of them have people other than just psychiatrists connected to them. They have social workers and psychologists and other people who work in the total team in these units and, if they integrate with the community, well I think that they do do a job; certainly in the short-term acute treatment process.

It is probably too early to completely give a definite answer either way.

Mr. Makarchuk: You say you have 67 clinics. I presume these would be in the clinics in the general hospitals; is that it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, and in our outpatient clinics on their own.

Mr. Makarchuk: All right. How many of these clinics in the general hospitals have psychiatrists on staff? In other words, not involved in private practice?

Hon. Mr. Wells: All of them.

Mr. Makarchuk: They all have? And social workers and psychologists?

Hon. Mr. Wells: To the best of our knowledge, they all have at least some of these people. We really do not have any—

Mr. Makarchuk: All of them have some of these people?

Hon. Mr. Wells: All of them have psychologists and social workers.

Mr. Makarchuk: All 67 in the Province of Ontario?

Mr. Ben: Psychologists, not psychiatrists.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well, even psychologists. This is news to me.

Mr. Ben: Not to me. Social workers.

Hon. Mr. Wells: As I say, the reason it is hard to say definitely at this point that they all have, is there may be certain movement of personnel, and so forth.

Mr. Makarchuk: Yes, but do you have an idea of what the caseload is of each psychiatrist in these fields? What is the average caseload?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We can give you the total number of patients seen. We will get them for you in a minute. They are not added up here. It is around 40,000.

Mr. Makarchuk: It is 40,000 patients and you have 67 psychiatrists, assuming that what you said is correct.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There could be more than that. Some of them could have four or five psychiatrists.

Mr. Makarchuk: Some of them could, but in most cases some of them could not have any. As a matter of interest, this would

amount roughly to, say something like 600 patients per psychiatrist, a caseload of about 600 which, as you know, is an impossible—

Mr. Ben: Do you happen to know the psychiatrists out there?

Hon. Mr. Wells: These are not on our staff. It has got nothing to do with us.

Mr. Makarchuk: The Ontario Hospital Services Commission provides, in some cases, for these mental clinics. I presume you pay for the fees of the psychiatrists on staff at the hospitals. In other words, in out-patients clinics. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is that what we pay or is it charged through OHSIP? Yes, they are paid.

Mr. Makarchuk: You pay the psychiatrist. Do you have any idea what these psychiatrists do? In other words, what kind of a caseload do they handle?

Hon. Mr. Wells: These are the psychologists?

Mr. Makarchuk: No the psychiatrists.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We do not have the figures here. We can get you some. Their monthly report is—

Mr. Makarchuk: Surely this is something you need, if you are going to assess the efficiency of this particular kind of—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are in the process of it.

Mr. Makarchuk: I thought that you would have these figures, that you would try to find out what the local caseload is of these people.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are in the process of doing this. You have to appreciate, we are into a new programme, and everybody—

Mr. Makarchuk: This is the story we get on everything.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —seems almost to unanimously agree that we have to move away from the large old ideas, the large Ontario Hospitals of 2,000 patients.

Mr. Makarchuk: The concern here, of course, Mr. Chairman, is the fact that you are embarking on a new programme, and you do not seem to be following it up to see how effective this programme is. At the time you are phasing out the number of beds in

your Ontario Hospitals. On one hand, you are eliminating what you have, and on the other hand you are not sure whether this is effective or not.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Our professional staff feel that the programme is such that they can indicate its effectiveness to the point that they are willing to pursue the policy of phasing out beds in the larger hospitals.

Mr. Makarchuk: I am just wondering if it is a matter that you are pursuing this policy in the interest of economy and nothing else.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are never going to phase out larger hospitals completely. We are still—

Mr. Makarchuk: I am not concerned about that. I agree with you that you are not going to phase them out. But what I am wondering is whether the treatment that the people are getting is effective. We are talking about a team concept of treatment, and so on—which I doubt that you have at too many general hospitals in Ontario. I would like to see the staff on each one of these hospitals, and see who you have on staff and the caseloads. I think if we examine those figures, you will find a very deplorable situation.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are not saying they all have a team concept, but certainly a lot of them do. On this again, we are into a matter of professional judgement; this again depends on the psychiatrist or the various psychiatrists who are in the unit and what their concept is of how their programme should develop.

Mr. Makarchuk: No, but there is a general field of agreement between the psychiatrists. I imagine they agree to the team concept, of course, but the problem again—

Hon. Mr. Wells: In some areas, yes.

Mr. Makarchuk: —is that they do not have the staff to carry out these things, and you do not seem to be interested in providing the money to get the kind of staff.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, that is not right.

Mr. Ben: You talk about a new programme. Mr. Minister. The figures for the United States and Canada and Ontario, show that the number of patients per bed in mental hospitals since 1955 have decreased from 3.8 to just over 2.3. I do not know why you would refer to it as a new programme.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not a new programme; it is developing and—

Mr. Ben: It has been going on for years, to get away from the institutional complex. I do not think you should take credit for it. It has been going on for years.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are not taking credit for it. It is developing, and it has developed in a much more rapid manner in the last five or six years in this province.

Mr. Ben: I do not know. I got some statistics Mr. Minister, to try to see if perhaps you were not keeping up to date, and all the figures showed was that you are progressing at the same rate as they were in the United States. No better, no worse.

Mr. Makarchuk: If the minister says it has been developing at a rapid rate in the last five years, could he give us an indication of how many psychiatrists you had on staff, say, three years ago? How many do you have on staff now?

Hon. Mr. Wells: On staff in our hospitals?

Mr. Makarchuk: No, in the general hospitals in which your department pays the salaries.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Do we have the figure, the number of psychiatrists? We do not have that here; we can get that for you. We could fill this room with statistics.

Mr. Makarchuk: These are rather important figures, because if you are going to discuss—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Every figure is important and we will get it for you, but we cannot have them all here.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): I have heard a lot of things this afternoon in discussion of what we are not doing. I am very pleased with some of the developments for treating of adolescents in the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital. Not too long ago I had the opportunity of visiting these new facilities. On the grounds of that very old institution, in one of the older houses, the top two floors have been converted and remodelled to serve as a centre for adolescents. I like the idea of the individuality that the patients were allowed; their own bedrooms and so on, and the open concept of the programme.

~ I would like, through you Mr. Chairman to the respective civil servants, to know what

increase has there been during, shall we say the last year or two years, in the number of admissions of adolescents suffering mental illness through taking drugs such as LSD or other drugs of this nature? I wondered if the drug problem in our society today has created any increase of admissions to our institutions?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Would you like to answer that, Dr. Rae Grant?

Dr. Rae Grant: Mr. Chairman, there certainly has been an increase in the number of young people admitted to psychiatric hospitals through misuse of drugs. I cannot give you the figures.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We do not have the last two years available yet.

Mr. J. R. Smith: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, through you to the minister, is the Addiction Research Foundation working in these various hospitals and trying to do some research on this problem?

Hon. Mr. Wells: They are working on the total problem of drug abuse in research with young people. They are doing many things. I think the hon. member will recall that we talked about these under the ARF vote back in vote 701. We do not have staff of the foundation here to fill you in a little more on that. But I can assure you that they are co-operating and they are available for any community group, whether it be one of our hospitals or a health unit. They are available to help them, to co-ordinate with them, and to consider research projects.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 703 carry?

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): This topic has been discussed for some length of time, but I just want to get onto one thing in my own riding since the Cedar Springs Hospital School is in there. I see you have 1,010 in it. Have you got any plans—and I know this has been discussed—but have you got any particular plans with regards to western Ontario? Perhaps a new establishment in some area to allow for the large waiting list, which I think is 130. Am I correct—are there 130 on the waiting list at Cedar Springs?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think I read those last night and—

Mr. Ruston: Yes, I think so. Are your future plans to build the type of hospitals that are in Palmerston, the size of about 250, instead of the large ones that we have there of 1,000?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I think, Mr. Chairman, as I said last night when we discussed this, that in the future, I would hope, we will never build another unit like we have at Cedar Springs, but build more cottage type institutions. These are the kind that we are developing now. As far as relieving any situation at Cedar Springs is concerned, we really do not feel that Cedar Springs is overcrowded. It is a large building and it has accommodation for a large number. As I say, it is larger than probably we would ever build an institution now. One of our priorities is to find a facility to serve the Niagara Peninsula and Hamilton area, and when this is accomplished, this will ease up Cedar Springs considerably.

Mr. Ruston: Yes because Cedar Springs actually does come down into that area, as you say, I see. Okay, that is all.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. M. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): Mr. Chairman, I will try to be brief, as much as anyone ever can be brief when speaking about emotionally disturbed children. I would like to ask the minister, if he would take a look at a document which I put on the record in this House, I believe it was in 1968. It was a United Nations publication, "A Declaration of the Rights of the Child, 1950." I notice that it is one of the references under the study committee and their report is "One Million Children." I think Mr. Minister, it says as clearly as anything "the rights of a child growing up in any civilized society." And the minister will find that far back, my own reference in the House, my concern, was that so often, in the financial bind that governments find themselves in, and particularly what is happening in Ontario, is that the programmes for children have been cut—and I listed three at that particular time—were being cut or there was an attempt to cut them. I think the minister knows, and I would like to refresh his memory, that I raised with the Attorney General the problem of emotionally disturbed children whom Inspector Fern Alexander stated categorically, and has many times publicly stated, she has to put under arrest in order to get treatment.

The same inspector raised with me, in a two hour interview around the time of the Attorney General's estimates, that the other aspect that bothered her about placing children for treatment is that every facility is filled, with waiting lists up to six months, if not longer. One judge has his hospital beds booked until January—and I believe the At-

torney General's estimates, Mr. Chairman, were in the month of June. What bothered the inspector was that in order to place a child, one child must go out of so many institutions.

I asked the Attorney General if he would take some interest in the Minister of Health's department and in the problem that must be there and is going to be there and is one of the most flagrant, most serious, I am sure, that the government has to deal with. We somehow have to have what for want of a better term I called an open-ended type of treatment programme for children, where if we have to do it on a cottage basis, when we get two or six more children we make another facility. There is a 35 per cent recovery shown in one of the examples in this report in treating emotional disturbances in children. That is surely a very high percentage of recovery. Many of the problems that we see in our courts later, as offenders, or in our Children's Aid Societies, in our poor homes and in our middle class homes, are problems which could have been spotted—and I am sure the minister has read much on this by now—early if we just had an early warning system.

This report clearly states, Mr. Chairman, that we must not have special classes, which is going to add another shame attached to those children who are segregated. We must in our school system embark on a treatment and a spotting of emotional disturbances so that we can hopefully eradicate what this report tells us.

Early in 1968 I raised in the House the allied services report, the Seeborn report, the British report, where it showed that one child in three would receive some kind of psychiatric treatment and one child in 10 would receive serious treatment—and that was up to, I believe, 16 or 21 years of age. I said at the time, Mr. Chairman, that there were no reasons to think it would be otherwise here if the study were done.

Now this study is not complete, Mr. Chairman. They have listed very carefully many, many reasons why it is impossible to have a proof positive study, but the indications are roughly here that one child in eight needs some kind of attention.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that with the numbers of mothers who work, one in three—and 50 per cent of those mothers have children under 16 years of age—the government, in no other term than "to preserve the future race," the "future" of this province or of the country, have to move in and say that we

must take this responsibility to spot cases in which this kind of treatment is needed.

I know, reading some of the excellent recommendations in here, that it must be going to take an enormous amount of money. But I think, Mr. Chairman, the minister should get this government started on a children's type of bureau, with some specific responsibility assigned to some specific co-ordinated programme—that is a programme under one single department, Mr. Chairman, because every report has shown that to cut up a child into four different pieces or five, and service the child under different departments, is simply not doing the job.

I have not seen anything that meant as much to me in the way of a report coming out at this time, knowing the problems that are there. I would ask the minister if he would tell me how many psychiatrists have we got attached now to our educational programme? Are they attached through the Health Department or are they strictly through the Education Department?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am afraid we cannot tell you how many are working. If the board of education has hired a psychiatrist themselves we really do not have that. Now we do not particularly think that that is the right way to do it. We think that perhaps they—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The health of the children, right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —should be started with the health service of the communities and available to the boards, rather than having the boards attempt to hire them and to isolate them so they just have to work in that one area.

Mrs. M. Renwick: One of the isolated recommendations I would pull out of here, Mr. Chairman, would be under the in-service training, that provisions of Part 3 of the Canada Assistance Plan be explored as a funding resource for in-service training of staff of residential centres. It seems to me that since that recommendation has been made perhaps Part 3 of the CAP might allow some form of in-service training.

The recommendations under training and the encouragement of personnel to go into this field, I thought, were remarkably succinct, Mr. Chairman. If I can just spot them here, there were two or three in particular that just sort of look as though they are possible, they are not something that is just pie in the sky. I just want to spot them

exactly, Mr. Chairman, so that they are in the record.

It is a system of bringing in training to produce the kind of personnel to do the sort of job that is going to be needed to be done. While I am looking for this I would like to say to the minister that I divided his 67 clinics roughly into seven million people and called them 70 clinics, saying that the ratio—am I correct, Mr. Minister?—there is one per 100,000 persons, and the recommendation of this report is a clinic for every group from 25,000 to 50,000 persons.

I would like to compare the sort of thing that is needed here to what certainly must be going to be a very high-cost multi-screening process that is going on and might even be encouraged in the province if they are not examined very closely. It is another large scale operation, and I cannot help but wonder how much better funds might be spent in direct emotional support to persons of all ages, and I am speaking particularly from this report about children.

For a person to go to a hospital and have a multi-screening—which if I am right about the Kaiser programme on the west coast was about \$100 a trip, one of the doctors quoted that figure in the letter—and have no real emotional contact or understanding, that person might even go away, Mr. Minister, in worse psychological condition than he came in. Because he now has his urinalysis, he now has several things which show that something is not quite right and yet he is not well versed enough to know how wrong it is.

It is a broad statement, Mr. Minister, but maybe in this whole switchover of watching costs and trying to channel them where they are most needed, maybe some of the things which look so good scientifically may not be reaching the problem of emotional insecurity.

I am so pleased, out in the area that we are both privileged to represent, that there is the type of unit now, the suicide unit, operating. Because when I was first nominated one of my great horrors was that a receptionist from a hospital came to me and said that every day, it seemed, they had someone in this state come through their door. Especially if they did not have health coverage in those days, they could not refer them to someone specifically for personal assessment.

What I am saying to the minister is, let us not let the scientific override the tremendous emotional strength that is needed for all ages, and particularly for small children.

The minister I am sure, will be very pleased with the recommendations on the citizen's role, which I will not go into. They have some good schemes here Mr. Minister, for training.

Incidentally, Mr. Minister, one of their first recommendations under the provincial role, and I quote, from page 484 from the CELDIC report, is that:

Provincial governments, in co-operation with private agencies, work progressively towards the establishment of a comprehensive integrated network of services, fully accessible to all children in their home communities.

I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that that cohesiveness can come about, without, I would hope, a speedy study of exactly what each agency is doing and how they can best co-operate.

It would be possible, Mr. Chairman, to spend an hour and a half at least taking sections of this report, and I will hopefully do it at some other time in the Legislature, because it must be done. They have dealt so fairly and so openly with the problems, even amongst the professional units upon whom we are relying so much for guidance—their own professional problems.

The problems of assessment, for example. Assessment cannot be correct unless we have a much finer method of assessing. That a child who is blind will be listed only as a child who is blind—the assessment may not incorporate the other things.

This may sound very much out, Mr. Chairman, but the minister will perhaps not know, because it was dealt with under The Department of Education, of a blind, emotionally disturbed, retarded little 10-year-old child in my riding, whom I discovered them canvassing in 1967. I did not find a place for that child until a very few months ago. The child thankfully now, I hope, is still there, because she needed a long term of treatment in the Clarke Institute.

But that child was sent to the Lawson school as a retarded child, and, after five days, the teachers there said the child was emotionally disturbed. The family came down to Surrey Place, they went through a number of tests, which were very disturbing and aggravating to them because of simple things—the blind child was given a tin cup and she could not call it a cup because she had been used to a china cup. They said the child was retarded from their tests, and therefore the child did not really belong in their wing and should go back out.

In the meantime, the child was put into a nursery school programme that two sisters started in the borough of Scarborough. When they got into financial difficulties, they had to hand the child back to the mother. The mother constantly worked with the child. I had four or five tape recordings of the child, where she could count marbles, tell the sound of the ironing board, tell the sound of the lawnmower. She did make several noticeable improvements over the months and years, but nothing in a concrete programme, and nowhere did she belong.

She did not belong in the London school for the blind because she was retarded and because she had emotional instability. So she was then sent by the board of education to another nursery school on Markham Road, where the only training the teachers had there was dealing with children who had the handicap of being deaf. And they called the child a problem, the Lawson school tagged Jenny Hoskins as a screamer.

The little girl was then to be, Mr. Chairman—and the minister, I am sure, is interested in this, I can tell by his close concentration—the little girl was then to be accepted in a programme which, perhaps through this case being put to the Minister of Education (Mr. Davis), along with three or four others, was initiated. A teacher was trained to teach blind children the programme and the Harold A. Lawson school was devised to take in four blind children from the borough of Scarborough.

I checked with the school, because this is the school which had branded the child, two and a half years previously, as a screamer, and as being emotionally disturbed, and as someone they did not want in their classes. So I checked with the head of the school—I have forgotten the lady's name. Miss Pitt, does that sound right?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that is right.

Mrs. M. Renwick: And her answer was, "Jennifer will be included." When the four children were received in that school, Mr. Minister, that child was not included. That child was left out of that programme. I was indignant that she had been branded two to three years earlier, and then had no place still to go after all this time.

I must say, the reception at the Clarke Institute and the patience there and the kindness there—the understanding—restored three people to stability. Because by now, the parents were distraught. At one time the father was unemployed and the mother had to go to work at 11 o'clock at night until late

in the morning. She slept, with her child in the same room, until noon, and her school age child came home at noon. The mother got up and fed that child. But the family agony that can come out of cases of this multiple type of problem is unbelievable.

I would say to the minister that this report tells in great detail what is needed. If the minister ever went down in our history as having achieved a proper programme for emotionally disturbed children in the Province of Ontario, it would certainly be, I would think, a tremendous achievement.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I thank the hon. member for her comments about this report. It certainly is a very significant document. It has not been available to all of us for this long a period of time, and certainly we are using it in the work that we are doing in the department.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I got mine yesterday, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You got yours yesterday?

Mrs. M. Renwick: I do not know where it was. I do not even know if it is mine. I have possession; they will have a hard time getting it back.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I had the privilege of—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I was ordering one for \$8. My secretary was running around trying to get one and suddenly someone uncovered one in our caucus.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, I had the privilege of being down at the St. Lawrence Centre when this was formally presented.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You must have been very pleased.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Dr. Roberts, who of course was the medical director of the Clarke Institute, played a great role.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Yes, I noticed that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There is, of course, a companion volume dealing with Ontario specifically.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It is a separate volume, is it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I understand there was a \$2 volume; that is where we started our search for this.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There is a companion volume which deals with Ontario alone that was headed by Mr. Ronald Jones, the director of education at the Toronto Board of Education.

Of course, as the hon. member said, the facets of the problem fall within many different departments, and The Department of Education actually funded a big part of that report.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I was very pleased to know that. I would ask the minister, then, if there were some Ontario money in there. I did see some money listed from the federal task forces. And I would ask the minister if he would consider tabling this report. I would think it would be a firm foundation for many years to come.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think I can table the report, since it is not our report.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Can you not?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We can make it available to the members but I do not—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Even if the funds are in it? Could it not be tabled? Or would the minister check that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will check it but I would rather doubt we could table it, since it is not an Ontario government report. I think that it just involved a grant that was given from The Department of Education along with other money.

It is a report concerning five different groups, as I recall—the Ontario Association for the Mentally Retarded, the Canadian Education Association, the Canadian Mental Health Association, and one other group.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would not like to have to get up and read it, but I did not realize that we only table documents that are Ontario government publications.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I had not realized this myself. Ben Goldberg, one of our staff, was a member of the expert committee and of course we supported him all through that.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Might each member receive a copy?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will look into it. If I get my colleague, the Minister of Education, to get it out of his budget—he has money available for these things; he has that miscellaneous fund there.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Maybe those unexpended moneys, those \$2 million unexpended moneys two years ago from The Department of Health.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will see what we can do.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Nipissing.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): I just have a few short questions. In regard to the provision of service in northeastern Ontario, how many full-time psychiatrists are on the staff of the Northeastern Psychiatric Hospital and how many at the North Bay Psychiatric Hospital?

And secondly, while they are looking that up, maybe the minister can explain to me why the provisions of out-patient services was discontinued some time ago at the North Bay Psychiatric Hospital and if a unit will be established in either of the general hospitals in that area?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will get it for you. It may take a minute.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What about my second question?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It was discontinued because there was not adequate staff at the time to carry on the out-patient services. We are trying to re-establish it in co-operation with the general and psychiatric hospitals and the medical officer of health to develop a community mental health programme for North Bay.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You are aware that there is no service whatsoever at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are aware and we are trying to get it back on the road.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What about up further north in the Timmins area, through the psychiatric hospital there?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The hon. member for Timmins gave us a very good rundown of the operation of the Timmins hospital. We have up there what I think is a very enlightened programme, operated by Dr. Melville, that stresses the community approach to mental health.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but how many professional people do you have involved? How many psychiatrists do you have involved? I think the programme is rather limited by the

number of people—the number of psychiatrists, at least—that you have available.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Three full-time psychiatrists are available in North Bay and three part-time psychiatrists in the South Porcupine area.

Mr. R. S. Smith: And in that whole area of perhaps 300,000 people there are no private practitioners in psychiatry, so what you have for 300,000 people are 4.5 psychiatrists, really, on that basis.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are five or so in Sudbury.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But I am excluding Sudbury. I am talking about the eastern part, from Parry Sound to James Bay.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We could include Sudbury in that, though.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You can include it, but you can never get any service out of there for the people in our area.

If you want to wait a year to have a child assessed, this may be all right, but the point of the matter is that the service that is available, outside of Sudbury, to the people in the eastern part, east of Sudbury, is very limited; particularly in the emotionally disturbed areas, for children.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We feel that Sudbury is part of the total region that we have up there and I think that it has to be developed. It is a regional centre and it is being developed.

We have places—and we even have money—for psychiatrists, but we are still having slight difficulties in obtaining people for our services.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is there any incentive for people to go into those areas? Obviously, the level—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You mean we have to give them an incentive to go up to North Bay?

Mr. R. S. Smith: Well every school board in the area pays the teachers \$800 to \$900 more per year than is paid here so that they will go there, you know. These are just the facts of life.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We do have a mechanism to provide a higher salary, if that incentive is necessary. I am not sure that we have utilized that enough, and it is perhaps a good suggestion that we should utilize more a special incentive for some of these areas.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You see, the point I am trying to make is that although your level of service right across the province may be—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We used it for the South Porcupine.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is was used in the Porcupine area, was it?

The point I am trying to make is, your level of service across the province may be not quite acceptable to everybody—I think that is pretty well a fair statement—but in some areas of the province your level of service is much, much below what other areas have.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think there could be some validity in your last statement, but I do not think we would accept your first statement.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You feel you have a good level of service right across the province to start with?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have a good level of service in a lot of areas of the province.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay. What are you doing to provide a level of service that is equal to that in those areas of the province; i.e., the one I just mentioned?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are doing many things. As I say, we are constantly trying to encourage and recruit more staff. We are working to develop an out-patient facility in North Bay at the general hospital. We have a travelling clinic for retarded children that comes into that area.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay. For example, the provision of an out-patient service; we did have that a few years ago. You say there are more psychiatrists now available than there were a few years ago; we had that a few years ago. The number of psychiatrists on your staff at the Ontario Hospital in North Bay has decreased, as well as your service has decreased.

Since the opening of the northern hospital, I grant you there has been some of the pressure taken off the North Bay hospital, but not to the extent that they were able to even get back to the services they had a few years ago. I should think in that area you are not going ahead, you are going backwards.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh I think on the long haul we will go ahead. But, you know, we are not beating around the bush to tell you

it is very difficult to recruit staff to our Ontario Hospitals in some of these areas. I suppose this is another one of the reasons why a lot of emphasis is put on the community facility, because the more we can use the community facility in the general hospitals, this takes the place of a large number of beds in our institutions and we can reduce their numbers. Then we have more chance to recruit staff and provide an adequate programme.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It is okay if you have staff in the general hospitals, but if you do not have it there either you are no further ahead.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think though that we have not run into the problem. Of course, we do not recruit the staff in the general hospitals. I do not think it is as difficult a problem to get staff at the general hospitals.

There is no psychiatric facility in North Bay. If you had a facility there, you would probably find you would have one or two psychiatrists in the area, in North Bay, on a fee for service basis.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but it is your responsibility, as well in the general hospitals, to provide that facility, is it not?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is not completely our responsibility. That is the responsibility of the general hospital with the psychiatrists in the community. It takes a psychiatrist to give the leadership to develop this facility, and we do not have one there.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We are going around in a circle. The fact is we do not have a psychiatrist available so we are not getting anything, you know.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would think that would be a good opportunity for some of them to move in and develop a good programme. North Bay being the very vital centre that it is, it would be a good area for someone to go in and develop this programme.

Mr. R. S. Smith: It becomes pretty obvious that the level of service in that area is not very high; or in any of these areas outside of the general hospitals.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are working on it.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 703 carry?

Mr. Ferrier: No, I would like to bring one little point up.

During one of my visits to the institutions of this province, we uncovered a situation

about an adolescent in an adult hospital. We took it up with the minister and it was taken to Dr. Henderson. I wonder if the minister could briefly report on what is the condition for adolescents in this province.

There seems to be a move towards facilities for emotionally disturbed children — some have expressed reservation that it is too slow, and we have had the arguments pro and con — and we have talked about facilities for the adults. But I wonder about this adolescent period. It seemed as though there were not too many places available or methods of treatment or location for this type of patient. What is available within the province for the adolescent? Does he have to depend upon treatment within adult units of the various Ontario hospitals, or have you moved toward some facilities in one or two hospitals? Just what is available?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that the first thing — and I think I will let Dr. Henderson answer — but the first thing that we have got to do is define what an adolescent is. What are we really talking about in the adolescent? Are we talking about — between what ages?

Mr. Ferrier: I would suspect around 14 to 18.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You see, this is that very difficult period. You know, each one of us has our own impression in our mind of what an adolescent is. We see a sweet-looking little child of 14, and yet some of the 14-year-olds that we see and that are seen in the hospitals are taller than any of us and bigger.

Mr. Ferrier: Some people, I suppose, have late adolescence, maybe 25 or so, considering the psychological tendencies.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right. As the member stated, it is one of those very difficult areas because some of the people in adolescence look more like children, and others are more like adults.

Mr. Ferrier: But mainly that 13 to 18 group.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes. Dr. Rae Grant will tell you about that.

Dr. Rae Grant: Mr. Chairman, it is true that there is a shortage of beds for the adolescent age range in the province. However, there is some development in this area. Apparently, there are five special units for adolescents; two of those five are mixed, all

ages from 6 to 15. The other three are specifically for the adolescent age range in the Ontario Hospitals.

Mr. Ben: What is that age range?

Dr. Rae Grant: It varies in different hospitals. In Hamilton Psychiatric, it is 14 to 18; at Northeastern Psychiatric, it is 14 to 20; Goderich has a mixed unit from 5 to 15; at Lakeshore it is 5 to 15.

Also we have residential treatment centres under The Department of Health. There are currently two. Luthwood takes boys 12 to 14. Intake will keep them to 16 if necessary.

Maryvale in Windsor has 60 beds for adolescent girls, for ages from 12 to 16 at the time of admission. We are hoping to develop many more beds for this adolescent age range.

Mr. Chairman: Is vote 703 carried?

Vote 703 agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, could I ask the committee, and for your direction, do you wish to consider doing as we did last year, taking votes 704, 705 and 706 together? To discuss health insurance, HIRB and OHSC together so you could talk about many things and then we can go through the votes quickly again?

Mr. Chairman: Is this the wish of the committee?

Some hon. members: Carried.

Mr. Chairman: Votes 704, 705 and 706 will be discussed together.

On votes 704 to 706, inclusive.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Chairman, how many beds—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Winkler was first.

Mr. E. A. Winkler (Grey South): I would like to ask the minister if he could elaborate at all on the policy that was announced in the House on the union of the two services? What can we expect by way of advantage?

The point that I am interested in, for instance, is will the guidelines for free-premium assistance be the same in the new policy as it is now in OHSIP?

I think here particularly of the doctor's fees. Can you say anything in general about the new policy that might exist?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I think I can briefly answer this. The policy that we have announced so far is an administrative

policy. In other words, we are stating the administrative aims and that is to take the health services insurance division, which is a division of The Department of Health, the Hospital Insurance Registration Board and the Ontario Hospital Health Insurance Registration Board and the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and put them into a new commission, the Ontario Health Insurance Commission. This commission will administer one health insurance plan for the people of the province which will include those health benefits that are now in OHSIP and the hospital insurance benefits.

This administrative procedure will bring about, for instance, uniform premiums; one uniform premium rather than different premiums for each system. It will allow for common principles in regard to eligibility and so forth, and it will allow us to have, say, the plastic credit card with the social insurance number which will be used for all health purposes.

That is the administrative arrangement. We have not made any announcement yet on the things that the hon. member mentioned, and I cannot tell you now about the things concerning premium levels. Certainly there will be an advantage administratively in this process. Of course, another factor is that before combining the plans we had designated agents and service agents operating under OHSIP. The new arrangement, when they all come together, will be one plan operated out of our health insurance commission with no designated agents or service agencies, so that there will be administrative savings. There will certainly be convenient savings to the people of the province.

The arrangement as to what premium levels will be has not been decided yet. The statement did not touch anything concerning payment to doctors. Our policy did not concern this at this time and we have no decision or comment really to make on that at this point of time.

Mr. Winkler: In general terms I should imagine—I do not want to infringe upon the minister's rights as a minister to divulge anything, of course, that is not timed for this particular sitting—but you know most of us have had a fair amount of difficulty, I would say, particularly with hospitalization coverage in the area where we have been dealing with two different departments. The guidelines have been considerably different, one being that people are subjected to a means test, and so on. I wonder of the minister could comment to us—and if not, I will accept that

—on what the guidelines will be in the new policy in regard to people who do get OHSIP, for instance, premium-free on the declaration of their income tax returns.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Speaker, as I say, we have not decided this part of the programme. At the moment we are talking about the administrative part. It is certainly not going to cost anyone any more for their insurance under the new arrangement. I am sure that the savings will allow for this.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Minister—I do not want you to interpret any inflexion in my voice; what makes you think that there are going to be administrative savings? I ask you this for a number of reasons. There have been some investigations out west and some reports written which show that amalgamation of departments for administrative purposes do not necessarily result in savings. As a matter of fact, they found the contrary.

Our own experiences here in Metro Toronto show that having amalgamated has brought about no savings in administration. All they did was find other titles and other cubicles in which to put the people that they had there. There was no savings at all.

Mr. Ferrier: Are you saying that we should keep the designated agents?

Mr. Ben: No, that has got nothing to do with the designated agents. The minister is saying that there are going to be savings by amalgamating these departments. I am asking him how he comes to this conclusion.

In Metro we saved no money by having amalgamation. In administrative costs there was no saving by amalgamating the different boroughs of Toronto. They carried out some surveys out west—I think in Manitoba—and they found out that amalgamation of administrative functions does not lead to the savings that people believe.

What causes you to believe that by amalgamating these two administrative functions, aside from the agents, there are going to be any savings?

I might point out to the hon. member across from me that I do not know how you are satisfied that it is going to cost us any less to administer with those agents gone than now. I do not know. I want to know what leads him to this conclusion. I am not questioning the conclusion. I want to know by what reasoning he comes to this conclusion.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I cannot give you any figures, but administrative savings—and when I say administrative savings I underline the word savings. While I think and I firmly believe that there will be financial savings in the thing—maybe not as great as some would believe—we really will not know until the plan is in operation. No matter how hard you try to set up some kind of computer models or do various studies, you never really can tell, I believe, in these matters, until you actually effect your change and then see what your costs are going to be.

There will be other savings apart from financial. There will be savings in convenience to the individual. There will be savings in convenience to the employers—they will not have to mail in two cheques.

There will be savings, as I said, to the patient himself because he will have one card, one system and one point of contact. All these things I think will underline savings and convenience which will be worth the change.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Minister, I asked a question of the Prime Minister (Mr. Robarts) in the House in the same vein that was asked by Mr. Winkler. I said: "Since you are having one premium are you going to give abatements in the premium cost of hospital services the way you give for medical services?" And the answer was no.

Why not? Since you are having one premium this would be the ideal way of doing it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: What we have said is that this decision has not been made. The administrative decision has been made. The others have still to be made.

Mr. Ben: The minister's answer to the question is "We have no plans to do such a thing."

Mr. Ferrier: If it is right for the one programme it should be right for the others.

Mr. Ben: Absolutely right, Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: If people cannot afford one, they really cannot afford the other; and it is just costing the province excessive amounts through the welfare agencies of the province that do not have people covered for Ontario hospital services.

Mr. Ben: Sure, somebody else is paying it.

Mr. Ferrier: So it is going to be a much better administrative procedure to have this kind of assistance on the same basis.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This will all be studied as we do our workups to announcing our policy under the new programme.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Minister we are suggesting to you that the time is right for it. The indigents have their hospitalization paid for under general service welfare in a round-about way. They would not have to go through the indignity of having to apply to welfare to pay their hospital services, on which you in the long run pay at least 80 per cent—not 80 per cent; most of the moneys come from the federal-provincial level.

Why do you not do it now? It is a sensible and logical thing to do and it is a sensible and logical time to do it now.

The committee adjourned at 6 o'clock, p.m.

CONTENTS

Wednesday, October 21, 1970

Mental health, general expenditure	S-1591
Health services insurance, health insurance registration, Ontario hospital services, general expenditure	S-1612
Adjournment	S-1614

CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1970

The committee met at 3.30 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1. Mr. J. A. Belanger in the chair.

ESTIMATES,
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
(continued)

Mr. Chairman: Last evening we were discussing votes 704, 705 and 706.

On votes 704 to 706, inclusive:

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): Mr. Chairman, I have a number of things which I would like to discuss under these votes. A couple of items have been referred to me by my colleague, the member for High Park (Mr. Shulman) who, unfortunately, cannot be here today.

As you know, he has his own medical practice and he has listed with me a number of the letters that he has written to Dr. Aldis at the OHSIP office concerning various claims which, for one reason or another, were rejected when the pertinent information was sent in to the various insuring groups.

There was one concerning an insured person with Laurier Life Insurance Company and they wanted to know where the subscriber worked, which was really irrelevant as far as the person was concerned.

On July 30, there was one concerning a young boy, aged 6, who went for a pre-school medical examination and the claim was rejected on the grounds that the patient's plan does not cover this type of service. Correspondence went back and forth and a letter came back from K. G. Gore saying that it was a clerical error made by the AMS staff and the necessary adjustment has been made.

On August 5, there was a letter written about the Travelers Insurance Company about a pre-school medical on a child aged 4. They refused to cover and after some discussion it was said that they did not understand that the man had a family.

There was another one on August 28, which went to the Sun Life Assurance Company and they said that the clerk was certainly in error. They spoke to the claims supervisor and the

clerk involved in the office and they apologized for the inconvenience. Then there was another one concerned with AMS about a pre-high school examination, and again it was a clerk who made the error.

It seems to point out that there is an unnecessary number of administrative errors in this thing. I do not see how probably it can be otherwise with the multiplicity of insuring designated agents. I think these particular cases go to show what kind of a hodge-podge we have had with all these agents. Nobody more than myself appreciated the minister's announcement that they were doing away with these designated agents, albeit it is going to take a couple of years. I had hoped that it would have come a lot faster because I think that administrative costs could be cut quite drastically. I think that the whole programme could be streamlined if it was all under one roof and under one administration, rather than under the kind of situation that we have had there.

Another aspect concerns a letter which was directed to the member for High Park and myself, concerning a member of the armed forces at Kingston. It points out that a serviceman gets Ontario Hospital Services Commission coverage, I gather, through the federal government. His Ontario Hospital Services premium is cut back by 20 per cent but his OHSIP is not cut back by the same amount and he cannot claim any service for it. Albeit if he has a wife and a number of children he has to pay the full premium. Whatever practice is followed on the one, surely, if it is valid there, should be followed on the other.

He points out that the federal government's insurance plan will not cover the cost of having a vasectomy performed, and if a male in the armed forces in Ontario wishes to have this operation performed he has got to pay for it out of his own pocket. I understand that the OHSIP plan covers this particular operation.

So here is a man paying the full premium and yet he cannot claim under it. He is being discriminated against, and it is not only this man but all the armed services people in the Province of Ontario.

This man, I think, has had correspondence with the minister on it and he is not satisfied with the answer that has been communicated to him, and I do not think that I am either. It seems to me that if it can be worked on one of the plans, it should be able to be worked on the other. There must be some kind of a reduction on that type of a programme. I wonder if the minister would like to comment on that?

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Health): First of all, of course, as I understand it, the federal government prohibits a serviceman from joining OHSIP—he gets his coverage so is not entitled to join OHSIP. Servicemen are exempted from the normal mandatory employee group. Of course, in doing that the federal government has not seen fit to provide medical service for the families or the dependents of the servicemen. So they have to obtain medical insurance coverage in whatever area or province they happen to be living in; in this case, Ontario. So we then treat them as an individual unit.

In other words, if the serviceman is just married, there is just himself and his wife. His wife takes out a single policy, as an individual; so he would not be covered, I assume, in that situation. Then you would not expect any rebate because she is the same as any other individual.

If they have one child, then they take out the couples' policy, which is to provide for the two people, the same as a man and wife would take out if they had no children. If they have more than one child, then they take out the straight family policy—and I guess this is where you feel there is discrimination against the serviceman because he has paid for a family policy, and because he has a wife and at least two children, and perhaps more—so he has the maximum premium amount, or the maximum policy that he could get, but he is not covered under it.

Are you suggesting that perhaps we should either give him a reduction on that, or else allow him to be covered for those things for which the armed forces do not pay?

Mr. Ferrier: Well, I think that seems reasonable to me. If the 20 per cent reduction can be given for the Ontario Hospital premium, I think the reduction should be—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I think it is a good bargaining point. I think what we will have to do is discuss this at our next federal-provincial conference to try to hammer out some understanding with the federal government. I do not think we can do it unilaterally

because the servicemen are deducted from the population count, for instance, on which the federal government pays. So we would have to have some kind of joint arrangement.

But obviously, judging by the letters you are getting and letters I am getting about it, it is not too well accepted and perhaps it is not too well understood. So I think we will have to discuss it with them. But I do not think we can do anything unilaterally. It will have to be done jointly with them, with some agreement on their part.

Mr. Ferrier: I appreciate your following that up. Another problem has to do with some charges that a gentleman makes against the Queen Elizabeth Hospital. The man's name is B.C. Samme; he has written to the member for High Park about a number of allegations that he makes there and the member for High Park has asked that I bring it up and ask for an investigation. The five points that this man Samme complains about—I think I will just read them into the record here—are rather serious and the member for High Park wants it proceeded with:

(a) According to the previous purchasing agent, H. Schonner, Mr. A. W. Read, administrator, and W. A. Harris were bound by some sort of financial agreement.

(b) According to Mr. Schonner and my own experience, an oil company has had the contract with the QC Hospital for years. The owner or president of the company is at the same time a member of the hospital board. I think his name is Taylor.

(c) Mr. Robshaw, the purchasing agent, who retired to Ireland, made a mistake in sending for the first time or rather tried to obtain from four oil companies, including Shell, Esso and others, tenders after he left for Ireland. I had to help with purchasing until Mr. Schonner was retired.

I did see the quotations sent by the above-mentioned companies. However, as soon as Mr. Schonner started, he had to contact Taylor and ask for another tender as his was the highest. The second written tender arrived and was dated back. The original was destroyed. Read and Schonner fixed the contract.

(d) Another interesting aspect of the hospital business is the hospital property, etcetera, insurance policy. It never went to anybody but another member of the hospital board, an insurance man.

(e) The pathologist is also a member of the board and besides being hospital

pathologist he has his own chain of laboratories which do hospital work. And last winter it was done in our lab by our technicians but for the pathologist's private enterprise.

As I said before, this is only a side remark.

Well, these appear to be pretty serious allegations that this man has made. I understand that he also wrote to the Ontario Hospital Services Commission asking that they proceed with an investigation. The member for High Park, according to the file here, has had no word back about any further developments.

I wonder if there are any comments that could be made on that, or if an investigation can be proceeded with?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, Mr. Chairman, the Ontario Hospital Services Commission did receive a letter from—Mr. Samme?

Mr. Ferrier: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: And after receiving it, they immediately instituted, or had instituted, an investigation of the whole matter. It will be about another week before they have completed this investigation. We will bring it forward at that time.

Mr. Ferrier: These allegations will be examined to see if there is substance to them?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will let you have the report. I guess, since it has been made in this committee, we will bring them up in the question period in the House and table them as an answer to a question.

Mr. Ferrier: All right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will let you have the results.

Mr. Ferrier: Another problem that I have is, the member for High Park received a letter from a lab technician at the Orillia Soldiers Memorial Hospital, in which this person was working as the sole bacteriologist for about a year and a half. There is quite a long letter outlining the situation behind it, and in the interests of time I would rather not like to read the letter into the record; except that I feel there is justification here for an examination by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

Evidently the board at Orillia is just not proceeding with it. The man is from the West Indies and there is a possibility that there might be some action that could be taken under the Human Rights Commission.

The man comes very highly recommended from Great Britain and has never been fired before, and it seems to me the circumstances related in this letter that we have received merit a full-scale investigation to see that the man has received fair treatment.

Can I be assured that this will be done without having to proceed with—

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is already under way too. The commission received that letter yesterday and that one is also being investigated. We will get the answers for you on that one.

Mr. Ferrier: I wonder if I could ask a question about the possibility of a regional hospital in my section of the province, that is, in the northeast? We were assured at the last election time that a regional hospital was necessary and it should be in the works, and we have heard the same story since, but nothing has come out of it. I understand that the hospital in Timmins is taxed to the limit as far as necessary. We need more beds for the hospital. But a regional hospital seemed to be promised in the election materials that came out, and the statements made were that this would be in addition to what we have. I wondered if you could give us a report as to what stage that is at in the department's planning and policy?

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are talking about a regional general hospital now, that is, a new hospital in your area?

Mr. Ferrier: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is in the Timmins area, Timmins and South Porcupine. Do you want to answer this, doctor?

Dr. D. J. Twiss (Commissioner of Hospitals, OHSC): I do not think that we have at the moment anything in the planning for a new hospital in that particular area. The matter of needs in relation to Timmins and South Porcupine are being looked at, as to an amalgamation of services and the development of a hospital, which will serve both areas in a more efficient manner.

But this is still in the matter of regional planning with the regional planning council which has been developed in the area, and we hope to hear more from this when the whole study of the council is completed and we have their recommendations.

Mr. Ferrier: Thank you. I would like to go back to OHSIP for a couple of minutes, with two or three proposals. I think that the coverage of OHSIP should be extended to

cover a number of other features. I feel that we have to move in to cover the cost of prescription drugs. As I said before, it is all right to have expensive diagnostic facilities paid for, and a man told what is the matter with him, but a lot of people are not in a position to buy the kind of prescription that will correct the situation. I feel that OHSIP should be able to cover this.

The question of the coverage of nursing home care is a subject that has been debated at length. I do not need to labour that as far as the need is concerned. The minister has said it will be five years before this will be brought in, but I have hopes that this will be one of the pre-election changes that the minister will be able to announce.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is there an election coming?

Mr. Ferrier: Well, we all know that it has got to be within two years, and we expect it next year, and there will have to be some goodies handed out. So to me, that is—

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): That is why the Treasurer (Mr. MacNaughton) is having apoplexy.

Mr. Ferrier: —an area where the kind of people that need this coverage, their case is most demanding. I really do hope that you can really ride herd on your colleagues when you are going for these pre-election goodies from your department, and in the matter of simple justice we will be able to get this commitment from them.

I would also like to see this plan go in to cover the cost of dental care. As it stands now, the child or adult can have his teeth extracted and paid for if the person is admitted to the hospital. This means that if a person is in there for a day or part of a day the hospital has to pay this \$48.75—or how much it is in the various areas in the province for this coverage—yet if the same work is done in the dentist's office there is no coverage whatsoever. I suppose some dentists feel it an optional type of thing; if the person may not be in too good a financial situation they will have him admitted into the hospital and do the work there. It seems to me to be a way of inflating hospital costs.

I was talking to a group of paedodontists the other night and one of the things they said to me is, you can do a lot of preventive work, or filling of cavities and that kind of thing, which will establish and provide a good set of teeth in children's mouths and you will not get anything for that; but if you

were to take out all their teeth in a hospital setting you would get covered for that. So there seem to be some anomalies as the system presently exists.

The paedodontists also said that they have come to the Minister of Health and they have recommended that, starting with age-3 children now, all these children should be covered for dental care. It should be provided for them by the state on a phasing-in programme; the next year go up to age 4, and cover the 3s and the 4s, then the 3s, 4s and 5s as each year goes on, so that there will be a good set of teeth in young people. It seems to me that, at least as a starter, is something that we should be willing to move on.

The dentists themselves, as I sensed from that meeting the other night, are entirely open to a dental plan in the province. Among the things they do not want is a third-party arrangement, where somebody else has to sit down and approve the treatment plan that they outline. They feel, as competent professional people, that what they feel is needed in the treatment plan should proceed. It seems common sense to me.

I think, at this point anyway, that we have got to move and move very fast. I hope you are going to take up the dentists' suggestions, at least in this area. I would like to see you go much farther, but here is the profession itself willing to get right behind you and do this work. I think that the health of the people of this province should have the highest priority.

I feel, as we have proceeded in this debate—I think it has been kind of obvious, in reading between the lines—that there are many things that the minister would like to have done so that he can expand his programme and do many of the things that are necessary. But somehow or other, his colleagues did not put the same priority on it as he has and some of the rest of us have. The opposition will certainly strengthen your hand in any arguments you put to your colleagues in extending the coverage into these fields.

There is one final thing that I want to bring out here and I dealt with it in detail in the lead-off. Perhaps we could have kept it for now, but it has to do with the OHSIP premiums—whether or not, in fact, they are paying their way. For the three-month period from October 1 to December 31, the OHSIP premiums yielded an amount of \$104.5 million, yet when the Treasurer tabled his budget he only showed an estimated amount of \$309.6 million from premium collections for

the year. The first figure is from The Department of Health's annual report. If you multiplied the \$104.5 by four, you would have almost \$100 million more than the provincial Treasurer has budgeted. So one wonders, really, if in fact the Treasurer has grossly underestimated the amounts that are coming in from premiums and if, in fact, the plan itself is paying its own way.

The province is not really having to put in very much of anything to subsidize the premiums. We wonder then if this is the case, where previously there was a sizable amount budgeted—\$90 million—when we had the old OMSIP legislation, if the government is getting away scot-free now without having to put any contributions in. If so, then these other things that we have talked about even in our present plan could be covered.

I think that the argument is pretty compelling from our point of view that we should move to lower the premiums drastically in this province. The first step has already been announced—when you join the Ontario Hospital Services Commission and OHSIP it will be to save administratively and you are going to join the premiums into one. I think the next step that could be done would be to lower the premiums there. We have suggested that they could be lowered down to \$120 per year and that surcharge could be put on the income tax base and the corporation tax could be raised a point or two.

Be that as it may, I would like to know if the minister can give us some idea of why there is a discrepancy between that three-month period where it seemed to yield a very high amount in premiums and why the Treasurer has budgeted a good deal less than four times of what that three months last year would be. If the figures that we have add up, then you are in a position, I think, to do the things that we have suggested. You are further ahead of the game from the point of view of funding than you were under the old OHSIP legislation. I think that it has been a real windfall for you. I wonder if you would comment on that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, in that annual report, I guess the heading on that little box you are looking at is wrong, because in that figure of \$104.5 million they have included the federal contribution to the plan; they have included that in as premiums.

In other words the actual premiums collected were \$71,821,975, plus \$32,482,800 in federal contributions. This has just been rounded off to this figure, so that if you

multiply that all out, you will find that the \$309 million in premiums for the next fiscal year is a pretty accurate calculation. Then there are the federal contributions on top of that.

When you add them all together, along with the administration costs and the health resources development plan you get a total of about \$510 million and when you see that we have \$309 million coming in in premiums and \$169 million, roughly, from the federal government, it still means that in these estimates we are voting—for the total programme—about \$31 million from the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Ferrier: Previously, before this scheme came in, you had prepared to spend \$90 million more on the old OHSIP plan. Is that not the case?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It was about \$40 million on the old OHSIP plan.

Mr. Ferrier: At least you are saving money. You are getting an even \$9 million.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You know, it is an academic question—whether you are saving money or getting it. What we are into now is a vastly different plan and we are showing you the financing.

I am not saying whether the way we do it now is right or wrong. It is the way we feel, at this point in time, it has to be done. The facts are here that it is costing a lot of money to have a health insurance plan and also to have that component of it that is going to assure the services which, of course, are what we have to have. I know you share this feeling with us too, that we have to have this; in other words, we cannot isolate that from the total plan.

Mr. Ferrier: Could you comment on the coverage of prescription drugs and dental services—at least, I am sure you are not going to buy the whole dental package, but what these dentists have suggested that might be done, starting with the three-year-olds? Could you comment?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that these are all very interesting proposals and we, in fact, are looking at them. We are always looking at them because we do, in effect, have certain treatment programmes going on in the province for children under other auspices at this time, some of them in the health units. I think we got into this in the public health vote. Some of the health units are carrying on

children's dental health programmes. Certainly we are looking at them.

I am always concerned about ways of making the plan more effective but I cannot tell you anything more than that now. You have, quite rightly, stated money is a problem, and all these things cost money.

A complete prescription plan is about another \$130 million; children's dental plan is about \$10 million—outside cost; complete dental plan, perhaps \$130 or \$140 million. These all have to be looked at in the context of escalating health care costs. We have just begun the second year of this total programme and you can see the kind of costs we have.

Mr. Makarchuk: On the same point, Mr. Chairman. In special or unusual cases where an individual has to have a great deal of dental work done which involves the matter of dental surgery and anaesthesia and he finds out that these bills are not covered by OHSIP, are any arrangements being made to ensure that some special provisions are made where the work may be done at a dental hospital? I think the Bayview dental hospital is an example of one of them.

The bills may run into hundreds of dollars and it would involve, not only dental work but, in many cases, it would involve an anaesthetic, and so forth, which are really medical operations. Yet these people do not get any OHSIP assistance. Would the minister comment?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have had meetings, Mr. Chairman, with various groups on this point and we are undertaking to take a look at it. But right at the present time the only coverage for dental care is in-hospital treatment. The service has to be one of the 24 specified and it has to be done in hospital.

Mr. Makarchuk: In the particular case that I am aware of, the referral was made by the family physician. He had to go to this place, because they felt that this was the only place where he could get the kind of treatment that was necessary. It required an operation and I do not know how many incisions and stitches, and so forth, but it was more of a medical operation than it was a dental operation. Now he finds that he is in no position to have OHSIP pay even part of the cost; just the part that is associated with the medical treatment because it was not done at a hospital. In this case it was done at the Bayview hospital.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am aware of these, but we feel that the total consideration has to wait until we have decided what, if anything, is to be done with the total dental programme. Because once you move out of the in-hospital component of this whole dental field, where do you draw the line? There are simple extraction in a dental office that need general anaesthetic; but it just keeps broadening out.

Mr. Makarchuk: Surely the case here, of course, is that the individual is faced with a bill of about \$700 or \$800 for more or less medical work. He is broke and you are concerned about the total package or where you draw the line.

It is about time that you started to draw some kind of guidelines on these things, because this is not the first time that it has been brought to your attention and it does cause certain problems for people.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would suspect—I do not know exactly what procedures were done—that they probably might fall under our in-hospital category.

Mr. Makarchuk: The fact is that this particular clinic is not classified as a hospital, therefore the individual cannot collect, and yet he was referred there by this family doctor. He said this was the only place he could get the treatment he needed. It was not dental treatment, it was more of a surgical nature.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Most of the procedures that are included in that 24 are surgical-type dental procedures. You see, if I recall, the whole criterion for including these in the first place was that these were really kinds of things that could be done by a doctor and would be in the medical fee schedule. Some of the dentists felt this was rather unfair, because really they are the ones who should have been doing these procedures and they felt they should be able to benefit under the Act. So at the time, I gather, and I was not—

Mr. Makarchuk: So you arbitrarily decided to just cut them off right there and then for the sake of—

Hon. Mr. Wells: At the present time, that is the situation.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well, would you give some indication whether you will set the guidelines or will you stick to this situation?

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is all working in the total coverage. We are meeting with the

dental association to discuss this. I have had meetings with them, but we have not come up with any way of extending it yet, and I cannot tell you when.

Mr. Makarchuk: It comes back to a matter of dollars and cents. This is what it is; is that right, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is partly that; it is partly deciding where you can draw the line. I know it will be very difficult, and I guess it boils down to what is the next priority and that is what we have to sort out yet. I am not prepared at this particular time to state what our next priority is.

Mr. Makarchuk: When would you be prepared to state it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: In due course. But should our next priority, for instance, be the extension that you have mentioned, or what your colleague, the member from Timmins, has mentioned? That is what we have to decide; those are the things I have to decide. Is the next priority for expansion, say, in the area of dental surgery, to allow the same kind of things that are done in hospitals to be done outside—or should we be looking at children? If we only had so many dollars to spend, should we be looking at a dental programme for children and develop this and leave the other where it is, knowing what our facilities are, which provide for people to have these operations if they are done in hospitals by a dentist, and indeed they are being done in this manner now?

Mr. Makarchuk: One of the purposes of introducing a medical plan is to prevent hardships from developing because people need medical treatment. This is certainly one of the prime functions. You say that medical assistance should be available to everybody within nominal costs or for certain treatments. Here we have a case where medical assistance is not available, that certain hardships have been created as a result of this thing, and it goes against the grain of the whole concept of what your medical plan is all about in the province.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We agree with the concept of what the medical plan will do, but you cannot do everything overnight. That is exactly what it boils down to.

Mr. Makarchuk: You take longer than anybody else, that is the whole problem.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not really. I do not know of any other province in Canada that has any other dental programme—

Mr. Makarchuk: That is no excuse for you not having it. Are you going to wait until every other province has it and then you are going to have it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is very interesting—

Mr. Makarchuk: Perhaps you could set the pace for a change, because the way you have been going you have been falling behind just about every province in Canada—not every, but most provinces.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Makarchuk: You look at hospitalization and you look at Medicare and you sort of look beyond the borders of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I would be happy if the hon. member could state a province that has many things in its plan that are in excess of those provided for the people of this province.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well, we could look at the premiums the other provinces collect from the people.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am not talking about the premiums—that is a philosophy of how you raise the money for the plan—but the benefits of the plan. You know, I think we have the most extensive in Canada, and it is pretty hard to argue with that.

Mr. Makarchuk: I have yet to see any difference between your benefits and the benefits, say, in Manitoba, or Saskatchewan, or Nova Scotia for that matter.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will tell you one: there is not another province that has the chiropractic benefits that we have in our plan.

Mr. Makarchuk: I think you have had the chiropractic benefits—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not to the extent of Alberta and Ontario.

Mr. Makarchuk: This is a very recent development.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is what I am just saying.

Mr. Makarchuk: The point here, of course, is—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Take physiotherapy and ambulance coverage; there is not another jurisdiction in North America that has the ambulance coverage that is available in this province.

Mr. Makarchuk: The point is that Ontario should be setting the pace.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are.

Mr. Makarchuk: It seems to me your excuse when we say, "Well, what are you doing?" is to say, "Well, they haven't got it so therefore there is no rush for Ontario to do anything."

Hon. Mr. Wells: I know, but I just gave you a list of some of the things we have that nobody else has.

Mr. Makarchuk: They are not that broad. Saskatchewan has had an air ambulance service for years and you are still talking about it for northern Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Saskatchewan has not an ambulance service that is 1, 2, 3 with our ambulance service.

Mr. Makarchuk: It has had an air ambulance service since about 1947.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Of a very limited nature.

Mr. Makarchuk: No, it was of a very extensive nature and was available to everybody in Saskatchewan.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is nothing like the ambulance service here. People from all over North America are coming to study our procedure and our legislation in this field.

Mr. Makarchuk: I am sure the members from northern Ontario will disagree with you.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ruston.

Mr. R. F. Ruston (Essex-Kent): Mr. Chairman, I just have two or three items to bring up. I was noticing that payments to agents was \$11 million. Has this ever been broken down to a percentage of what you had thought? I mean, I know we are expanding it later on, but does this figure out to six or seven per cent or does this come near that figure?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I beg your pardon?

Mr. Ruston: The payment to agents: did that come anywhere around the six or seven per cent that you had anticipated at the beginning of it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I think it came to about 6.35—the estimate; 6.35 per cent for Healthco and 7.14 per cent for AMS, for a total of 6.56 per cent for the two of them.

Mr. Ruston: Now, in the forming of your new plans, do you anticipate offices outside of—you have one in Windsor, of course, called the western Ontario one, I guess. Do you anticipate that you may have something similar to this in other parts of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, this is precisely what we are looking at. This is being studied. Now that we have announced the new organizational structure, this is now being studied. As you have rightly stated, we do have a regional office in Windsor.

As we put the new organization together, we are having our experts take a look and see if we should regionalize certain aspects of the programme as we have done in Windsor, perhaps, say, in Ottawa, and in the north, or whether we should have it all under one central operation. You know, again you have to do a few cost studies to find out if where regionalizing you do not lose the benefit of some of the streamlining of administration procedures in, for instance, payment of claims, if you had to have separate files in different areas.

We are going to take a very careful look at it, not only from that point of view but also from the point of view of service to the people in the area. But, of course, whether you regionalize or not with large offices and regional offices, we still will have service offices.

Mr. Ruston: That is what I was wondering.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is really the important thing we are thinking about.

Mr. Ruston: Some method of getting it where people may be. Even if they do have to drive, some people seem to have to talk to someone personally to get something ironed out sometimes. How many offices would the Ontario Hospital Commission have at the present time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: These are the HERB offices now—about 14. Toronto, Barrie, Hamilton, Kenora, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sudbury Thunder Bay, Timmins and Windsor.

They are the present offices and I certainly would see most of these—well, I guess all of these—still operating, and perhaps the system expanded in order to provide personal services. The question of whether you get into larger operations with a real regional-type office has to be considered.

Mr. Ruston: In your health resources development plan of \$67 million, what does this cover mostly in general form?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It includes health sciences centres and teaching hospitals. That is the work that is going on in the five medical schools in the province and the work that goes on in the teaching hospitals that are connected with those medical schools. There is about \$53 million in that this year.

Then there are schools of nursing and schools of health technology. There is a total of \$8 million in the schools of nursing and schools of health technology, which brings it up to about \$62 million—and that is the capital. The rest is in current projects which are demonstration projects in various areas of delivery of health care and all kinds of things. Like the nurses and physicians' assistants, there is a grant of \$10 million, for instance, to a doctor at Queen's University to carry that on. There is a grant of \$104 million to—

An hon. member: \$104,000!

Hon. Mr. Wells: —\$104,000, excuse me, to a regional rehabilitation authority in Hamilton.

There is quite an extensive list of demonstration projects to demonstrate new ways of delivering health services. Then there is the programme to encourage doctors and dentists into areas of the province, and the bursary programme. And that all comes out of this money too.

Mr. Ruston: I had one or two items I wanted to bring up, I suppose, under hospital services. I guess we are running the whole gambit here.

I recall I attended an Essex county council meeting, I think, in October of this year. There was a discussion there with regard to the building of hospitals and, of course, it was in regard to the ones in Windsor.

There was a statement made there that the cost of building the addition to the Metropolitan Hospital, which as you are aware, has been bounced around for a number of years. The construction is going ahead now.

The statement made there was that the cost per bed of the rebuilding of the hospital was \$113,000 and that a proposed plan for rebuilding or extending on the IODE hospital in the same city was \$43,000 per bed. This raised rather a large furor there in council chambers when people heard this. It did not seem possible but was apparently, at least according to the information which is supposed to be correct.

Could you tell me, do you have a general rate so that if you are going right out to build a new hospital you can tell about what it would cost per bed to build the hospital and equip it. The hospital would be serviceable for doing pretty well general services including all surgery and so forth. Do you have any general rate of cost per bed on this basis?

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are talking about a cost per bed, say, in a metropolitan area something like the Windsor area?

Mr. Ruston: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: From \$30,000 to \$35,000 a bed. That is a round, rule-of-thumb figure including all the services that would normally be found. Yes, a 200-to-300-bed hospital where you would have a pretty full range of services.

Mr. Ruston: What amazes me is how we can convince people that we are doing the right thing. Of course we are doing it now, in the Metropolitan Hospital where they are rebuilding.

The administration of hospitals is, I am sure, run by dedicated people but sometimes they may get too dedicated to their own buildings. It would occur to me that maybe this is what happened there. I know, as you are aware, that there were recommendations made a number of years ago that that hospital be abandoned or at least used for, I think, a chronic hospital and a new one be built in another part of the city where the population was increasing at a terrific pace and where it would be used in the future. It would certainly seem to me, as a layman, that this would have been much better than trying to add on and tear down parts of an old one and then end up with half an old building and half a new building. It really amazes me and I think that someone has really gone astray here when we waste this kind of money.

I just cannot see anyone allowing it to be wasted like this. It does not seem possible but yet, on the other hand, we have the figures there and it just does not seem right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Would you like to have the commission perhaps—Dr. Twiss is here—give you some explanation of what its experience has been with the Windsor hospital?

Mr. Ruston: Perhaps we should. I think it is a case where you have the figures—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You realize, you know, in dealing with the hospitals, as you have rightly

said, they are run by voluntary boards and they are non-profit corporations and they deal with the commission in these things? They are not like our own hospitals.

Mr. Ruston: I realize this, yes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: So there has to be a certain give and take in negotiations as to what will or will not be allowed. Everybody has to be quite happy. **Dr. Twiss.**

Dr. Twiss: Mr. Chairman, this matter of the Metropolitan Hospital in Windsor, of course, is one that has had a great deal of publicity one might say. But it also had had a very hard look taken at it when it was originally mooted that the hospital might move.

All the pros and cons of moving or developing a new hospital in relation to the needs of the area, the needs of the population of Windsor and the growth of the city were heard, and in the best judgement of all concerned it was felt that there should be a rehabilitation and expansion programme go on at the Windsor Metropolitan Hospital.

There had been formed in Windsor several years ago, a very active Essex County Hospital Planning Council. They looked at the priorities here very carefully. They weighed them very carefully and set the priorities which were recommended to the commission as the method of hospital building in the city of Windsor.

These have been examined on two occasions by this group since that time and the same recommendations have come forward. We are prepared and have been prepared to accept the recommendations as put forward by the Essex County Hospital Planning Council as being right and valid in this particular situation and area.

Mr. Ruston: I can see your point. As the minister said, you are dealing with people operating the hospital and then you also have the hospital planning council, but this is very difficult for a layman to agree with. We are sure the people are trying their best to see the people have proper hospitals. But I think it would take an awful lot to convince me that you should build an addition on to a hospital for \$113,000 a bed when you can build a new one for \$40,000. There is just no way that I think anyone can convince me that is right. I just think it would be impossible.

However, it is done now and I suppose that your department—I would hope—in the future would really reconsider such things. We are going to need another hospital, probably, or

as I say, they are going to build another addition on the IODE. The new one could have been built even if you spent \$50,000 a bed and would probably have done for a number of years and it seems too bad to me.

Have you ever given any consideration to building of treatment hospitals? Is this how you classify one of the small ones, Four Counties Hospital, where there are about 50 beds? Is this classified as a treatment hospital? What do you classify the one, I think, in Newbury? Four Counties Hospital?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, it is classified as an active treatment general hospital.

Mr. Ruston: Active treatment general hospital?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, a small general hospital.

Mr. Ruston: I think that is all I have right now, Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Mr. Chairman, am I next on the list?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Mr. Smith, Nipissing.

Mr. R. S. Smith: When we met earlier this year with the minister and the OHSIP officials—I think this was in the commission's committee, earlier this spring—at that time, you indicated that by this fall there would be provided to the members a breakdown of the costs of operation of OHSIP and a comparison figure between your cost of administration and those of the private carriers. I wonder when this is going to be available to us?

Hon. Mr. Wells: This will have to be after our auditors have done it. The year is only closed, or the first year is only closed. The auditors suggested it should be for the fiscal year. We are still working on that but they have to audit it yet.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but last spring you indicated to us—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I said, "after one year of operation."

Mr. R. S. Smith: "After one year," yes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We just finished the one year about two weeks ago and surely you would not expect us to have the audited statement.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, but that is a long way from the fiscal year.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This they are now working on and it may be that they will get it

out for the first year. As I say, when we approached them about this the auditors suggested it would be far better to do it for the fiscal year which corresponds with the government fiscal year. However, we will try to get it for the first year of operation.

After that I think that sometime it should be switched over and brought out so that it corresponds with the fiscal year. The estimates are what I just gave you.

Mr. R. S. Smith: About \$11 million?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No. For Healthco 6.35 per cent, for AMS 7.14 per cent, for a total of 6.56 per cent; and for OHSIP Central 6.67 per cent. These are unofficial estimates.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but is that for the same type of administration or does that government administration include other types of administration? Is that included in the government cost to operate that part of the programme that comes directly under the government? Does that include the people who are spending their time checking on Healthco and the other agency that is carrying it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, that includes the cost of the people who are checking. It is a very small proportion.

Mr. R. S. Smith: So actually your government costs may be less and you might have a lot of other things in there too—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh, yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Incidentals that might add up to maybe one or two per cent?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, it would not add up to one or two per cent. It might add to 0.3 or 0.4 per cent but not one or two per cent.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In fact, we cannot really tell how much cheaper the government operation is but it is working out to be cheaper.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They are all comparable though. You see, there were no 12 or 13 or 14 per cent—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You had some of those people from the start and you got rid of them. Is that—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think Healthco itself got rid of some of them. Some of them were so small that they obviously could not run a proper operation.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay. The second point that I would like to raise is that you

mentioned earlier the question of broadening OHSIP or the health programme to include other services such as dental care and drugs and this type of thing. You always say that you have these under advisement but what actual studies have been done in the field of dental care to provide what the cost would be? Also what studies have been done in the field of drugs?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have done our own statistical studies by our research and planning people. We have consulted with the planning people in the various associations. We have talked to the Ontario Pharmacists' Association. We have all the different studies that have been done.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Their estimate was \$115 million?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, but that \$115 million—well, I think the last time I talked to them it was higher than that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: When they appeared before the health committee under the member for Quinte (Mr. Potter), we established that it would be \$115 million, I think.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That was a year ago, though.

Mr. R. S. Smith: No, that was just last spring. Oh well, yes, maybe it was a year ago now.

Hon. Mr. Wells: What we really want to see is how Parcost brings the price down; maybe we can get that down to \$100 million.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That remains to be seen.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I knew you would say that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is a very large question to which I do not think you have the right answers, but it may, in fact, increase the cost.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will tell you one thing, that certainly one component of any dental programme is that you should have some programme like Parcost in operation before you consider a dental programme—or a drug programme, excuse me.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, a Parcost programme that works properly.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is certainly one of the components that you would need if you were going to have a drug programme.

Mr. R. S. Smith: A properly run one.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You and I differ on that.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I would like to bring up another area of questioning and this has to do with the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

I would like you to explain your programme of unification of services in the smaller communities—the small cities across the province.

I know you are smiling at this. I will say to you first that I support your unification of services in our community just so that there will not be any question of where I stand. I wish the people in your party did likewise but that is another question.

I would like you to explain the programme and how it is working across the province and, in specific areas, what the cost savings actually will be or what increased services the hospitals will be able to provide. I know that that is kind of a broad question but I think I would rather deal with it in that way than—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether I can give you any actual cost-saving figures at this early time. I will just give you a broad answer and then someone who is intimately connected with this in the commission can give you some more detailed answers. There are about 30 hospital regional planning councils now operating.

Just as we have had the voluntary hospital boards running the hospitals the theory now is to have those people come together along with the community in a regional hospital council which means the people in the area themselves regionalize their services to the ends that there will be a more efficient operation of the hospital system in that area without duplication and therefore saving money.

In other words, if you only need one laundry for the hospitals in the area that is what should be done, or if you can regionalize labs or if you can do away with two obstetrical departments and then only have one—as they did in North Bay, because it just made common sense to do this.

You know, if this is the kind of thing that can be done, we think that this has to be decided by the people in the area—which is the important thing—and it has been done in most of the areas, in fact, in all the areas where it has been done. The people themselves have decided that this is the kind of thing that can be done and then they have gone ahead and done it.

That is basically the kind of policy that applies in this area. We think that regionalization of services is one of the things that has

to be done—it is one of the ways of attacking the spiralling costs, particularly in the hospital areas. Certainly it is the kind of thing that has been mentioned in every one of the task-force reports on health care costs that has been introduced through the Economic Council of Canada and so forth.

As far as details of what is happening in individual areas: Don, would you like to comment on that?

Dr. Twiss: Mr. Chairman, I think that the minister has expressed the general base fairly well in relation to area planning councils. It is our hope that with the development of these councils and subsequent role studies that will be carried out by the councils in the various areas, the proper role of an individual hospital will be formulated and there will be less need of duplication of services. We hope for co-operation in not only the non-medical but in the medical aspects of the services in this way, perhaps in the short run there are not appreciable savings, but certainly in the long run we would feel that there would be very reasonable and substantial savings in these particular areas. I think your own situation in North Bay is a very good example, where public support from the local level came forward for an amalgamation of medical-type service and where the utilization of both hospitals has increased. The efficiency has increased since this came about.

We also hope that there will be better medical care in the development of regional services—the attraction of perhaps a specialist type of individual doctors and so forth. I think that Kenora is another area where two hospitals have come together and where there is very good co-operation not only in the medical but in the non-medical services. There are bound to be savings in this area as we go along.

Mr. R. S. Smith: In our area there has been some. Prior to the unification of any of the medical services there was the establishment of unification of their hospital laundry, which has been increased to cover a wider area than the two hospitals as well.

I think our hospital council—we did not call it that—but as early as 1961 we established the first committee to try to bring some reasonableness into the duplication of services. I was a member of that committee at that time and a member of the city council. But of late we have had a long and rather rocky road over which to go, as you people are more aware than I.

I think in this area—although I agree fully with what has been done and have supported

in the past—that there needs to be a better programme of public relations from your level as to what you are trying to do. I think that the people would accept it more quickly and more easily if a complete explanation were made by the services commission, as an outsider looking in, and depending on information that is provided locally.

I do not fault any of the people concerned locally. But as you are well aware there are great differences of opinion. Some of that opinion, I think, was based on motives that were not of the best. But this is another question. But I do believe that the direction and perhaps leadership of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission at the start was not a presence in the area. I think that if this had been so that much of the difficulty could have been overcome.

When the controversy did blow into its full bloom, then the Ontario Hospital Services Commission came in, and only then. I think that if they had been in much prior to that, a lot of the difficulty—not all because there is some of it that no matter what explanation was given by anybody it would not have suited; I am sure you people realize that as well as I—I do believe that a lot of the animosity could have been satisfied, if there had been full statements of what was going to be done at the time it was going to be done.

I realize that this is a question for local autonomy of the two boards of the two hospitals concerned. But on the other hand I think if this programme is going to be enlarged across the province then the Ontario Hospital Services Commission should make a full explanation of what they are trying to do, and what the benefits really are. Perhaps you could comment on that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I agree completely. That is a very valid point and it is something that the commission is now looking into. In fact it is already taking steps to improve its communications programme and public relations programme in this area.

It is not only them of course. It has to work with the regional councils. I have said on many occasions when I talk to hospital boards and regional councils, I am afraid some of them have got so used to operating in the dark—not in the dark in relation to the actions they take. But they have shied away from publicly explaining what they are doing.

They have been used to sitting down together, making decisions, and then just doing them. Most of the time, unfortunately, in the past the public has not been too concerned. But once you start moving out into this

broader area of regionalization, the public is very much concerned. I think they should be concerned not only with what goes on in the hospital, but they should be concerned about this too.

The public wants to have a greater say now, and that is why you have to be more conscious of communication with the public: why you are making these changes in a hospital, why you are making these changes in a region. I think that what we have to do is to give them a little consultative help as to how they can do this, and how they can do it in a better manner.

Some of them do it well these days. Some of them have full-time public relations departments in their hospitals; some of them have consultants that work with them that help keep the public informed through bulletins, through newsletters, through press statements. Others never do anything like this.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Supplementary?

Mr. Morrow: On the same subject as that vote, I felt it might perhaps be a good idea if the minister or a member of the executive commission could outline to the committee—it might be of some value to them to tell them—about the regional conferences that have been being carried out throughout the province for the last couple of years, both with the hospital people and the medical people to bring out what the hon. member was saying with regard to the commission's public relations in the various areas in the province.

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, are we dealing with the last three votes all together?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I think in our area there was a very minimal amount of requirements in regard to the medical profession. There were a few, but I think generally speaking it was more a public issue than with the medical profession. I think that they fully understood what was going on. Perhaps I am being presumptuous in saying this but I think they almost fully supported it. I do not think that there is any question about that. As I said before, it was rather a sad thing the way it did happen. I think that perhaps if it had been at another time it would not have had the same effect, or if some people were not trying to do some other thing at the same

time we might not have had the same problems. But that is another question.

I have some other questions if there is no further comment on that from the minister. I hope that the minister fully supports what went on in our area as far as the two hospital boards were concerned. I think you have got it; I think I would like you to say that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have been through the situation quite fully, and I think that you know my position on it. We have backed up what has happened in that area. This is one of the tough parts about regionalization. It never makes everybody happy, and you eventually have to—you know, it does not always. I think that with proper communications there is no reason why it cannot. But people get built-in ideas. They get built-in attachments to arrangements that have been there for a long, long time. It is hard to disrupt these. Nobody likes change.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I do not know about that, now; some people like change.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Everybody says they like change until the change affects them personally.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have another question in regard to another hospital in my area, the only other one, and that is the hospital in Sturgeon Falls, where there is great concern in regard to the requirements of that hospital.

I think it fair to say that the hospital either has to be reconstructed, or a new hospital has to be built. Because of the tax base in that community and the economy of the area, they are certainly in a difficult position to raise the amount of funds that are required to provide the basic minimum of a good hospital. I would like the commission to comment on that and to indicate what can be done in that area to provide the funds for the hospital that is certainly required.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I will ask Dr. Twiss to comment. This is on Sturgeon Falls, on the Sturgeon Falls hospital?

Dr. Twiss: Mr. Chairman, I think at the commission we are aware of the problems at Sturgeon Falls—the deficiencies and so on which are required in that hospital. The difficulty is in local financing for the one-third of the moneys which would be required for the renovation and expansion programme.

I do not know what we can do to give any further assistance to the hospital than perhaps we have already done in discussing with them their needs and supplying them with informa-

tion that we feel would be useful and helpful to them. But there is still the onus on the community to provide one-third of the money which will have to be forthcoming from that particular area.

I think our people are quite prepared to discuss with them ways and means of changing plans or the development of services or moving with them in an attempt to save overall financing. But there still has to be money raised in the local community before the programme can go ahead.

Mr. R. S. Smith: This brings up the problem that exists not only in that community, but in many other communities where the economic level is far below the average or where the community, because of its tax base, finds it impossible to raise that one-third of the amount.

I believe it is inequitable that just because those people have a lower income or because the tax base from which most municipalities look for the major support—that is the commercial or industrial tax—is not present, that those people cannot expect to have the same type of service as Metropolitan Toronto or Sudbury or North Bay or Windsor or any other large community.

I feel that the government—again we get back to what we got back to in almost every vote. At least I have got back to this with the minister in almost every vote. It is the fact that you do not have an equitable distribution of service across the province. And in this particular case, there is no question of the supply of people which has usually come up in many of the other cases such as mental health or nursing homes or this type of thing.

But here it is specifically a lack of funds available to that area to provide necessary service. I would ask the minister if there is talk of establishment of grants based perhaps on an equalized assessment basis across the province since we are going to have that type of assessment whether we like it or not and they have the factors now.

Why cannot the government move into special grants to those areas where the economic level is lower and where the equalized assessment base is much lower? It just follows that if the incomes of the people are lower, that the money is not available in those areas to provide one third of the capital cost of hospital services.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, we do have one slight deviation from our basic policy of two-thirds of approved costs. That is, we do have a special grant for northern Ontario, an

extra grant to hospitals in northern Ontario. But at the present time we have not considered the possibility of some other arrangement of paying this grant now. This is something I have to take a look at.

I would like to see just how extensive this would be across the province—how many areas there are where this is possible. You see, I just do not think that we are at the point in time where we would want to completely pay for the costs of the general hospitals in this province. As long as we are keeping this community involvement and trying to build them into the community general hospitals—

Mr. R. S. Smith: The point I am trying to make is this: that in many other programmes that the government has, it set a base for an area. In education, for example, the provincial grants run from somewhere around 41 per cent up to 96 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I know what you mean. At least you can understand and put our grants down on half a page of paper.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I know, but I do not care if you use 20 pages of paper. At least provide the service to these people. This is the problem. You say you are not at that point in time, yet we have been at that point of time in the provision of educational facilities for 25 or 30 years. Yet from the point of view of providing health facilities, we are not there yet.

You have got a basic grant for every community in this province regardless of how rich they are or how poor they are. I would suggest to you that if you continue with that type of grant, you are not going to provide equal service to all people across the province. We live in one community in this province as far as health service is concerned, and I think that there is a responsibility on the government to provide at least a type of grant that will take into consideration the economic level of an area and the income of those people.

The only way you can do it is to move to a similar type of grant as you have in education, based on those factors. There are areas in my area that have a provincial grant of up to 95 per cent for the cost of education because their assessment ratio is low. There is no reason why in the capital construction of hospitals the same type of grant cannot be worked out and applied.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think what it boils down to is that to this point in time there have

been very few areas in this province—you have indicated one and there are perhaps one or two others—that have not been able to go ahead with facilities because of the grant arrangements. If this is now becoming a problem, it certainly will be our concern to review the grant structure to see if it has to be changed to adapt to the times.

We have always done this. I mean, you look at the history. We started with a per-bed grant—a very small grant. Then we moved up to a larger per-bed grant and started to take in some of the ancillary space. Then over the years we have progressed up to the point where we now guarantee two-thirds of the approved costs. You know there has been a constant on-going programme of changing grants to meet the needs of the time.

As I say, there is a deviation from this grant, too, for northern Ontario. There is an extra \$2,000 per bed, and this recognized another particular problem.

If, as we move on, it looks in order to provide adequate facilities, or better-than-adequate facilities in certain areas of this province, we have to readjust the grant schedule. But to this point in time, there has not been any really demonstrated need except in the few isolated areas.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but you know, we are talking about a few isolated areas. We are talking about maybe 200,000 people who have a service that is far from being adequate, let alone equal with what is being provided across the province.

Hon. Mr. Wells: But you see, remember, we have to mesh with this the whole idea of regionalization and so forth. In other words, some times it is not economic any more. It is not practical. It is not wise. It is not right, that every small community, for instance, should build their own hospital any more. We have to find where is the best place to put it. Perhaps in the future this will be taken into account in the grant structure. There are all kinds of areas, but I can assure the member that these will all be considered as the programme moves on. Nothing should remain static, that is for sure.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but what I am trying to get you to say is that you are going to consider this now, not as time moves on, because the need is now. The need is now for some differential, particularly in that—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You have indicated one case, and there are perhaps a couple of others. The commission will look at those

and see if there are arrangements or help that can be made available in these areas. I think that that is all we can do at this point.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Would you look at the development of a new structure of your grants to provide for that type of area, because I think there are more than two or three?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have not had them demonstrated. We will look at those areas and see if they really in fact are—it is our grant structure. I tell you, it might be helpful too if you pass the word along to your federal friends, you know. They have cut out all their grants to construction of hospitals. I mean, we had no say in this, but they—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You are going to break your leg depending on that excuse.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is not an excuse. It is just a very clear statement of fact that at one time we got federal grants for construction of hospitals in this province. We do not get them any more. They have been cut out.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You got federal grants for the provision of medical services that you could use for that purpose too.

Mr. Ferrier: You dropped about \$30 million from 1968-1969 to 1969-1970. Was the reason for it that the federal grant was no longer available?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is part of the reason.

Mr. Ferrier: You also cut back yourselves?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have cut back a bit, yes.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Smith, Hamilton Mountain.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I have one more question, then I will be finished.

It is the question of the provision of physiotherapy throughout the province. Some areas of the province have physiotherapists who are licensed and paid by Ontario Hospital Services Commission who operate outside of the hospitals on a private basis. Other areas of the province are denied this privilege by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission even though registered physiotherapists make application.

I realize that this was a programme where the costs were growing rather quickly, but at the same time the people who need physiotherapy treatment in areas where they depend only on the general hospitals are limited to the hours of the day in which they can obtain

that treatment. Other areas of the province have this treatment available to them through private practitioners who bill directly to the Ontario Hospital Services Commission.

I would ask the minister why there are different areas that are treated differently in this manner. I think the city of Belleville is one that has no private physiotherapists outside of the hospital. My city is another, and there are great numbers I think. Whereas in others there may be five or six who are licensed and who practise privately, with payments made by OHSC.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Physiotherapy is an insured service under the Hospital Services Insurance plan. Priority is given to physiotherapy available in hospitals, as an in-patient or out-patient service. If the community cannot be completely covered in this way, certain private physiotherapists were licensed and paid on an agreed basis by the commission. This programme has been escalating at a very rapid rate. I suppose the question is: Is the fact that it is now available and many, many more treatments are being given, a beneficial thing? In other words, were there people going without treatments before who are now getting them? Or is it the fact that they are a service and that there has been just a great increase in utilization of the service?

This we really do not know at this point in time. The only way we can keep the thing within certain checks—we cannot just license every private physiotherapist that wants to be in the plan. All these applications to license are reviewed every year, and the degree of service in an area is reviewed. But it just is not possible to license them all.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am not saying you should license everybody. But at least you should provide a service in each area. Why provide a service in one area and not in another?

Hon. Mr. Wells: As far as I know we are providing service in every area—

Mr. R. S. Smith: Outside the hospital setting?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are not guaranteeing a service outside of the hospital setting. We are guaranteeing a physiotherapy service in a community. As I say our first criterion is that it be in the hospital.

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): Many of the physiotherapists in the hospitals are working from the hours of 8 a.m. to about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Now there are many cases where persons need this treatment. If

they have to lose a day's wages to go there, it is money out of their pocket too.

There is need for outside physiotherapists—outside the hospital and under private practice to provide this service to those that require it. This service is required through a medical doctor. This is the only way they can get it, through a medical doctor. Arrangements are made through him for this kind of treatment.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are, Mr. Chairman, many hospitals that do have evening clinics— evening physiotherapy out-patient service.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But if you look at your list you will see that where the hospitals have evening hours there are also private ones licensed.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Let us have some examples.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Okay. Belleville and North Bay. I have spoken with the member for Quinte about that. There is a licensed physiotherapist in—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have not got the details on it, but we will take a look at that then and see. But the point is, everything we have said in this committee since we have been meeting last Tuesday, has been spend more money, spend more money, spend more money, and it is just impossible to continue to just keep spending more money. It does not mean you are going to get better health services if you spend more money.

Mr. R. S. Smith: What I am asking you in many of these cases is to be equitable.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is what we always strive for: to be equitable.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You are not equitable.

Hon. Mr. Wells: But somewhere along the line we have to be responsible too.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Is equitability not a part of responsibility?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Responsibility includes having some look at the costs of these things. Everything that anybody here has suggested to me has meant spending more money. There has not been one thing that was ever suggested by which we could save money on in this area of the delivery of health services.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I agreed with you a while ago on the unification of services.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That has been the only one.

Mr. Ben: I have a number of savings I will tell you about soon.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is one area where we are quite happy to take a look at the specific cases you have suggested where you feel there is an inequity of physiotherapy services. But generally there is a great demand for more and more licensing of these people. We know that this is just going to escalate the cost.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I am not asking you to license more in certain areas where they have good service. I am just asking you to license enough to provide a basic service.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will have to find out if your idea of basic service and ours agree.

Mr. J. R. Smith (Hamilton Mountain): Mr. Chairman, the drastic shrinkage of available funds for new hospital construction is certainly of great concern to many, and I think that as the minister has just said along that line, there is a saying that we can do more with less—we can do more for less.

I would like to know from the officials here from the Hospital Services Commission what guidelines and what limits or ceiling are set for per-square-foot construction costs as related to number of beds and so on. Likely most of the members here use the shortcut over Yonge Street and College and walk past the Wellesley women's hospital.

Before we adjourned this House last June, the construction of their new front entrance was under way. I always liked to stop and watch the job in progress. You might call me a sidewalk superintendent.

Across the street a similar reconstruction programme has been under way by Malloney's Tavern. I really do not know who is trying to compete with whom. The only difference between Malloney's and the Wellesley women's hospital is not in the grandeur of their entrances, but Malloney's likely has a bouncer inside the door in a tuxedo. I do not know if the Wellesley women's hospital is going to have a doorman or a doorwoman.

Mr. Ben: It is the other way around.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Women's College Hospital is it called?

Surely the entrance they had there before was quite adequate. We have to do more with less, or with what we have. This is a

small item, a renovation. I might be misjudging their hospital board.

It might well have been that they had become the heir of a legacy or some other private funds for such a cost. I think when you are going around the various hospitals in the province, you do notice a difference in the style of construction and so on. These days it is very fashionable to criticize school boards for educational facilities and point out extravagances. But it is likely the same sort of abuse is being made in some of these hospital facilities. I would also like to know from the minister regarding—in the city of Hamilton several years ago it was announced that a section of the Chedoke Hospital operated by the Hamilton Health Association was going to be opened to deal with—serve rather—as a ward for alcoholics. Unfortunately, this programme seems to be very slow in getting off the ground and I would like to know just where it stands at present and what is holding it up.

Hon. Mr. Wells: First, in answer to the member's question about construction of hospitals: Certainly we have a division—the commission does—that reviews the plans. Indeed, I guess I approve. I do not know whether approve is the right word but they certainly have to give their assent to these plans. Perhaps the hon. member knows, many of them go back, and suggestions are made that these should be kept down.

Usually we find ourselves in the position with the local municipality or the local board or the local members coming back with the hospital board asking us not to make these cuts. You know, they want the hospital to go as they have decided with their architects. I think Mr. Morrow and the commission can tell you that they stand pretty firm on these.

They do tell them that as far—we have said our grant is two-thirds of the approved costs and that approved cost is the one that we approved—that is, the commission approves. That does not mean two-thirds of the cost or two-thirds of the kind of hospital that the board would sometimes like to build. Would you like one of the people in this division to give you a little more detail?

Mr. J. R. Smith: That is adequate, Mr. Minister, as long as it—

Hon. Mr. Wells: These are gone over very carefully.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Apparently The Department of Education had been rejecting and sending back architectural drawings for schools and demanding money-saving cuts.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This has always been done here. For years they have been rejected and sent back when they come in with a lot of things that are just not approved or which might be considered to be extravagant.

Mr. Chairman, the other answer on Chedoke Hospital is that as far as we are aware, it is not a question of construction here but a question of staff. They have a problem of getting their staff for this unit.

Mr. J. R. Smith: The facilities are there and they have ample resources.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ferrier.

Mr. Ferrier: Yes, I have a couple of things that I would like to pursue again. The last two speakers made reference to the hospital construction freeze that seems to have been abroad in the province since 1968-1969 when we spent \$52 million. It went down to \$22.7 million last year.

It went up a bit this year but it is still a cutback. One wonders; perhaps we could have the figures? How many projects are being delayed because of this construction freeze?

Another thing that I would like to comment on: I brought it up in my lead-off speech about the utilization of beds in hospitals to be used on weekends and holidays and diagnostic services on holidays and weekends and so on, because it might appreciably cut down the operational cost of some of our hospitals. As it is, lots of times if a person is not quite ready to be discharged on Friday, why, a doctor will just leave him over the weekend and will not come in and there will be no discharge at all. Sometimes if work could be done on the weekends—now it is postponed for Saturday and Sunday—but if it was done on those two days, we might be able to get a better turnover in our beds and get more use of them.

The third thing I would like to refer to is the Health Resources Development Plan. We have this \$67 million budgeted here out of the federal grant and the minister read some of the things that are being done there. One of them is to provide extra medical and dental people for us in northern Ontario. There were a number of Czech dentists who settled in the north and I think they gave the minister's plan a boost that it otherwise may not have had. In my own community of Iroquois Falls there are two doctors missing now and while I could wax eloquently about the necessity of getting two doctors there, I will just say that we have got to have them and I

know the minister will co-operate with us when we meet with him.

I think that there is this terrific lack in the north still, if my assessment is correct, of doctors and dentists. I just wonder if this plan is really getting these people in there that we have got to have in terms of the need that exists, so that our facilities can be equal to what you have in other parts of the province. My colleagues may have something to add on this but I just think that it is not adequate.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): May I get in on the same point?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, if it is a supplementary.

Mr. Stokes: Yes, I am wondering, as a result of the three northern conferences that were held just a little over a year ago—the service portion of those conferences brought out quite clearly the need for additional medical services in the north. I know that the minister and the department have attempted by many, many ways—by bursaries, by agreements with doctors, by financial incentives, I know in the area that I represent, which is 150,000 square miles—and the people are crying discrimination in reverse. Where, as a result of pressure put on The Department of National Health and Welfare, they have taken public health nurses out of communities and moved them on the reserves where, as I say, the Caucasians are complaining about discrimination in reverse.

You see, you have taken the public health nurses away from us and now they are crying to the provincial authorities to provide the service that they once had and now have been withdrawn from them.

I am just wondering, until you get these plans into a position where they will bear fruit and provide the much-needed health facilities and personnel in the area in much the same way that the University of Toronto doctors and The Department of National Health and Welfare have flown in specialists and dentists to northern communities—and having visited many of the northern communities right up to Fort Severn this past summer. I noticed that they are getting a level of services that they never enjoyed before; they are getting exposure to specialists, the best in the country, and the people up there are really pleased with it—I am just wondering if the minister would not consider the kind of a crash programme where you have fly-in medical services and fly-in dental services?

In the absence of that kind of a service, would you start these mobile clinics in much the same way as you have for dentists? If you could not have mobile clinics for medical treatment in places like Pickle Lake and places like Nakina—for instance, if a person has a toothache in Pickle Lake they have got to drive 350 miles to get it attended to—I am wondering if there are any interim programmes that the department is considering that would provide some assistance for travel to the existing health facilities?

I think your predecessor mentioned that it would take 35,000 people to justify a sort of community health centre; that when we just do not have concentrations of population in the north that justified the expenditure. I am wondering if, in the absence of this, you would not consider fly-in doctor services in much the same way as The Department of National Health and Welfare have, and in much the same way as you have the mobile dental clinics in under-served areas in southern Ontario? You do have them along the two lines of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways but there are only two, and there are some areas right along those lines that have not been serviced for as much as eight years.

I am wondering if you would not consider the cost of transportation to existing facilities as a cost of medical care, because they are paying the same OHSIP premiums, they are paying the same hospital premiums and yet, as I say, a person has to drive 350 miles to get a tooth pulled.

I am wondering if those kind of interim plans and programmes and facilities could not be implemented until you have got more permanent arrangements and more personnel to service those areas that are either under-served or have no services at all.

Mr. D. Jackson (Timiskaming): I would just add to this, Mr. Chairman, before the minister speaks on it.

In my own community less than eight years ago we had two clinics, both of them staffed by a number of doctors. At the moment we have one clinic with less than half the number of doctors. It has hit our community to the point where if you make an appointment with the doctor for Thursday you might see him on Friday if you want to wait all night, and to be very honest about it, it has meant a 12-hour wait just to see a doctor. A person who is ill does not want to sit in a doctor's office.

But the problem is being compounded by the fact that when we had two clinics we also had a somewhat mobile service for the

outlying areas—and I speak of Matachewan and Gowanda, which is 100 miles away from Kirkland Lake. They have been cut off completely. Now a person in these outlying areas that wants to see a doctor has to journey into Kirkland Lake or into Englehart or New Liskeard, sometimes a trip of 100 miles or more, on roads that are not kept up to the standards of southern Ontario.

I am wondering if in the minister's thinking he could find time to think about a bus, a fully equipped bus, that would travel these areas on a fairly regular schedule, that would get in and look after the minor ills of these people. It does not necessarily have to be staffed by a doctor. Even a first aid person or a nurse could look after the very minor problems of the community and that is—

Mr. G. Ben (Humber): A feldsher, we were discussing—

Mr. Jackson: Or paramedical services, whatever you want to call it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is a nice Canadian term.

Mr. Jackson: As I say, we have areas where a woman who is pregnant must travel 100 miles to see a doctor and, if someone could just drop in to see her once in a while, she could be saved a trip that is really unnecessary in most cases.

It is a hardship for a lot of these people. First of all, it is a long distance. Second, they cannot afford to take the time and even if they can take the time, they cannot afford the cost of getting into the town.

I am positive that if you went into some of these towns—and the minister more than likely has been into some of them—you will find people who have neglected themselves, who are in very bad health, because of the fact that they cannot afford to see a doctor. If they are in a town it is difficult enough, but when you are 100 or 200 miles away from the doctor, it becomes almost impossible. A travelling nurse—I did not quite catch the name the member for Humber put on it, but I am sure that he means the same thing as I do—a paramedical person who would have—

Mr. Ben: They are better trained than a nurse, but not as well trained as a doctor.

Mr. Jackson: —the ability to look after the minor ills of the needy.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They are calling them nurse practitioners.

Mr. Jackson: I would think the minister should put very serious thought to it, in the light of the shortage of doctors—and the growing shortage of doctors—in northern Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I appreciate hearing the remarks the hon. members are making about this situation. I spent a little bit of time in northern Ontario myself this summer looking at some of the services, seeing what was there and what was entailed in this, and out of this I became convinced of a couple of things.

One was that we have got to get—and I told our people—we have got to get one of these demonstration projects in a clinic type operation. Perhaps from that will come some of the mobile arrangements you have talked about.

We are not completely convinced that just a mobile health unit, or doctor moving in a railway car, like the dentist, is the answer. It has to be tied in, perhaps, to something a little more definite, with a little more continuity.

Mr. Jackson: I do not like to interrupt the minister, but I think we all agree with you it has to be tied in.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, but what I am talking about is a central community with these auxiliary personnel operating out of it.

I have told our people—and as you know, we have a northern Ontario health service in the public health field and we have Dr. Copeman and Dr. Feasby working in this whole area of providing doctors and dentists for underserved areas, plus people working in our research and planning branch who said we have got to get something going up there in a demonstration of this. I have told them this and this I intend to see that we do.

We have also sent a whole team of people from our department and from the Hospital Services Commission; they flew up into some of the areas where you cannot even drive, or where there is no train. We have had them going up there to assess how the services can be provided in those areas. They made it all the way up to Winisk and, of course, this is important.

Mr. Ben: Do you think you could give consideration to the use of television where inaccessibility is important?

Hon. Mr. Wells: To television? It might be.

Mr. Ben: Are you through with the answer?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am just indicating the fact that these things are all of very active concern with us and that we have many people in the department looking at ways to approach this problem.

I might also tell you that really our programme has been, we think, fairly successful this year—that is the programme to get doctors and dentists into these areas. It is not just northern Ontario and, after all, we have to look at the whole of Ontario, but we have got 26 doctors and 25 dentists in the programme this year and there are many more, undergraduate students, for instance.

I think you would be interested to know that where we had about 54 students last year on a bursary programme in medical school. This will now go to over 80—about 85 will be on the bursary programme in medical school this year. And all of these, of course, are on a return for service, so we are going to have, in the years ahead, an even greater number of people coming out who have agreed to give us one, two or three years of service.

This gives us a very broad base then upon which to do a lot of these things, and I think this will mesh together.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Chairman, I have been waiting here, not asking any supplementary questions, because—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Ferrier had not finished.

Mr. Ferrier: I just wanted to get the comments about the utilization of hospital beds on weekends and how many hospital construction projects are being delayed because of the cutback in capital expenditures on hospital—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I agree with you completely about the utilization of hospital services on weekends. I find it is easier to say that than it is to get anything done on it. I have asked people to look into how this can be done.

Again, you are dealing with a lot of voluntary groups. You are dealing with the administration of the hospital. You are dealing with the medical staff. You are dealing with paramedical staff. I think that some hospitals do operate now at least on a six-day-a-week basis. However, it requires a lot of education and re-education of staff to this whole idea.

But I agree. I think it is certainly a complaint that I hear many times from many people that really you have got this expensive facility and all these services and yet, come Friday night, nothing much more is done ex-

cept on an emergency basis. I have suggested to the commission and to the Ontario Hospital Association that they are going to have to try and find some way, maybe not of utilizing the equipment on a full-time basis all the time, seven days a week, but at least of making more use of it than is being made now.

I hope they can find some way, because it is sort of in the same category as it used to be of shutting the schools for two or three months in the summer, you know. Everything is there to be used.

Mr. Ferrier: Then about the hospital work that is being held up, have you got any figures on that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Actually when you look at it we are not really very badly off. To some degree we were on a great hospital building boom for quite a while. We have had some financial constraints placed on it. We do not have an unlimited amount of capital construction money now and this has caused us to have to look more carefully at each project, and the local community.

In other words, just the mere desire to build a hospital, or to expand a hospital, is not enough to guarantee that you are going to get the money, our two-thirds of the grants.

Mr. Ferrier: Surely they come though with need do they not?

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is right. They come with what they feel is their need, but is not always. If you have an independent assessment, it is not always a need.

For instance, what this has meant is that an individual hospital may come with what they say is their priority or need. We then say, "You are part of a regional setup, let us have your regional council take a look at this." Perhaps there is a problem of a lot of different hospitals in an area.

Take the Ottawa area, or some of these where different ones—the Kingston area—where they all want to do certain additions. They all want to build new hospitals. We have said, "You had better have a complete study done of that area, so that you yourself can decide what your priorities are, where the building should be done, and then come back to us. Not just everybody come saying theirs is the most important, theirs is the best."

This has really proved very successful I think. It may be that it is one of the benefits that has come out of this programme, because it certainly has helped to cement this regional

idea together in some areas. They realized that they had to get together and decide their own priorities. Maybe where there were two hospitals and both thought they should get big additions, when they got together they saw that really the priority was for something to go here now, and three years later there. This is the kind of thing that has come out of it. There has been an emphasis on out-of-hospital services out of this whole thing, too.

I really cannot tell you the ones that have been held up. I can give you a list of the projects that are going ahead now. There is no freeze on hospital projects. There is a fair number of them going ahead at the present time.

Mr. Ferrier: In view of the time I would—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I can always send you—

Mr. Ferrier: Yes, sending it would be sufficient.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Maybe we should send everybody a list.

Mr. Stokes: Mr. Chairman, I would just like one answer if I may, an answer from the minister—

Mr. Ben: I have been sitting here all afternoon waiting for just one question from everybody.

Mr. Chairman: Is this a supplementary to what we have been discussing?

Mr. Stokes: I asked the question before the member for Timiskaming.

Mr. Chairman: Which one was that?

Mr. Stokes: The one about considering the possibility of subsidizing the cost of travel to existing facilities.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will have to look into that. We found problems in that but we will have to look into it.

Mr. Gisborn: Have you got some more to read to us?

An hon. member: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Before you go on, Mr. Ben, for the benefit of those whose names I have on my list, they are in this order: Ben, Trotter, Haggerty, Stokes, Jackson, Lewis.

Mr. Ben: Yes, Mr. Chairman, I do not know—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Do not worry. I will be around.

Mr. Ben: —where I can start because I had the benefit of so many comments from other hon. members on this particular committee. You did make a comment that all we are doing here is trying to cost the government more money, or to spend more money on medicine, and nobody has been making any suggestions in any way in which money can be saved. Now, if I can have your attention, Mr. Minister. I have here—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You will always have my attention.

Mr. Ben: I have here 13 envelopes, all from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, all postmarked the same day for the same amount. Each one of these envelopes contained a cheque for services rendered for the medical services programme of this province. A letter which I received with these states:

I have received 13 cheques, most of them for \$4.95, in individual envelopes from the same carrier today.

In other words, all the cheques arrived from the same carrier on the same day and they were practically all for the same amount. The letter goes on:

The same company used to issue a statement and cheque covering multiple accounts but our government encourages the increased cost at our expense.

And this is signed by a doctor. This is one doctor in northern Ontario receiving 13 cheques from one carrier on one given date. One wonders how many times a situation such as this was duplicated across Ontario with reference to other doctors and other carriers on the same date.

There are 13 envelopes here at six cents each. One can say that the savings would amount to only 72 cents, but one must multiply that by all the other carriers and the government itself that were issuing these and multiply by the number of days in the year. I suggest that it comes to a respectable sum. One wonders why they cannot feed into a computer the idea that it should add up how much is going to an individual doctor and send him one cheque for that amount and give him also an account of all the services he rendered, or perhaps that even all the cheques at once be put in one envelope. Perhaps an end would be put to this under the new amalgamation, Mr. Minister. Perhaps it would be done away with because you are

doing away with the carriers. But it seems to me that there is not anything—

Hon. Mr. Wells: OHSIP Central does not do it that way.

Mr. Ben: I trust it does not. The fact is, you were paying the carrier, this particular carrier—

Hon. Mr. Wells: What this is—and here we are getting into a dispute between computer programmers and experts—is that the computer programmers and assistance people at those two companies—there are two companies I think that do it this way—just say that it is cheaper for them to do it this way than to have their programming changed around where they store the doctor's bills in the computer and print them all out as one cheque. Now OHSIP Central, our operation, stores all the doctor's accounts, and when his billing date comes up in the month, he gets a cheque for the total amount, which could be any amount. He gets one cheque for all his accounts at OHSIP Central with a statement.

Mr. Ben: I am glad to hear that, Mr. Minister. At any rate, I am sure we were paying this particular carrier for doing it his way, and it was costing us more than doing things your way.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The only difference is that he says it is not costing him more. He says that it would cost him just as much to make the change and do it that way.

Mr. Ben: Sure. I read a little anecdote in the *Reader's Digest*, I think it was, that a person received a cheque for many times what he was supposed to. I think he was supposed to receive a cheque for \$6.95 and he received a cheque for \$6,950. He sent the cheque back and asked them to send him a new cheque, and they sent him back the cheque and said, please keep it. It would cost us \$30,000 to programme the computer to correct this mistake. Maybe that is what they are trying to tell you. That is just an anecdote. I do not know how much truth there is in it.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Ben: Yes, so would I. Maybe it is just a story like the cement being poured into the Cadillac that was parked outside the driver's house.

All right, I trust that since we are doing away with the carrier situation this will be corrected. Another way, perhaps, of saving

money is the education of the public that you do not have to have everything done in a Cadillac fashion, or perhaps we should now say a Rolls Royce fashion, as we have been led to believe. I appreciate that this is going to be rather difficult.

I do not have any with me today, Mr. Minister—because I notice that some of your staff had them with them yesterday—but these were the books on hospitals, the different magazines that are issued on hospitals. As a matter of fact, I think you were connected with some of these trade magazines. And I could not get over the hard sell—

Hon. Mr. Wells: They are professional journals.

Mr. Ben: Professional journals. They are always selling some kind of a fancy new product where the improvement is supposed to be fantastic, but in essence what it amounts to is putting chrome, as far as I am concerned, on the old model. But the price goes up. Our people have become used to demanding the latest model with all the chrome on it.

I imagine most of the doctors here have on their diploma, or included in their diploma that they are licensed to practise midwifery. Am I correct? At least I have noticed them in doctor's offices. They are qualified to practise midwifery. Now midwifery is a very honourable profession and is practised all over the world, except, it appears, in Canada, and the United States.

Here the women insist on having delivery of their babies in the obstetrics department of a hospital in the presence of physicians and so on. Nobody's trying to endanger the lives, but the strange part about it is, that if you read the statistics on infant mortality rates, we are way down around 13th in infant mortality.

In other words, in those jurisdictions where they use midwifery they seem to have a lower infant mortality rate. It means either: (a) the women over there were stronger; (b) the midwives are more competent; (c) the doctors here are incompetent. I do not know which. But the fact is that in 12 major countries of the world, they have a lower infant mortality rate than we do here in Ontario. As a matter of fact, in the United States—I cannot recall whether it rates one ahead of us or one behind us; I am sorry, we rate one ahead of the United States—they have a slightly higher mortality rate than we do. They are the 14th or something like that. I read the figures in connection with that. So there must be something wrong with the system. At any rate, we insist that this is so.

Take the stays in hospital. I think it was in June of this year at the American Medical Association convention, Dr. T. Lahti, in addressing this convention, pointed out that it was now possible and desirable to discharge the majority of surgical patients on the first or second post-operative day, the first or second day after the operation.

He pointed out that in the past, recovery used to be slow and there were reactions to operations. He suggested that they were post-operative trauma and not from the operations themselves. People used to contract pneumonia or some other thing of that sort from lying around in a hospital too long.

He points out that you could save \$61 a day and that patients could become better earlier if you got them out of the hospital sooner. But here again, you try to convince the public that you are actually acting, or the doctor is acting in their interest when he says, "Fine, the operation was two days ago, it is time you went home; it is in your best interest and the best interest of your future welfare and your recovery. You can go home."

No way. You are not going to convince them unless the doctor is a real keen type.

Then again we are talking about the dearth of hospitals in the north, and the cost of hospitals. I have a letter here from Dr. Jean Pigeon from Blind River. He is complaining about the demand that they up-grade St. Joseph's Hospital in Blind River. He is writing to a colleague here in the House and he says:

About two weeks ago, I called you on the subject of a decision of our hospital to remove all flammable liquids from the operating room areas (including ether and alcohol).

This action was taken as the result of great pressure (or a sort of ultimatum by OHSC through its officers, particularly a Dr. Baldwin), on the administration, the medical staff and the board on the basis of an inspection report of J. Hess, September 6, 1968, enclosed.

The cost of the changes required (see estimate; copy enclosed) has been found beyond the means of the owner (Order of St. Joseph) who wishes to remain in the limits of legality, and feels that he cannot allow the use of such flammable agents against government orders.

As the result of such a decision, we are denied the use of ether as an anaesthetic agent. Ether is the safest, sometimes the only safe anaesthetic agent for the general

practitioner (myself) who on occasion of an emergency is faced with the obligation to give a major anaesthetic (O.S. Orth, Drill's Pharmacology; standard textbook in the field; read extracts enclosed).

You understand that, as a responsible medical practitioner, I am very conscious (probably more conversant with the hazards of explosions in the use of ether than many a government adviser). I personally performed tests in our hospital on floor conductivity and introduced watering the floors before each operation years ago. I am equally conscious of other hazards for my patients and each operation and anaesthetic involves a calculated risk, and it is most important that my decision be not hampered by narrow-minded bureaucrats.

Dr. H. B. Cotnam, with whom I discussed the matter, told me he could not recall a single death directly attributable to the use of ether as an anaesthetic agent (including explosions) since he took on the job of supervising coroner. In the past year, more than 10 deaths were reported to him from the administration of flutane (or similar agent). Such deaths are bound to increase, because repeat anaesthetic apparently sensitizes our patients.

I am very concerned with the situation in which we have been forced. I feel that a special hazard is being magnified out of proportion, with the costs of the changes suggested in a hospital that was brought up to standards 15 years ago (a \$600,000 expenditure) clearly out of line with the improvement expected.

Those who are responsible for hospital services in the province show such concern for a small fire hazard in an area where the utmost attention is paid to all the risks involved in an exacting procedure, are ready to interfere with the best judgement of the physicians they are supposed to assist and are overlooking some very obvious and most common ones.

Every day in some hospital in Ontario, a fire starts in the bed of a patient. What is more important for OHSC, may I ask, in the hospital: the operation and attendant anaesthetic, or the pleasure of cigarette smoking?

I think it is time that a bit of order and sense of proportion be instored in that outfit.

What he is complaining about is that 15 years ago this hospital was brought up to the then-prevailing standards. Now, each year, as they

seem to be doing, a new standard comes forth and they are asking them to update it.

Basically the reason for the order not to use the ether as the anaesthetic is that the floor is not conductive and what the doctor had to do, prior to all operations, was to wet down the floor to give it a conductivity. But they not only insist that there be conductive floor and instruments to measure the conductivity, they want the ceiling tiles replaced with non-combustive, actually fire-resistant tiles. And since the hospital cannot afford to do all these things, what they have done is order the doctors not to use ether.

The doctor gives an excerpt here from "Pharmacology of Medicine" on therapeutic uses of ether. It points out how safe it is but he says he cannot use this very important adjunct to operations in a case of an emergency because they demand that the floor be conductive, even though, he says here, he has been in the practice, and introduced the practice, of watering down the floor to give it that conductivity.

The other day I suggested that perhaps certain rules and regulations were a little too stringent and we ought to relax them in some instances. Somebody interjected "You are trying to give second-class service to our citizens." Nothing of the sort. Simply because we do not send a Cadillac to pick up every passenger does not mean that we are ignoring that passenger's needs.

I recall when I was on Metro council I incurred the wrath of the medical officer of health because he suggested that we buy an ambulance on a Cadillac chassis which would have cost us \$14,000. I pointed out that in the city of Montreal at that time they were operating an emergency ambulance system whereby they had in each police subdivision a cruising ambulance which was operated as a squad car, the ordinary patrol car.

What they had done was they had bought a station wagon and converted the rear of it into an ambulance and two policemen operated that throughout their subdivision as others were operating an ordinary squad car. So that in the city of Montreal you could have an ambulance at your door as quickly as you could have a police car. And they had 23 of those cars, if my memory serves me correctly. They used 22 and one they kept as a spare.

My investigation showed it cost them \$7,000 to buy and convert one of these station wagons into an ambulance. There was no way Toronto was going to have anything but the best. So they spent the \$14,000. I

would point out to you that since the ambulance service was taken over by Emergency Measures, they are buying standard ambulances at a considerable saving to the people. At that time I tried to say, "Look, it is not important how you get to the hospital, but how quickly you get to the hospital."

Mr. J. R. Smith: The difference now is that Ontario Hospital Services Commission supplies the ambulances—

Mr. Ben: Well, I—

Mr. J. R. Smith: We got away from these private operations with their big limousines.

Mr. Ben: I was just trying to stress how much it was costing them because we had a Cadillac complex.

Hon. Mr. Wells: These are more practical.

Mr. Ben: I concur. I am just trying to point out that we have ingrained in us this darn Cadillac complex and it is just difficult to break. Our philosophy in life seems to be, "Nothing but the best" when the government pays. And the best is none too good.

Mr. W. Hodgson (York North): That was definitely improved—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Is the corollary that Cadillacs are not too good?

Mr. Ben: No, the best is never too good. We are always trying to improve it.

I am still trying to say that what we have to do is perhaps spend some of the money you already have or, if we are going to spend more money, spend a good portion of it on educating the public toward responsibility to themselves in this particular instance.

For example a mention was made of busses. I saw on an American TV channel which is not normally received here—I think it was on channel 17—a system that they use at the airport at Boston. I cannot recall the name of it, Mr. Chairman, nor the hospital that operates this particular system I am going to describe, although I do think it is the Massachusetts General Hospital.

They have at the airport, for the purpose of looking after emergencies, a sort of clinic which has a number of electronic devices for taking pulses and so on and blood pressures and so on with a nurse there. But this room is connected to the hospital through a television system and the nurse who is on duty there at this airport would take the passenger who is complaining of some illness into this room and she would take the pulse, the blood

pressure and temperature and would seat the patient in front of a television camera and then the doctor at the Massachusetts General Hospital—I trust it is the Massachusetts General Hospital; I think that is the one—would then be able to check the heartbeat any everything else of this patient.

They have electrocardiographs which the nurse could take and the doctor would then question the patient on the symptoms and he was then able to either prescribe short term treatment in the nature of first aid, or if they deemed it serious, the patient would immediately be brought to the hospital and since they had already carried out the majority of the preliminary tests, they would know exactly what to prepare by way of treatment for this particular patient.

Now, Mr. Minister, I am not suggesting for one minute that this is what we ought to adopt in northern Ontario. This is in the experimental stage. But I do think it might be worthy of looking into it instead of having a bus—

Mr. Stokes: Are you sure you can get television up there?

Mr. Ben: —to travel from point to point. I am not saying that is not a good idea; I am just asking you if perhaps in a lot of these communities you could have a room set aside and a nurse in each small community who could give these preliminary tests, and at any time of the night or day you could hook into a major hospital, say, at Sudbury or at North Bay or in some other large metro area like Timmins, Kapuskasing, or Kirkland Lake—have I named all the big ones?—and look after the patient that way.

As I say, Mr. Minister, I am not suggesting that this is the answer, but I do suggest that it is perhaps worthy of your attention, that you might be able to send some of your staff down and take a look at this. I will not begrudge them the fare even if they buy themselves a few plates of beans while they are in bean town. So this may save you money.

Another thing that bothers me, Mr. Minister, is the wide disparity in the cost per day in hospitals in the city of Toronto. Now I quite appreciate that some are teaching hospitals and some are not. But during the last five years, as your own department reported, the cost of a bed in the Hospital for Sick Children rose from \$39.85 per day to \$85.10; St. Joseph's, \$30.50 to \$87; Toronto General, \$36.25 to \$84.90; Toronto Western, \$34.85 to \$68; Wellesley, \$34.50 to \$65; Queensway,

\$29 to \$50.40; St. Michael's \$30.30 to \$62.25 and East General, \$29.65 to \$57.85.

The first three that I mentioned have the highest per-day cost—\$85.10 for the Hospital for Sick Children—and I am surprised that the highest is St. Joseph's at \$87, because I was not aware that it was a teaching hospital to the degree that the cost would be that high, Mr. Minister.

The Toronto General Hospital is downtown here. It probably has more specialists on its staff than any other hospital. It does have more specialized treatment than any other hospital and I can understand it being high. I am surprised that it is only the third highest and not the highest, and there is still such a wide gap between, for instance, the \$50.40 at the Queensway General Hospital and the \$62.25 at St. Michael's as compared to \$87 at St. Joseph's. St. Michael's Hospital is also downtown and I understood it to be a teaching hospital. Am I mistaken in that, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Wells: St. Michael's is a teaching hospital.

Mr. Ben: There it is. It is a teaching hospital, and yet according to the statement as issued by your department their present rates are \$62.25 a day as compared to \$84.90 for the Toronto General or \$87 for St. Joseph's—and St. Joseph's, as I understand it, is not a teaching hospital.

Hon. Mr. Wells: St. Joseph's is a teaching hospital for graduate studies.

Mr. Ben: Could you, perhaps, enlighten me why such a wide gap exists between the cost per day of these hospitals?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I think that one of the members of the commission could give you an answer in a general sense. I think that we should remember that these costs per day are computed for the purposes of arriving at a charge for that very small percentage of persons who do not have any hospital insurance.

In other words, the hospitals are on a budget basis, and the commission allows them so much of an approved budget and then each year they allow them a percentage increase above that; the costs per day are worked out merely to arrive at a figure to compute charges for people who do not have insurance. In other words, you have to figure out the cost based on the services that a hospital has. They are not always that relevant a thing to compare.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Minister, you can understand my bafflement. Five years ago the cost at St. Joseph's was \$30.50 per day; five years ago the cost at St. Michael's was \$30.30 per day—just a 20-cent-per-day difference. The current cost for St. Joseph's is given at \$87 and for St. Michael's it is only \$62.25. In other words, St. Michael's rose just a little over 100 per cent while St. Joseph's rose almost 200 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If you want to get into a discussion on these detailed costs of these hospitals, maybe Dr. Twiss can give us some—

Dr. Twiss: Mr. Chairman, I think that there is a variation in services that one has within the hospital, which really sets the tone for what the cost per patient in that particular hospital will be.

Mr. Ben: I am prepared to acknowledge this, doctor. What I am asking you to do, through the minister, is to be a little more specific. For example, to my knowledge St. Joseph's has not been carrying out these heart transplant operations. St. Michael's has. I understand they are extremely expensive and the aftercare is quite long, so there would be a justification for St. Michael's being high—but St. Joseph's is high. Which of these specialized operations does St. Joseph's carry out which would raise the cost to so much more per bed per day than St. Michael's?

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished then, Mr. Ben?

Mr. Ben: I am just waiting for an answer.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If you want a detailed answer on the breakdown of the budgets for these hospitals, we will have to get that for you.

Mr. Ben: I do not want a detailed breakdown of the budget because that would take an extremely long time. Surely there must be some—

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is the only way that it could really be done to show you exactly how these costs are arrived at—and this can be obtained for you. No problem.

Mr. Ben: I move that we adjourn.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 704 carry?

Mr. Ben: No, I am not finished.

Mr. J. R. Smith: Mr. Chairman, I thought there was an agreement to go on to the estimates of another department, The Department of Social and Family Services?

Mr. Ben: No.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): I have heard by the grapevine that is a fact.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Ferrier and I agreed that we would do our utmost to try to bring these estimates to conclusion by 6 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Are we going to be done tonight by 10:30?

It being 6 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

CONTENTS

Thursday, October 22, 1970

Health services insurance, health insurance registration, Ontario hospital services, general expenditure and disbursements	S-1617
Recess	S-1643



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Health

Chairman: Mrs. A. Pritchard, M.P.P.

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

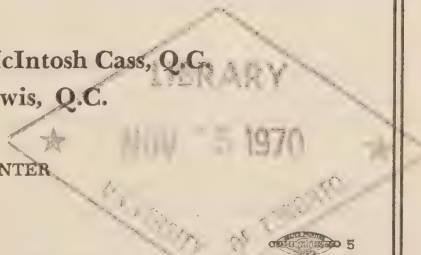
Thursday, October 22, 1970

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970





CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1970

The committee met at 8.00 o'clock, p.m. in committee room No. 1. Mr. J. A. Belanger in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (concluded)

On votes 704 to 706, inclusive:

Mr. Chairman: Before the member for Humber begins, somebody mentioned that the people from Social and Family Services were waiting in the hall, so I would ask the members to be as brief as possible.

An hon. member: Not if they went up and had a cup of coffee; by the time they were served—

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): Can we limit this to an hour or something so—

Mr. C. Ben (Humber): I do not know.

Mr. Carruthers: All I am thinking about is that we have brought the Social and Family Services people over. If we could have started tonight, it would have been helpful.

Mr. Ben: I was asking some questions of the staff, if they could be a little more explicit in explaining to the committee why there were such wide divergences in the daily bed rate in the hospitals in the Metropolitan Toronto area? As a matter of fact, most of them are in the Toronto area.

Hon. T. L. Wells (Minister of Health): Mr. Chairman, it just was not possible over the supper hour to get the detailed breakdown that is going to be necessary to give the answer, for the detailed difference in the per diem rate for the Metropolitan Toronto hospitals. I will have to get it for the hon. member later.

Mr. Ben: Could you tell us how you arrive at a decision to permit the per diem rate? Surely you must have some arguments with these people when they ask for a per diem rate of, let us say for example, \$87,

and you say to them, "St. Michael's operate at \$62.25 per diem—"

Hon. Mr. Wells: Just a minute. We do not operate on per diem rates. As I said, these are only figured out after the budgets have all been set. The per diem rate is only calculated for the convenience of, say, people who do not have insurance. In other words, in the financing of the hospitals, they start about now in October and they prepare their budgets based on what they need to operate the total facility that they have, using certain ratios of patients that they have had in the hospital and average length of stay, and so forth. Then they work out a budget and the budget is discussed with our people, and a budget is arrived at and approved and that becomes their budget for the next year. Then the per diem cost is just something that is worked out afterwards, based on the number of patients divided into the budget.

Mr. Ben: That is what bothers me.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Everything in the budget is agreed upon.

Mr. Ben: But surely you do not say, for the sake of argument, to St. Joseph's Hospital, "based on the number of beds in your hospital and their utilization during the past five years, it is anticipated that you are going to have so many patient-days with which to contend. On that basis, based on the figure that St. Michael's charges—the per diem cost at St. Michael's as we have worked it out is \$62.25—we are only going to give you \$6,225,000 instead of \$8,700,000." I am just using this for the sake of argument. Why should there be such a big difference in operating costs?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think that perhaps the only way to get the answer to it is to have someone describe to you in detail the budget system of the hospitals.

Mr. Ben: I will tell you, I was on the board of governors of the Toronto Western Hospital and I saw the budget system once. I am afraid that nobody really goes into the thing in detail to determine what is necessary and

what is not necessary. There seemed to be a sort of aura around having more. I remember we were trying to set up different clinics which were necessary, duplicating other facilities in the city of Toronto. Two hospitals both had decompression chambers and both of them were idle 99.9 per cent of the time, so that you can say that you have these facilities in order to try to attract specialists. It is always trying to "beat the Joneses" not "keep up with the Joneses."

An hon. member: They outdo one another.

Mr. Ben: That is exactly—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Would you like to have the budget system explained in detail?

Mr. Ben: We do not have time tonight to explain it in detail, and I do not think anybody is here to give us any concrete—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We can give you the method that is used. We cannot give you the details. We have not got the figures here.

Mr. Ben: Well I would like to compare St. Joseph's, for example, and St. Michael's—two hospitals which are operated by a religious order.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We can get you these.

Mr. Ben: And yet, in one the rates are 25 per cent per diem higher than in the other. Surely there must be some answer to that? One is downtown where you would think the rates would be higher. The other one is in the western extremes of the city; you would think the rate would be lower. But it is not; I do not know why.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We can get you those but we just do not have all the figures here.

Mr. Ben: I would like to have them for comparison to see what we could work out.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I can assure you that the budgets are very carefully reviewed.

Mr. Ben: I am not sure what a review is; whether it is just adding up the figures to see if—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, if you wish to know, as I say, we can have—

Mr. Ben: I would like to have the two budgets for comparison.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I made mention—I was going to say something of a new type of hospital in Sweden.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Sounds like your colleagues are having a talk.

Mr. Ben: They are not my colleagues. My colleagues are listening attentively.

Hon. Mr. Wells: What figures did you have? We are just looking—

Mr. Ben: I am quoting from an article from a newspaper here:

Services in a Toronto hospital today, can cost almost three times as much as they did five years ago, according to Ontario Hospital Commission figures.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The figures that I see in front of me from the commission, which we have now got here, and we do have the detailed budgets, show St. Joseph's is \$62.42 and St. Michael's is \$65.32.

Mr. Ben: St. Joseph's you say is \$62.42?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes \$62.42; St. Michael's, \$65.32.

Mr. Ben: I imagine that there was just inaccurate reporting because referring to a *Star* article of September 10, 1970, they say: "At St. Joseph's Hospital, services which in 1965 cost \$30.50 now cost \$87."

An hon. member: No, no, no.

Mr. Ben: Quoting: "The pattern at Toronto General Hospital is similar, with a five-year increase from \$36.25—"

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will have to credit that error to the *Toronto Daily Star*.

Mr. Ben: "—to \$84.90." What figure do you have there for Toronto General Hospital?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Toronto General?

Mr. O. F. Villeneuve (Glengarry): Mr. Chairman, I would like some detailed information. Have you not got someone who can explain in layman's language? Why?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We offered, Mr. Chairman. Would you like our gentleman who looks after that to explain how they arrive at the hospital costs?

Mr. Villeneuve: I would appreciate it because otherwise I would have a hard time convincing people in my area.

An hon. member: I think five minutes from Mr. Laugharne, Mr. Chairman, through you to the minister, would be very useful.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Toronto General figure is \$84.26.

Mr. A. C. Laugharne (Director, OHSC): Mr. Chairman, the—

Mr. Ben: It says \$84.90 here.

Mr. Laugharne.—point that I would like to make first is this—and let us talk firstly of gross operating costs of the three hospitals in question.

For 1969 Toronto General Hospital had a gross cost of \$84.26. St. Michael's Hospital had a gross cost of \$65.32 and St. Joseph's Hospital had a gross cost of \$62.42. Now then, if we can talk for a moment of the net cost, I will explain the difference between the two for those same hospitals.

For 1969 the net cost of Toronto General was \$72.68, for St. Michael's Hospital, \$55.95 and for St. Joseph's Hospital, \$50.85. The facts that we are trying to correlate, I think, are a little different from those reported.

The essential difference between gross cost and net cost, of course, is the reflection of offset revenue items, primarily in the out-patient activity. I do have some figures here which reflect that; the offset revenue items which account for the difference between gross and net. I have not got it on a per diem basis but in total dollars, and I think the point will be seen.

In the case of Toronto General Hospital the total offset revenue for just this one item of offset revenue in out-patient activity is \$1,519,401. In the case of St. Michael's, it was \$886,425; and in the case of St. Joseph's Hospital it was \$1,115,344.

So one of the main differences in accounting for the difference between the cost at the gross and the net level is obviously, in the case of St. Joseph's, a very active emergency and out-patient department. Some of the other factors which account for a difference between one hospital and another, as I think Dr. Twiss explained, were such things as physical facilities, the age of the equipment—which is reflected in the annual depreciation charges—the extent of the educational programme, the number of interns and residents, the number of student nurses and so on.

If you want a more detailed accounting of this it would take three or four hours to compare two hospitals. We have gone into this exercise many times before and if I was to require my staff to give you a complete accounting of the difference between the per diem rate of one hospital, as opposed to another it would take about a minimum of three hours time, but we could do it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Laugharne, could you just explain briefly how you arrive at the budget costs of a hospital?

Mr. Laugharne: Mr. Minister, there was a time prior to 1969 when we reviewed each hospital presentation on a line-by-line basis. Every item of expenditure was explained in detail by the hospital board and administration and we adjudged the correctness of the level of expenditure according to the presentation made by the hospital. Starting in 1969 we have advanced all costs in all hospitals on a global basis at a fixed percentage based on the prior level of expenditure, and so for 1969-1970 any built-in inequities that existed before are, in effect, perpetuated.

Mr. Ben: What figures do you have for the Western Hospital and the Toronto hospitals, just for comparison? I am just trying to judge how accurate these figures are?

Mr. Laugharne: Toronto Western? You would like the same figures that I gave you before? The gross costs for Toronto Western are \$73.10 and the net costs are \$61.66.

Mr. D. H. Morrow (Ottawa West): Mr. Chairman, through you to the minister, I think it would be very useful if Mr. Laugharne would also point out how the different services that are offered in these various hospitals are the reason for the different rates. Some have a lot more services than others. Take, for example, a place like Winchester—it would average out to \$46.

Mr. Ben: That is understandable. I do not think that that is necessary, Mr. Chairman. I was relying on figures which were printed in the newspaper and the thing that startled me was why a hospital like St. Joseph's, which is not a teaching hospital, should have a rate completely out of line with other hospitals of a similar nature.

I find that that figure was inaccurate by over \$25. In other words by a good 25 per cent. I understand that different hospitals offer different services but I knew this hospital did not offer the services that hospitals which had a lower rate were offering.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I might just add for the member's information, Mr. Chairman, everyone gets this book which has got all these figures in it. I would think that he probably got the 1969 one. This is the second half of the annual report of the Hospital Services Commission. It has all the statistical data compiled in a nice, easy-to-read format. It is all there.

Mr. Ben: Yes, I notice it is in a very nice, easy-to-read form.

Mr. W. Ferrier (Cochrane South): You're not going to start reading?

Mr. Ben: Yes. All you need is a big bed with something to keep on turning you so you do not get bed sores.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to go much longer, because a lot of other hon. members wish to speak. I just want to draw your attention, as I said I would, to the Danderyd Hospital in Stockholm, which I said was a new type of hospital. It is a new type of hospital, but not a new hospital. In fact it is an old hospital that was completely remodelled and refurbished. It has become the future hospital. When you go in, in most cases all they need is the name of the child and date of birth and they can feed this information into a computer, and the computer will then give the medical history of that individual, either a child or an adult.

They have fed into a computer most of the medical histories of all the people in Stockholm itself, and not only can they give the medical history of the person brought into this Danderyd Hospital, but if a person is brought into some other hospital, that hospital can, by telephone, contact Danderyd Hospital and obtain the medical history through this computer. Not only that, but almost immediately when they feed in this number or date they will get the person's blood group and vaccinations—I mentioned medical history—all the illnesses that he had in the past, what x-rays there are on file, what tests he or she may need; where there is a bed available for him or her; and the probable length of stay.

All these things are given immediately. They figure that they save a considerable amount of money by handling all these facilities through the computer. I might say that they offer a lot of things that people may frown on here—beauty and barber shops, cafeteria, amphitheatres, nurseries post offices. It is almost, you might say, like our Colonade. Everything is in this hospital.

They even have a hotel section on the upper floors where a person can stay if he is having tests taken. At the present time, under our system, if a person wants to have a series of complicated tests he occupies an active treatment bed while he is receiving these tests. In this particular hospital he is given what would amount to a hotel type of bed. In other words he makes his own bed and goes and has his meals in the cafeteria. He just presents himself for these tests.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mr. Ben: I beg your pardon?

Mr. R. Haggerty (Welland South): There are many private medical centres that provide the same service.

Mr. Ben: Of course, if they got it in their hospitals. I would be interested in knowing, incidentally, Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the new Mount Sinai hospital that they are constructing down here on University Avenue. Are they planning to have a hotel floor where people can stay and occupy non-active treatment beds while they are having tests?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes the old building is going to be used for that.

Mr. Ben: Oh, the old building is going to be utilized for that? Very good. I imagine you could also utilize it for people using the Toronto General?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, it is for anybody in the area. I hope even Sick Kids.

Mr. Ben: I put this out because you were mentioning earlier that we are always saying how to spend money and that you were not spending enough. We are putting forward these ideas because we feel that they can save money. People stay in there for a shorter period of time. They even have arrangements where parents can sleep near the children. It is a very humane atmosphere and they also have a very humane attitude toward people with illness.

The services there also include psychiatric treatment, and I would commend that to you, Mr. Chairman. Again as I say, I would not be averse to some of your people getting an airline ticket and going across to see this.

All right, I think I will just skip through the last—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Trotter.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, I might just comment very briefly on this subject of computerization.

It has been a subject of concern and interest to the commission. As a matter of fact, I guess three or four years ago, I talked about this in a budget speech or Throne Speech that I made in the House. I based a lot of that on a lot of things that I had read about the Children's Hospital in Akron, Ohio, which was one of the ones that was written about, talked about, visited by everyone, because of its computer programme.

Unfortunately, because they did not have a properly developed system, the whole thing fell through at Akron, Ohio, it just fell apart so to speak, the whole idea of their computerization of the hospital. I think it proved to a lot of people, as I understand it, that unless you have a properly developed system to begin with, and know exactly what you want to do, the thing is not going to work. The Ontario Hospital Services Commission has what it calls a hospital computer advisory committee and this was organized back in 1967. In 1968 they authorized a pilot project to be developed into the first multi-application central computer facility for hospitals in Ontario. The Hospital for Sick Children was approved as the initial site for developing systems, locating the computer equipment and training technical personnel.

Donald Shipley is the director of medical engineering at the hospital, and he is directing this project. He is also the director of the Toronto downtown teaching hospitals computer facility. A management committee and a technical advisory committee were organized by these hospitals in 1969, and the computer equipment is now installed at the Hospital for Sick Children.

It will gradually become a shared facility, beginning in 1970, and from this the systems will be developed that can be used by at least the hospitals in the area of the Sick Children's Hospital, downtown, including the Toronto General which has some other computer applications even at the present time. There are some developments in the cerebral-vascular unit at TGH in the use of computers, and there are also some developments in Hamilton in this area.

Mr. Ben: I am glad to hear that some progress is being made. They have not had the difficulty in Sweden as they had down in Ohio. I recall reading in one of the magazines I was referring to, the professional journals, that they had a lawsuit between the medical profession and a certain county hospital in order to prohibit doctors who did not reside and carry on their practice in the particular county using the county hospital. So I can understand why they would have some trouble with the computers.

In Stockholm their country is divided into seven medical regions, and each of these regions has a central general hospital. Then it has satellite hospitals within that particular region. They are now trying to tie into the central computer all these particular regions.

Again I point out to you, Mr. Chairman, or to the minister through you, Mr. Chair-

man, that the population of Sweden is little different from that of Ontario. I have not looked into an atlas, but I would rather suspect that the difference in area is not that much. I would also be inclined to believe that they have a similar symptom when it comes to population distribution as we do. That is, that most of the population is centred in the southern portion of Sweden. Their north is similar to our north with scattered communities throughout.

So their problems are not very much different from ours. Their climate is not very much different from ours, and they have managed to succeed there. I think that we should be a little more optimistic in what our successes here are going to be with the computer.

There is just one thing that makes their programme there a little more successful and that is that there is more central direction from the government—the central government—than perhaps there is here. You must recall that a lot of the hospitals we have are private or semi-private hospitals, to the degree that they are operated either by religious bodies or sometimes by boards of governors. But in fact the government was not operating hospitals in the true sense.

In fact it still does not, if one wants to look at it that way. It supplies the funds that operate them. Maybe this is what should happen. It was interesting to note that they set up a central committee for co-ordinating the activities of the hospitals in Metropolitan Toronto area and that some of the main hospitals, as I read things and from talking to people, have a rather snobbish attitude and they just go their own sweet way.

I understand that in the last year or so your department, Mr. Minister, has stepped on them and demanded that there be more co-ordination and a better utilization of the facilities that exist but that they have just been continuing on with their planning as if they were the last word on these things.

I say I understand that they have been taken to task and they are making some token attempt to comply with the regional planning concept. I do hope, therefore, Mr. Minister, that you will study some of these points that I have raised in the system in Boston utilizing television and electronic equipment. I might point out that they are still trying to get the bugs out of this system there. I also think it might be worth your while to send some of your staff over to Stockholm to see the system they have.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I might even go myself.

Mr. Ben: If you need someone to carry your bag—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have to take all these reports.

Mr. Ben: There was one other thing I wanted to mention. We are talking about costs. I had occasion to visit a couple of emergency clinics in two of our hospitals in Toronto. I want to point out to you that I would not consider myself as having gone in as an emergency. I jocularly said to you the reason I was late for this afternoon's session was that I was getting some pills. I got an infected throat from swallowing the baloney we are being fed here. But at any rate in observing what was going on I find out that the majority of people who go to emergency clinics do not in essence have an emergency problem.

Nevertheless, they are there. Perhaps what we need to have throughout Toronto are first-aid clinics or clinics where people could just find out whether they have to have any treatment where you do not have to have so much high-priced help around.

For example, in my particular instance, I finally had to go to an ear, nose and throat department, where I received a more thorough examination from persons specializing in that matter. Truthfully, perhaps I should have gone into an out-patient clinic or have seen a doctor but time is of the essence to a lot of people and sometimes they make an appointment with a doctor and have to wait two or three days, four or five days, sometimes weeks, and they think it is more convenient to just drop into a clinic. I would give consideration to perhaps setting up very elaborate first-aid clinics or let us call it, prime information or something of that sort.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, can I just comment on what the member has said? It gives me a good opportunity to throw in another plug. Actually, where the hon. member could go—and we would really like him to go—and any of the hon. members.

Mr. S. Lewis (Scarborough West): Easy now!

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is in a friendly sense, I would not say anything detrimental. It is to our own health service which I mentioned the other day. This is available over in the Macdonald block and there are doctors, there are nurses, there is staff to cover every emergency, particularly overworked throats.

Mr. Ben: Now, Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I go there all the time.

Mr. Ben: Mr. Minister, let me just tell this to you. When I went to the Toronto General emergency department, I pointed out to them that I was up here and that it was not an emergency in the true sense of the word, because I had had this condition and had complained about it in the House—by the way, I am happy to say that the Public Works Department is changing the situation, but still I happen to have \$3 worth of pills with me. I said, "Look, there are too many people waiting here, mine is not an emergency. We have a health service up at Queen's Park, maybe I should go there." They said, "Well, sir, I think you had better wait here because they send most of their problems to us." I just pass that on.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is quite true if it is of a very serious nature but I think they could have looked after you.

Mr. Ben: I am not saying they could not. I am just passing this on.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If we are talking about health, you know, the morning-after type of thing or a few pills, the health service upstairs will take care of you.

Mr. Ben: Would that apply to the opposition? We cannot afford it!

Mr. R. Gisborn (Hamilton East): Visit the minister next week and—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Come over to the health service—it is for the members also—in the Macdonald block. It is just like a hospital.

Mr. Ben: May I ask the qualifications of the people there? Do you have a doctor there? Or do you have a very qualified—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, we have Dr. O'Hara, who is a very qualified person and at least three other doctors. There are all these nurse assistants. You know, it would be very helpful for the members to go over and see it; you would be quite impressed, I think, with the health services there.

Mr. Ben: I will take a look at it.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Trotter: Thank you. I have a couple of items, Mr. Chairman, I want to bring up with the minister. One is about spending money and I know the minister complains that we make suggestions here about spending money. I would like to make a few suggestions on how I think you could improve the present

system that we have for health care in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, the time is long overdue that we spent some money in this province to help the people who are in nursing homes. I think the policy of this government over the last number of years has been utterly callous, particularly with those senior citizens who simply do not have the funds, or who have very limited funds. The people I think who suffer the most are those many people, those many elderly people, who have paid their way throughout all their lives and thought they had saved enough on which to live. Many are now in a very hopeless state. What, in many cases, is even worse, is the fear they are going to be in a very hopeless state.

I know of people, of widows, who if the price of real estate had not gone up, would have been completely broke many years ago. Many of them were fortunate that in some cases a house that was worth \$20,000 ended up being worth \$35,000. But it is amazing how quickly \$35,000 can disappear when a person is in a nursing home day in and day out for a number of years. Many of these people have contributed not only as citizens to this province, but they have contributed premiums to the Hospital Services Commission and now they do not get the benefit of it.

I think it is idle, it is stupid, for us as politicians and particularly for this government to have such a ruling that someone who is in a hospital is told, "You no longer require medical attention; you are not covered by the Ontario Hospital Services Commission, so get out." When they are still flat on their backs, in some cases, maybe, with one leg off, both legs off, no one to take care of them, where do they go? If they are on welfare or they have absolutely nothing the government takes care of them. But if they have some amount of funds they have to use their funds until they are gone. Many of them, literally, that I have talked to, are worried that they will not have enough money with which to bury themselves. They fear they are going to have a pauper's grave.

This has been going on for a good number of years. These people are caught up in an economic system over which they have utterly no control and it was not their fault. When I see what this government can do in spending money in other places—you may criticize us, Mr. Minister, about making suggestions about spending money, but after all, we have seen in this Legislature that when the Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) makes a \$50 million miscalculation, the government spits it

up within two weeks of bringing down its budget.

In the main, we just regurgitate last year's estimates in The Department of Health, and this is why I keep insisting that this department is really the poor sister insofar as policy is concerned. When we can build a \$30 million building on the Toronto lakefront,—much as I like to see it I do not think it is a top priority—when we have a government with a Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welch) with a \$90,000 hospitality fund, it ill behoves the minister to come to this committee and tell us not to make suggestions on how to spend money.

I am quite certain there are many members in your own party who are deeply concerned, not so much as politicians, but because so many of their old-time friends are in dire straits. This has been going on, as I said, for a great length of time and it is continuing to do so.

When this minister first took over the portfolio, one of the first things he said was that this would have a top priority with them—

Hon. Mr. Wells: It has.

Mr. Trotter: We are still moving at a horrible snail's pace. In the meantime there are thousands of our citizens, particularly our elderly citizens, but over and above those there are people who have suffered injury, who are handicapped; their families are being drained of everything they have got simply because we do not give them proper coverage. This is a blight on this province.

It is not proper for us to say that we cannot afford to help them, because when you can go down to the exhibition and see the money spent about Ontario's dream, as I did at the Canadian National Exhibition, we know that life is a nightmare for many people who are living in nursing homes. If we can spend a few thousand dollars on a jingle on the radio which we are listening to, we know, surely, the government has got the money to help these people.

I want to emphasize again that the callous, indifferent policy of this government is causing a tremendous amount of dire hardship on a great many people. It simply should not happen and it need not happen. If you ever brought in any estimate to help these people, all or in part—and I hope in all—there would not be a single member in the House oppose it. I would not be a bit surprised if there would be many of your own members who would ardently support it.

I hope that as an election carrot some help is coming for them. I hope that is the way. It is unfortunate that in this great, affluent province these things come to pass as carrots at election time, not as a policy that the government really cares about for these people but strictly as a vote-getting gimmick. Whether it is a vote-getting gimmick or not, it is about time this province got off its backside and this government did something for these people. It is long overdue.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in the administration of health services in this province, we have got a tiger by the tail and he is out of control. And he is out of control for two or three reasons. One reason is that this government never wanted into health services or health care services in the first place and never planned properly ahead.

If any of you read the debates over the years on Medicare, it was something that was obviously going to come, and that this government really fought against over the years. Then finally, when it jumped into it whole-heartedly, or was pushed into it, it found it had so many people on the rolls that it really could not look after the people properly.

We do not have to go into all the problems of your computers and the mess you were in. That mess need never have happened. It must have cost thousands of dollars in wasted man-hours and machines that were good machines. You did not have the people to use them properly. You simply did not plan. You did not know where you were going or what you were doing. The basic reason was you did not really want to face up to the fact that you are living in the 20th century.

This approach is still going on. Our services in Ontario are basically based on the theory of the horse-and-buggy doctor who is gone. We live in a day and age where we are going to have to plan on a new way to deliver health care services.

There are many ways in overall planning that this can be done. But I would just like to single out one or two items that to my mind just show a complete lack of foresight.

For example: on page 6 of the 1969 annual report of the Ontario Hospital Services Commission it lists the hospitals that are supervised by the commission. They set out the active treatment hospitals and how many beds per thousand and whether it was an increase. It has increased and we know that we have 5.1 beds per thousand people for active treatment.

Now, active treatment hospitals are, by far, the most expensive hospitals you can get. You certainly need them. I think it costs approximately \$64 per day per patient on an average throughout the Province of Ontario. It is somewhere in that neighbourhood. The cost of general hospitals has gone up since 1959—since the time the scheme started—by approximately 127 to 128 per cent.

I know the value of the dollar has changed. I know the cost of living has gone up, but nothing like 127 per cent. One of the reasons is, of course, the increased number of patients but I think it is a lack of foresight not to have more convalescent care hospitals, more chronic care hospitals. Many of us in this legislature kept repeating this, year in and year out, that so many people, after their operations, after a few days in a general hospital, do not need to stay there.

Instead, you keep them at \$64 per day and we find that we have 37,520 beds for active treatment hospitals and we get down and we find for convalescent care that we have 863 in all Ontario. That is 0.1 per thousand.

Surely, something must be wrong or some change has been made because it says that the number of convalescent care hospitals had decreased by 279. I would like to stop there and ask why. There must be some unusual reason for that. Surely they could not have gone down 25 per cent in one year? Convalescent care hospitals, surely they have not—

Hon. Mr. Wells: It was switching from convalescent to rehabilitation beds. They now show in the —

Mr. Trotter: Well, now, rehabilitation, you have only got 286.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. Trotter: Well then it is just about as bad as I expected because I was going to compliment you on the rehabilitation services but that has only been taken up by convalescence which is about a gain of zero.

But go by your own charts. At a time when you could put up a type of structure that is far less expensive, you obviously have been moving backwards in high gear. Then you get to the chronic care hospitals. You have only had a gain of 99 beds in the past year and surely this type of building can be put up at much less cost. If they had some over-all planning here is where you can certainly ease the cost of general hospitals to some extent.

But I am sure the minister, if he had any real plans in this regard, would have announced them. I think even from a practical point of view, looking at your bed space, that this government is completely devoid of any reasonable foresight. The minister has far more advisers than I have and maybe he can give me some better reason for it. He should talk there.

But I think that after all that has happened, the obvious fact is that the cost of hospital care has been going up. A few years ago, it averaged 12 per cent per year. About two years ago it was up 25 per cent a year and I think this year it is up about 18 per cent. I think that common sense would tell you that you could deploy your capital investment far better than you are doing.

There is one other matter that just shows you how the ill planning of government can misspend the taxpayers' money. It is the manner in which you finance out-patient services at the general hospitals.

When Ontario Hospital Services Commission was established, it began to pay the hospitals \$2.25 per out-patient and this was fair enough. Mind you, for years, a lot of those patients were treated for nothing and it did increase the cost. But that would seem fair enough because the government was covering the cost of the hospitals anyway and was going to have to pay for those patients one way or another.

But along comes another kind-hearted government agency called OMSIP. They decide that if an out-patient goes there, besides paying the doctors, besides paying the \$2.25 per patient to the hospital, they will pay 90 per cent of the doctor's visiting fees. Mind you if that patient went straight to the doctor's office, the government would have been saved \$2.25. But instead of that, they pay the \$2.25 from the hospital service commission. They pay 90 per cent of the doctor's visiting fee and in many cases, the doctor does not even see the patient. But the money is charged. It is billed through a billing service.

In many cases, it is the intern who takes care of that patient—and do not forget the intern is salaried. He is paid also by the government because the cost of the intern is on the per diem rate of the hospital and so that is another government cost.

The thing that galls me the most is, when the doctor does not have to pay for his own office services when he sees that patient in the out-patient services of public supported hospitals, why should he get that extra

money? What the doctors do in that case is form associations in most of the hospitals in Toronto, Ontario, and the money goes into the pot and then the doctors cut up the pot. The fee-for-service idea has gone completely.

You know when you get talking to the doctors, they are always talking about the fee-for-service. They have got the hand over their heart and their eyes turned up toward heaven but when it comes to those associations the money is thrown into the pot and the doctors carve it up among themselves.

Granted in some cases they do make donations to the hospitals for some local improvement service they want. But it is improving their own services for their own patients and I think that this governmental system is stupid. It must waste hundreds of thousands of dollars at least with the extra money that is paid to doctors that should not be paid.

Just bear in mind that almost all of this is financed out of taxpayers' money, whether it be premium money or a direct payment by a government.

Something I want to argue technically is whether a premium is a tax or not. It certainly comes out of the public's pocket.

So there is a point of practical administration where this government has been completely and utterly lax. Wasteful, wasteful, of the taxpayers money. No wonder our costs will go up from 18 per cent to 25 per cent per year with no let-up. It is not going to stop.

I do not see how under your present system and how much you are doing how it ever will stop. I do not blame most of the hospitals for their high rates. What can they do? Most of our hospitals in the Province of Ontario give good service. I will say, for the doctors, that they are certainly among the finest and best-trained in the world, but their medical economics are stupid. The Ontario Medical Association do themselves little credit when they permit this to go on because it is about time that the Ontario Medical Association showed some social responsibility. I do not object at all to the doctors being the highest-paid people in our society. They deserve to be. They are probably among the most valuable group that we have, but they have got to use some economic sense and some reasoning, and if I can use the words, some charity.

We have talked about computers and we are living in a computer society. There is no question in my mind that the type of system they are attempting to introduce into the Sick Children's Hospital will, in not too many

years, become the main way of carrying on medical services. This should be encouraged, but I do not intend to go into detail, Mr. Chairman, on how even computers are abused by people who have a close control of them.

The general public know little about these Rube Goldberg contraptions—like the SMA 12 analysis. You put a drop of blood in and you can get 12 answers at one time. If you wanted to get those 12 analyses, a patient would have to go and be analysed by a doctor, and if they were charged by the tariff, it would cost \$45. But it is run so cheaply it can be done economically for 50 cents but, no sir, the powers that be took objection to that. I think about the cheapest you can get a test is about \$5 or \$6 simply because this is the rate that they insist that that be used at.

It is quite possible now that if you went, for example—I forget the old free rate; I think a doctor would give you a glucose test for \$3—but now the setup is that to get that same test would cost you approximately \$5 as a result of computerization. It should only cost you 50 cents. In fact the Ottawa Civic Hospital at one time did not charge anything for that type of test, when they got these new machines, they thought it was so cheap. But somehow with the wheels that work within wheels, they started to charge. I say to the government, if they are going to protect the taxpayers' money and see that the people get decent health services, it is time they looked and asked how one hospital can say, "We will give you the test for nothing" and now the minimum is \$5.

There is something radically wrong with the administration of health services in this province and it is because a small group of people have got too much to say and too much control. The only way that the people of this province are going to get any help is from the government that has got the power and is not afraid to speak out and criticize them publicly.

What I may say will go unnoticed but if the Minister of Health spoke up, all hell would break loose and it is about time he spoke up. I severely criticize this administration for being inert—not just this minister, but for the years that this has gone on. Had the government been watching as these new concepts came in, they should have grabbed on to them quickly before small vested interests controlled them for their own use.

It is the same way when you would go to a radiologist and take certain tests. One man could do it, and now they have got to have a neurologist as well as a radiologist, and

with all of the paraphernalia that is simply not necessary. I would like to know why, when things have become computerized and automated, you suddenly need more professional staff, more doctors, than was necessary before.

It is simply a matter of administration. I say that you are never going to end the overlapping or the duplication or the just plain waste unless you have a new concept of the delivery of medical and hospital care. We may not like it. It will centre on a computer and you are going to have to use far more paramedical staff than we have now but it is far less expensive. You will get far better service.

This is why, earlier in the estimates, I was interested in the talk about multiple screening of people. I believe this can work. I know that it has been suggested in other places but it is up to the Province of Ontario to pioneer these things. We know that there have been pilot projects but it is up to the government to pioneer it because you have the money, you can get the money and Ontario attracts good personnel. No question that in The Department of Health, there are a lot of good top men and you cannot have any new system without good top men. When you have got all those things going for you, the only reason you do not do more than you do is that a political machine will not move because it neither understands nor does it care.

This is just what is wrong with the Province of Ontario. I do not know why, when the government sees something like the clinic at Sault Ste. Marie, which has been developed and cut hospital costs in giving services to the people, or the one in St. Catharines by the government itself, it does not use its own funds to encourage this type of clinic. I am not saying that the Sault Ste. Marie clinic has all the answers, but it has a good many of them. It is certainly a pilot project that is showing the way these services must go if it is going to be done in an economic manner and give the people the services they require.

I am discouraged, Mr. Chairman, after sitting through these estimates. I am really deflated because this government—particularly with a new minister, with all the opportunities they have, with the funds that they could get, with the personnel they have—they are absolutely inert and as a result all of us in this province suffer. The only reason it is this way is because there are too many Conservatives sitting in the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, it is always very interesting to hear from my friend. He

has a few good ideas in his remarks but it always seems to me that he has got some kind of blinkers on his eyes. I would hope that in making these remarks he has read the Ontario Council of Health reports and the work that these committees are doing that advise us and the things that are going on and the arrangements that we have made with the Sault Ste. Marie and the St. Catharines clinics, and the work that we have been doing to encourage others to develop these plans. I am sitting down—

Mr. Trotter: What clinic are you starting in the near future?

Hon. Mr. Wells: —in a couple of weeks to talk with the Ontario Federation of Labour again about—

Mr. Trotter: All talk, talk, committees and subcommittees. You have got so many subcommittees going—

Hon. Mr. Wells: —these arrangements. We are the only jurisdiction in North America that has made the kind of arrangements that we have made with these clinics.

Mr. Trotter: It is time for some action.

Hon. Mr. Wells: My good friend, I am trying to tell you—

Mr. Trotter: If you ever want to bury anything, give it to a subcommittee. That is what you do.

Hon. Mr. Wells: If I want to tell you about action, you do not believe.

Mr. Trotter: No, I—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You do not see any action around you but believe me there is action!

Mr. Trotter: What clinics like the one at Sault Ste. Marie are you about to start?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The Sault Ste. Marie and the St. Catharines clinics at the present time are in the very experimental stage. We signed special arrangements with them about six months ago. We now have a research project going on to evaluate these jointly with these two clinics. We have got all kinds of studies going on—

Mr. Trotter: I would say you are loaded with studies. You have studies coming out of your ears. I am not denying that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: These are pilot projects that are going on. If you have taken the time to look and see what is going on you will see —planning for the health sciences; a project

going on at the University of Toronto; regional rehabilitation authority being developed at McMaster University; medical continuing education on TV, being a project carried out at the University of Western Ontario; development, as we have already talked about, of the Western Ontario Therapeutic community; there is a new way—

Mr. Trotter: You are great for seminars, I am not denying that, and for the committees. What does the minister think of the way the doctors charge for out-patient services at the hospitals?

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is a matter that is presently being worked on between OHSIP, OHSC and the—

Mr. Trotter: I brought it up two years ago in the Legislature, 2½ years ago. I went into great detail. That was 2½ years ago. And I knew my figures were right because—

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are now in a different climate from what we were 2½ years ago.

Mr. Trotter: What do you mean? People are getting fed up with your wasting money?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I was not here then.

Mr. Trotter: I am complaining about this government. It is the same old government, do not kid me!

Hon. Mr. Wells: I just, you know, wish my friend would look around him and see some of the reforms that are being done. The arrangements, believe me, in this province are such that we are looking at every new method of—

Mr. Trotter: You look but you do not see. You certainly do not do, that is for sure.

Hon. Mr. Wells: —inaugurating as many of these as we can and I do not think you will find any jurisdiction around in this country that is as far advanced as we are in this province. You really will not.

Mr. Trotter: I remember when you tried to bring out a health scheme or so-called Medicare scheme under the Haiti commission and it was very similar to ones in other jurisdictions and they thought better.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not look back.

Mr. Trotter: You do not look back that far. Well it was similar to what they had in Costa Rica and San Salvadore and I want to know what you are comparing your systems with?

Hon. Mr. Wells: My friend, I do not even look—I was not even around then to worry about that. I am not worried about that. I am looking—

Mr. Trotter: It is the same old government.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am looking toward the future, not looking toward the past.

Mr. Trotter: You are not looking very far and I hope your future in that office is very short.

Hon. Mr. Wells: When you look, you wear dark glasses in a blackout, that is the trouble. You know, I have sat here very patiently listening to you—

Mr. Trotter: So have I. I have not been talking much. I am just saying—

Hon. Mr. Wells: —just talking about multi-phase screening programmes, and the Kaiser Foundation. I have been down through the multi-phase screening programmes at the Kaiser Foundation. I have been through the Kaiser Foundation's operations in California. I have seen all these things and I know what is good and what is bad. Our people have all been down to them. We do not sit here, you know; we do not just read about them in books. We have been around to see them. We are not going to brag about the fact that we have been there, but I just thought that in this particular instance it is interesting for you to know. And there are a lot of things—

Mr. Ferrier: Perhaps we could go down, too, if we had an expense account.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are a lot of things that have been mentioned. You know, you all mentioned bits and pieces of the Kaiser multi-phase screening programme without mentioning the total programme. The fact is that even Kaiser would only—

Mr. Trotter: I am frightened when I think of your total programme. It is the same old rotten horse-and-buggy system.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am just saying, Kaiser would not tell me, after 10 years of operation of the multi-phase screening programme, that they would class it as anything else but a pilot project yet.

Mr. Trotter: Most of these are.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, but they cannot prove it yet.

Mr. Trotter: I repeat, you have got to pioneer. I am not saying you are going to

have one complete answer right away. What I am concerned about is that the government does not move out on its own pilot projects. You would not even have these clinics at the Soo, or St. Catharines unless it was for the unions, and the Ontario Medical Association bought those.

Hon. Mr. Wells: They have a government that has co-operated with them and there are not many of them.

Mr. Trotter: The Ontario government just sat back and looked.

Mr. Gisborn: Only under pressure did they start to co-operate with us.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I am surprised to hear that no other government in Canada has made the same kind of arrangements with any other clinics.

Mr. Lewis: Your co-operation with labour is encouraging.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I told you we are even going to sit down with the Ontario Federation of Labour in a few weeks to talk about possible plans for developing more.

Mr. Ben: What are we supposed to do? Give you a laurel wreath to put on your head?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The offer is out to any group in this province, and I would like to see some consumer groups. I would like to see some doctor groups come in and talk to us.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, I might suggest to the minister that for the amount of money he can gouge out of the worker's pocket—and after all do not forget, you have got to get more money out of premiums—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Do not talk that language about gouge.

Mr. Trotter: All right, that is quite true. Do you think it is fair that a married man earning about \$4,500 a year with two kids, has to pay about \$307 a year in premiums for hospitalization and Medicare? That does not cover dental bills or drugs. It is a man earning about \$4,500 a year and he pays the same amount as a man earning about \$100,000. Do you think this is a fair system?

Hon. Mr. Wells: All I know is that we have a very fine premium assistance programme in this province which—

Mr. Trotter: Not for the guy earning — all right for the welfare man, yes; not for the guy earning \$4,500.

Mr. Lewis: Not for the man earning \$4,001.

Hon. Mr. Wells: There are two million people in this province who are either not paying any premium or are paying about half or less than half premium in hospital insurance.

Mr. Gisborn: What is their income?

Hon. Mr. Wells: There is no income.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Haggerty?

Mr. Haggerty: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to follow on the lines of the administrative policies that are set and looked after by hospital boards. I am sure the minister is aware of the letter I sent to him last spring in reference to a letter to the editor: "Hospital's Proposed Medical Centre is Board's 'Monument,' Doctor Charges". The doctor, goes on to say, and he addresses me a further letter on September 28, 1970:

Enclosed please find a copy of a letter I recently addressed to the *Times Review*, of Fort Erie. The Douglas Memorial Hospital board obviously has obtained permission from the Ontario Hospital Services Commission to proceed with the project. I would like to know by what stretch of the imagination the commission felt it was acting in the public interest by allowing public funds to be used in direct competition with private enterprise. I would appreciate you looking into this matter for me.

He raises an important point here. He goes on and gives me an enclosed copy of the article that he forwarded to the local newspaper. It says:

Hospital Board's Monument a Fact:

Dear sir:

On page 1 of your last issue it was stated that the hospital board has signed a contract committing over \$400,000 of public moneys. On page 2 of the same issue a local bank ran an ad offering 8¾ per cent interest on savings certificates.

Interest in one year on \$400,000 only at those rates would be \$35,000. That is for the first year, and amount would be greater the following year and each year after that.

If all 10 medical units in the building are rented each lessee would have to pay \$3,500 yearly or \$300 per month just to pay for the interest on the money. At 50

per cent occupancy the rent would have to be raised to \$600 per month.

In addition, property taxes, heating, hydro, maintenance, and so on, have to be considered. Also, where does the depreciation of the building, retirement of the capital expense, and so on, enter the picture?

Is the nursing staff going to be taken for that part of the expense? In my letter to your paper last spring I suggested that the board plans to subsidize medical practitioners in their medical building. I repeat this is the case.

The board did not feel the taxpaying public was entitled to a reply and obviously still feels that way! We will see when the rental rates are known what the facts are.

I am a bit tired of the local medical group being used as a whipping boy. There is no need to create medical facilities by the board and as stated before there are more than ample facilities for the foreseeable future.

Is the public aware that the board knows that the building will not be fully occupied by medical men and has stated that office space will be offered to anyone just for the asking? Is the name "medical building" used only as a smokescreen to let the board into the real estate business playing with public funds?

Do the residents of Ridgeway and Crystal Beach know that their doctors are being lured to this building and that their services will have to be received in Fort Erie?

Which would be about 10 or 12 miles away from the hospital.

I promised to speak out on this issue and will continue to do so until some of these questions are answered.

I feel I should make it very clear that I welcome competition. If the individual members of the board wish to form a corporation and build a medical building, I assure them there will be nothing but praise for their effort on my part and not one word of criticism.

Yours truly,

Dr. A. Klisowsky.

This raises an important issue as the member for Parkdale has mentioned, that money is being spent by some of these hospital boards in a senseless and perhaps in a foolish way. I think one of the most important things that the money could be spent

on in that area is for an annex to the hospital. This is for the chronically ill patients in the area. I know that the hospital, the old Welland County Hospital, is filled right to the top of capacity today. I know the Port Colborne Hospital is where persons who are, say, chronically ill with multiple sclerosis or bedridden or in a wheelchair are told to be sent.

They go to the hospital for treatment for a matter of maybe two or three weeks or a month, then they are put out. In many cases, many of these patients have no place to go for treatment at all. The nursing homes will not accept them because they are chronically ill. I feel, in a sense, the doctor raises an important question here: "Why should medical men be subsidized by the local taxpayers?"

I understand that there is no grant on this from the Hospital Services Commission and I feel deeply concerned about this. I think that the Hospital Services Commission which has control over this expenditure should direct spending for this type of annex in this area for the chronically ill persons or patients. We have very few nursing homes that can handle this type of patient and there are a great number of these patients in that area who need this service.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Which area is this?

Mr. Haggerty: This is in the Peace Bridge area, Fort Erie.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Perhaps I could have Mr. Teasdale to tell you about this.

Mr. D. N. Teasdale (Director, OHSC): It is operated by the Douglas Memorial Hospital as an ancillary operation. Stated another way, it is self supporting.

No public funds were used in its construction or in its operation. It is financed through rental charges to the doctors. The services provided in that building are not in competition in any way whatsoever with the services offered by the hospital.

Mr. Haggerty: You mean to tell me that they have this amount of money? That they can spend \$400,000? Just two years ago they just completed the new addition to this building at a cost of some \$1.5 million. I forget what expenditure it was to the local municipality. One-third of it anyway.

Mr. Teasdale: I would expect, sir, I do not have the details with me, that they borrowed the money from a bank or some other

source and are repaying that on the basis of rental charges. But in any event, it is completely separate and distinct from the hospital's operation. Separate budgeting.

Mr. Haggerty: You mean to tell me that this board can bring in 10 doctors to fill this unit up? Ten doctors? That would be about what—I imagine we probably would have more doctors in that area than any place in the province of Ontario. It would probably give a doctor for every 500 persons or 750.

Mr. Teasdale: It might also be the case that the doctors co-signed notes in order to raise funds for a project like this.

Mr. Haggerty: Well I cannot accept that as an answer, I mean—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Have you ever talked to the doctors? Is the clinic occupied now?

Mr. Haggerty: No, it has just started. It is in the construction stages now. They called tenders recently. But I mean, I know this particular doctor here has his own clinic and he brought in two additional doctors and there are other clinics in the area.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Have you talked to the doctors who are building this other clinic?

Mr. Haggerty: It is not the doctors. It is the Fort Erie Hospital that is building. Not the doctors. It is going to be part and parcel of the hospital.

There is a far greater need for nurses' residences than this type of a building.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The answer is that there is no public money involved in the building of the clinic facility that you are talking about. The board is doing this as another adjunct to the operating as a board to run the public hospital.

Mr. Haggerty: Do you honestly think that they can raise enough money to pay for that building—\$400,000—without going to the taxpayers and saying to the taxpayer that you are going to have an increase in your hospital charges next year?

Mr. Teasdale: It is completely separate and I must emphasize that. It is completely separate. It never will be a charge against the cost of the operation of the hospital. Never.

Mr. Haggerty: I will have to see that day because what I am trying to say is that this board has \$400,000. I am sure they can put

it to better use than that without subsidizing medical doctors.

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is really not our concern here now. I mean it is the people of the area who should talk to the board of the hospital about that, obviously.

Mr. Haggerty: Was it not sanctioned by the Ontario Hospital Commission?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Which? The building of this clinic?

Mr. Teasdale: No, it is not sanctioned. We agreed to it on the understanding that it never would be charged. There never would be any public funds involved, either capital or operating, and that there would never be any competition among the services provided there and those in the hospital. It is an arm's-length operation.

Mr. Haggerty: They must have an awful lot of wealth in that area.

Another point I would like to raise is the Ontario Hospital premiums. I think they are the highest in Canada. Being a former deputy reeve, I take a dim view in looking at this from a local councillor's viewpoint, that there should be no real estate levy from real property in the area for the building of hospitals.

I think once a person pays a premium, it should be covered through premiums, not through realty. If you sit down actually to figure it out, the complete cost of hospitalization in the province of Ontario, your premiums would be much higher than they are if you took in the share that the real estate property owners are paying. And again it gets at the person who is earning \$4,000 a year. Again, he is paying for it on real estate property. I do not think this is right and should not be allowed to continue.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think that the real estate property owner is paying anything towards the operating costs of the hospital. They are paying in many areas on capital levy. In other words, the municipality is, through levy, raising the money for its one-third share of the approved cost of hospitals. But I am not aware of any areas where—

Mr. Haggerty: This is right, in capital projects.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Capital cost.

Mr. Haggerty: But it is based over a 20-year period usually, you know. I know when they build a hospital, the federal government

comes in and pays a large portion too, along with the provincial government but I—

Hon. Mr. Wells: The federal government pays for what?

Mr. Haggerty: A share in hospital services!

Hon. Mr. Wells: The federal government does not pay one cent toward—

Mr. Haggerty: You receive nothing?

An hon. member: Not any more.

Mr. Haggerty: You did a couple of years ago.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Oh yes, we did. They have cut that out and even then it was a very small amount which never changed. But it has been cut out.

Mr. Haggerty: But it has been a great help to you though. If they had not got into it, we would not have some of the hospitals today.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well—

Mr. Haggerty: It is just like Mr. Trotter says, you know: you do not look far enough ahead.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, it was never very— It was a help. Any money is a help. But it was, you know, in the total programme, not all that much help. It was about \$2,500 a bed. Certainly it was not adequate in the last few years.

Mr. Haggerty: You know, I think we all want to see the best medical facilities in a community but something like this where we have to come in and subsidize the doctors in their profession—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Are you referring to this clinic again?

Mr. Haggerty: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not know how clear we can make the answer to you that there is no public money going into that clinic. There is no money in any vote that is being voted upon here or has been voted upon going into the clinic. I do not know how clear, you know, we can be in that. So we are not subsidizing the doctors.

Now if you have anything to the contrary—

Mr. Haggerty: I am just going by what this doctor says here. He says the public is subsidizing this. He should know what is going on.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I suggest that you talk to the board at the hospital and find out what they said. We have given you assurance that there is no public money going into that operation. This is the basis upon which the commission told them that they could build the clinic and the board is operating it as a non-public venture that they want to operate near the hospital.

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished, Mr. Haggerty? Mr. Lewis.

Mr. Lewis: Mr. Minister, how much money are you receiving by way of premiums from the OHSIP payments? Forgive me if some of these figures have been—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, we went through all this this afternoon, but you people seem to like to go over things several times.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, I have this self flagellation instinct.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It seems to me, I recall in the House that there is a rule that you are not supposed to be repetitive in the estimates. However—

Mr. Lewis: What were your premium collections in 1969? Your annual report gives it for a three-month basis but I—

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is precisely—I read all that this afternoon. The annual report figure, have you got that figure again there?

Mr. Lewis: It is \$104,500,000.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The \$104 million includes the federal share. There was \$71 million premium revenue and \$32 million was federal contributions.

Mr. Lewis: Have you an estimate on the year as a whole? Is that just multiplied by four? I take it that that was a three-month—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No. The estimate for the current fiscal year, the estimates we are talking about, is \$309 million.

Mr. Lewis: By way of premium income?

Hon. Mr. Wells: By way of premium income.

Mr. Lewis: I am sorry for having the figures repeated. I will not prolong it.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, that is all right.

Mr. Lewis: It is difficult sometimes to be in two places at once.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are always happy—

Mr. Lewis: You are a very congenial minister, I appreciate it.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Lewis: You see, I am injecting a little life into an otherwise dreary evening. How much are you subsidizing? What was the figure you used before? I missed it when you were—

Hon. Mr. Wells: The federal contribution?

Mr. Lewis: No, your subsidy to premium assistance under OHSIP.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Our subsidy to premium assistance under OHSIP?

Mr. Lewis: Those groups which you assist, either in whole or in part.

Hon. Mr. Wells: OHSIP is about \$70 million.

Mr. Lewis: About \$70 million. Is that broken down into part assistance and whole assistance?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have not got the exact figures, but by far the largest percentage of it is people on full assistance.

Mr. Lewis: On full?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: You say there are two million people being helped in this fashion?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, including all types. Actually the figure we are waiting for is the number of people who will be applying for rebate. There are a great number of people who are entitled to apply for rebate if they are in a group or some situation such as this where they are paying full premiums. It is being deducted as part of a mandatory group. They have to put in a direct payment form where they would claim for the assistance right away. In that manner they apply for a rebate at the end of a certain point of time. We have not got all of those in yet.

Mr. Lewis: You estimate that your assisted premium, or your total payment for those with no taxable income, encompasses approximately two million people in the province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Actually, we cannot verify the two million at this time. That is an estimate based on projections on the ones who will apply for this rebate. There are definitely 1,178,000 people whom we can identify as receiving premium assistance at this time. Of

that number, 90 per cent are receiving full premium assistance.

Mr. Lewis: Right. You must surely have some qualms about the arbitrary cutoff level at which premium assistance is provided. I take it that if the applicant in the family has a total taxable income of \$1,300 or less, then it is an assisted premium. That cuts it off at the level of an average family of \$4,000 a year. Below that the full premium is paid. I take it—

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is part of the total review that we will do as we move into—

Mr. Lewis: You are engaged in a total review? You would wish, I suppose, to be able to raise that level, and bring in a larger number of people for premium assistance whose incomes were still low?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We do a lot of this under temporary assistance of course.

Mr. Lewis: Right.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Which is another programme.

Mr. Lewis: The three-month temporary assistance? You are pleased with your plan, I take it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are pleased with the plan to date. As I have said many times, Mr. Chairman, we have never indicated that it is the ultimate, and we are looking at many aspects of it. One of them the member has just mentioned.

Mr. Lewis: You can see full justification for your premium assistance though, and the need for it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I can see justification for the need for premium assistance.

Mr. Lewis: You would not want to relinquish it, I take it?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Premium assistance?

Mr. Lewis: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Of course that depends on your premium level. Premium assistance to a large degree depends on your premium level. Under the present situation and present premiums, no, I would not want to.

Mr. Lewis: You would not want to relinquish it. Under Ontario Hospital Services Commission, there is, as I understand it, no premium assistance. The only people who are

entitled to coverage are those who are in the indigent category, who would fall under the Minister of Social and Family Services' (Mr. Yaremko) jurisdiction?

Hon. Mr. Wells: That is right.

Mr. Lewis: In the middle of 1972, you are merging one plan which has major premium assistance encompassing two million people in the province of Ontario, with another plan which has no similar premium assistance. What are you going to do in the middle of 1972?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, again, I answered this late yesterday. This is the beginning of the announcements in this plan. This announces the administrative framework—

Mr. Lewis: I understand—

Hon. Mr. Wells: —so we can now set about working the plans together and setting the various groups that have to merge them together. Some of these other decisions have not been made at this time.

Mr. Lewis: I understand. The Premier (Mr. Roberts), too, made it very clear that we are dealing purely with administrative areas.

Hon. Mr. Wells: At this precise moment in time.

Mr. Lewis: It is very difficult for me to believe that a responsible government has not thought carefully about the question of premium assistance, let alone the level of premiums when you introduce a combined plan with a single premium. I assume you will still be a devotee of premiums at that time?

Hon. Mr. Wells: We have thought carefully about all these things. We have not come to decisions about them all, and these decisions will be made in due course as the plan is combined. We indicated there would be a single premium.

Mr. Lewis: You indicated there would be a single premium. Precisely. Are you saying that the people who are on low income are then in a period of jeopardy waiting for the government's decision? Surely you will continue to assist them? Surely you will continue whatever your premium level that for people of no taxable income you will not request—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No one will be in any worse position than they are today.

Mr. Lewis: Which means that you are going to subsidize the new plan in 1972? There is no alternative conclusion.

Hon. Mr. Wells: This is only going around. I have said that we have not decided. In due course these decisions will be made known. That is really all I am going to say about it tonight.

Mr. Lewis: Fair enough, fair enough. This is very much a projection of these estimates. There is income in the estimates to cover OHSIP and OHSC, and I want to know—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, up until 1971.

Mr. Lewis: Right, and I want to know how this money is going to be affected by the non-administrative decisions which you are about to make. You have said that no person in the province will be less well off than is the case now. I assume, therefore, that if you are still going to have a single premium to which you are committed, that you will not charge a premium to people who are without a taxable income. You will continue to subsidize them, regardless.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I have said that. I have said they will not be in any worse position. So that certainly no one has to worry about that. But as far as what premiums will be, how the assistance will work, these are—

Mr. Lewis: All right, but you have said something to me in any event, significant and important because it is part of a basic principle. You are saying in effect that for the first time in the history of Ontario hospital services will be subsidized by government.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria-Haliburton): He is not saying any such thing.

Mr. Lewis: He certainly is. He is saying exactly that. There is no other way of interpreting it.

Mr. Hodgson: Nonsense, you—

Mr. Lewis: I have listened to the minister. Now the minister can correct me if I am wrong. I have listened to the minister say, "No one will be in a position worse than he is today." I have also heard the minister say that there will be a single premium. And the word "premium" was used by both the Prime Minister and the minister, so I am making the assumption that there will, in fact, be a premium. He will not be introducing the plan without one.

If no one is in a worse position than they are today and there is a single premium then

it means that those who are receiving total assistance—that is people without a taxable income—whom you say constitute the majority of the two million; those are your words—the great majority—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I am sorry, what that really should be is the majority of the 1,878,000.

Mr. Lewis: All right. You mean that when I was asking you in positive terms, it was nice to inflate it but now that I am asking you in specific terms—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I think I said that when we came back to these figures—

Mr. Lewis: The majority of 1,178,000 whom you know—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Practically a million people.

Mr. Lewis: Practically a million people on full assistance will be subsidized. Now that is an important principle. It is a principle which I think we have to start talking publicly about.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are really reading too much into those.

Mr. Lewis: Well, I am reading into it what I have heard you say and I do not know of any other interpretations.

Hon. Mr. Wells: When these decisions are made they will be announced, and—

Mr. Lewis: Well, they were announced tonight. They may be altered between now and then, but you have made it quite clear. I am not rebuking you, but—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I know but you—

Mr. Lewis: I think it is first rate.

Mr. Ferrier: Wonderful.

Mr. Lewis: I think it is first rate. I want to—

Mr. O. F. Villeneuve (Glengarry): There will still be—

Mr. Lewis: Unless you mean that some decisions will be made in advance. We will play faith with this, Mr. Minister. If you should fall from office we will honor your commitment to subsidize hospital insurance. Might I ask you, have you given any thought to the amount of money that will be involved in the subsidy of the two programmes?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, this is a ridiculous line of questioning. It is into a hypothetical line of questioning which—

Mr. Lewis: Hypothetical? You have announced in the Legislature a scheme which will take place on July 1, 1972. You have announced the phasing out of the private carriers. You have announced a single premium to support it. You have made a commitment publicly. I am not asking you hypothetical questions, I am asking you real questions which relate to real decisions that you have already made. And you have not made those decisions independent of the facts. You have thought about them.

Now I understand how the thinking has gone in one area. You are saying to me you will not reveal whether you have made any financial calculations.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No.

Mr. Lewis: No, okay. Would it be wrong for me to infer that one of the reasons for the delay until the middle of July, 1972, is because you suddenly awakened to the cost which the government would have to commit itself to?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Absolutely not.

Mr. Lewis: That has nothing to do with it? You are not concerned about the cost?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I did not say that. I said the costs were not the reason that we made that decision. The decision to take July, 1972, as the date was because that is the closest practical time that this whole combination can be effected.

Mr. Lewis: Right. But you will admit there are some—

Hon. Mr. Wells: And that is not based on anything else but a straight look, from a systems point of view, as to the work involved in bringing these things together and switching everyone to the social insurance number and phasing out the designated agents.

Mr. Lewis: Oh, well I would not want you to invest any human factors in your programme. That it is simply the systems point of view that you are—

Hon. Mr. Wells: The systems point of view, to my mind, includes the human factors and the other factors.

Mr. Lewis: Does it? Does it? The social insurance numbers and things like that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Why, are you opposed to social insurance numbers.

Mr. Lewis: As a statistical device they are fine. I would like to know the cost to people.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, let us have you say it. Are you opposed to social insurance numbers? I mean in Sweden they give them to every baby when it is born, and you are always talking about Sweden.

Mr. Lewis: Well, I hope they are treasured. The financial costs are what interest me. You have now subsidized, you have said, \$70 million for OHSIP which is obviously important to the people who receive it. You receive almost the same by way of premium levies from OHSC as you do from OHSIP, and the projection might then well be maintained at the same subsidy levels and the same number of people—\$140 million by the year 1972, or slightly higher than that—which would require you to find another \$70 million.

I do not dispute that that should be done. I think it should; I think the premium subsidy should be there. But it means, obviously, that somewhere over the next little while you have to budget for that, and I wondered whether you had anticipated that any of it would come out of the money you are receiving from the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The money we are receiving from the federal government?

Mr. Lewis: Are you prepared to provide more of that money for the joint programme which will be involved?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The money from the federal government at the present time is all being used for the programme. There is more money needed for our total programme than we get from the federal government in premiums.

Mr. Lewis: I appreciate that. But you are using it, as I understand it, by way of ancillary and related services, rather than by direct costs.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We are using \$34 million for ancillary services. We are using \$134 million for the operation of the programme.

Mr. Lewis: What are you using for premium subsidy, or do you know?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The premium subsidy is in the figures. I mean the figures here, the estimates that you are voting tonight are

\$415 million in claims, \$27,316,800 in administration costs and \$67 million for the health development resources plan, for a total of \$510 million. Now that covers the plans. The subsidy is all built in that amount of money—the expenditures you are voting here in the estimates.

The \$70 million that I have said the premium assistance costs us, is really \$70 million that we do not get in, that we would get in in premiums if we were getting those premiums. Three hundred and nine million dollars is what we are getting in in premiums. If we did not have the subsidies we would get in \$379 million.

Mr. Lewis: Right. And your \$70 million is absorbed in those figures—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Absorbed in those figures?

Mr. Lewis: —But you do not take it in specific terms to the money you are receiving from the federal government?

Hon. Mr. Wells: The money is all lumped together there. But when you look at the figures and the costs you see that it is still \$134 million of the federal money that is needed to pay for the programme.

Mr. Lewis: Right. Again, I do not want to particularly enter into argument with you—

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, but I am just—

Mr. Lewis: But I find it an interesting kind of calculation. The projection of the figures suggests that you will need \$130 to \$140 million by the middle of 1972 to provide the same level of premium assistance, total or in whole for the joint plan that provides hospital and health services. I think that that is a very real consideration for your government, and that you are very concerned with that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I just wish that that was all I had to be concerned with.

Mr. Lewis: I know the other administrative problems.

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, because if you would look at the rate of escalation in health care costs and so forth, by the year 1972 and 1973 the projections begin to go right up to the sky.

Mr. Lewis: I will use it as a minimum. I am trying not to inflate it unduly on a straight projection. I do not suppose there is any use pursuing it any longer, except to congratulate you on accepting the principle

that hospital services should be assisted by government as well as health services and that the premium overall should drop for both and that you should use your federal funds largely in the area of assistance to those income groups who require that assistance.

If you are working toward that end you have our wholehearted support because the rationalization makes sense.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I thank you for your support. I think that we will have to wait until the whole thing is announced for you to be sure of your assumption that this assistance is assisting both hospital and medical insurance.

Mr. Lewis: Now you worry me. Now you have introduced a note of caution in an otherwise euphoric discussion. Why do you say that? You have already committed yourself to leaving people in an equal position. Surely, therefore, you will not take from them their subsidy?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I think the position that I took was that no one would be worse off and that this premium assistance will be available, if premiums are at the levels that they are now. I think that that is the fullest extent to which I can go at this point in time.

Mr. Lewis: If premiums were to inch downward a little; if you were to bring in a joint premium—

Hon. Mr. Wells: You are starting to speculate.

Mr. Lewis: You are right and I do not have to speculate because I know that, no matter what the level of the premium, people who pay no income tax are hardly going to be asked by government to pay a premium of \$6 or \$7 or \$8 a month, whatever your joint premium. Not even your government, I suspect, would be prepared to do that—or perhaps you would.

In any event, you will be making those announcements before the middle of 1971, so we will know. But I do think that the principle of premium subsidy, of assistance, must be maintained and it would appear from the implication—

Hon. Mr. Wells: I cannot disagree with you on that and I think most members of this committee will agree with you. My philosophy, or my policy, certainly is that if you have premiums of an extent that is more than just nominal you have got to build in a programme of assistance.

Mr. Lewis: Very good. It is well beyond time that hospital services were subsidized in this way.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Jackson?

Mr. D. Jackson (Timiskaming): I defer to Mr. Gisborn.

Mr. Gisborn: Mr. Chairman, I want to appeal to the minister for consideration of a situation that exists in Hamilton and likely across the province. I would ask him to use, if possible, this year, some of the \$81 million that he has budgeted for, or give consideration in his budget next year to the very acute lack of chronic beds for the elderly people.

For the sake of brevity and clarity I want to quote from the report of the Social Planning Research Council of Hamilton, in Wentworth county, an agency which I think is authoritative and in most cases accurate; if there is slight inaccuracy, there is dedication and sincerity in their work.

They tell us that Wentworth county can only offer 401 beds for this type of patient and this is what they project up to 1976. The number will only have increased to 411 on the statistics that they have been able to use. I will quote from the report:

The council asked 25 doctors to record the waiting time for their patients needing chronic care hospital beds. Times ranged from five days to one year. One patient who waited 70 days, then gained admission to a hospital through the emergency ward, died three days later.

I would add here that I do not think that there is any implication by the council or myself that that wait caused the death of the patient, but certainly there is no doubt it caused some frustration to the doctor and to the relatives of the patient in caring for them in inadequate conditions.

A further quote:

Applying statistics supplied by the Ontario Hospital Service Commission, the council worked out that for the population of the area there should be 435 beds for the chronically sick patients who are virtually bedridden. By 1971 Hamilton should have 507 such beds, but hospital estimates foresee the actual number reaching 411. In 1976 the area will need 606, but indications show that the 411 figure will not have increased.

The council polled seven area hospitals and gained detailed reports from them for a 30-day period concerning their dealings with older people. One city hospital showed

that there were seven applications for admittance from nursing homes and 13 who wanted chronic care beds every day. While waiting to be transferred to the chronic bed category, patients totalled 620 days care in inappropriate beds in the same hospital. The average length of the waiting list for admission to chronic care beds was 29.

There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, of the results of this kind of a situation, as well as the severe problem upon the patient needing adequate care and all the facilities to go with it, the frustration of the relatives and, of course, the cost involved in the difference between active care beds and the chronic bed cost.

I would ask the minister if he could relate briefly—I know time is going on—if there are any plans to rectify the situation in increasing the numbers of chronic care beds in the hospitals directly, or as wings conjunctive to the hospitals, or in other areas. There is no doubt that this refers to the concern of the member for Parkdale in the problem of nursing home beds and the need for convalescent beds, both on a humanitarian basis and on a cost basis.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, I do not have with me any specifics that I could tell the hon. member on this point. I do know that the Regional Planning Council in Hamilton is very concerned with this problem, as the member has said. I understand they are doing their studies to try and get the situation sorted out, to decide on what, if any, active treatment beds the area needs and where these chronic beds are most needed and where they can be fitted in and how this can be done.

Perhaps we can get something in more detail for the hon. member, but we have nothing here with us in specific detail as to what point they are at in their review and what they actually want to do in the area. We are working with them on it.

Mr. Gisborn: A couple of other points. Has the minister anything to offer to the committee on a change in the controversial—if you may—or absolute silliness of the continuation of the double billing in regard to doctors' bills?

I would have thought that by this time we would have had announcements from the minister of a plan to phase this out in conjunction with further increases based on what we hope will be a negotiated basis with the minister and the doctors and, of course, representation from laymen in the community. If it cannot be done on a permanent basis

in one swoop then I think the minister should give us some idea if he is going to remove this obnoxious situation.

More doctors are putting up a sign that the patient is responsible for the 10 per cent and doctors that I have spoken to try to tell me that it is not for the amount of money they get from it, but that there is a principle involved. I think this kind of reaction should be taken into account. If it is a matter of principle, then it would make it much easier for this minister and the government to do away with the double billing.

I want to relate, also, my concern about the new change—and I may be a little wrong in presentation of what I think exists—the allowable periodic medical exam that is now paid for under OHSIP. Is it once every two years?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Which exam is this?

Mr. Gisborn: Just a straight medical exam.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Annual physical examination? Once a year.

Mr. Gisborn: I know that I have had contact with several people who are taking advantage of this because of the necessity of preventive medicine and on the advice of their medical doctors. But we have to understand what this involves.

First it involves an appointment with your general practitioner and his 15 or 20 minutes' time. Again we come into double billing. I believe that in the Hamilton area it is \$15 for this exam and he has to recover \$1.50 from the patient for that exam.

That is one thing. In most cases they are then shipped off to a clinic for further lab treatment—electro-cardiograph, barium x-rays and so on. But people have now become less concerned about the double billing and that portion they have to pay—the \$1.50 on the \$15 bill. But the fact that they have to lose time from work—and when a man in industry has to take a day off to carry out his appointment and then take another half day off to carry out his referral appointment to either the hospital or a clinic, or further tests, it becomes a fairly costly situation.

I think we have to look at this sort of thing because if we are going to deal with a hospital and doctors' programme, a prepaid programme, we have to add up the other costs that people are faced with. This is a direct cost when they have to take time off work. I think consideration should be given to a government-sponsored clinic for this specific purpose operated on a regular basis

on a 24-hour system so that people can get this preventive medical exam when they are off shift so that they do not have to lose that half day of their pay once a year.

Hon. Mr. Wells: In that regard could I just comment that there are doctors and clinics that are open in the evenings, I am sure?

Mr. Gisborn: Yes, there is no doubt about that. The only time that you can get your appointment with a doctor is likely one day a week for that sort of an exam. But I am talking about the person that works shift work, on 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. night shift and then the day shift.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.—could he not get the morning then?

Mr. Gisborn: No, you cannot find a doctor to take them in the morning. Not in Hamilton that I am aware of.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Not in the morning?

Mr. Gisborn: No.

Hon. Mr. Wells: My doctor always books my appointment at 9.30 or 10 o'clock in the morning. That is when he starts his office hours.

Mr. Gisborn: You see when you call a doctor and tell him you want to have an exam he tells you to arrange it through his nurse. You do not start to dicker with him or negotiate the time you can appear at his office. At least I have never heard of that anyway.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Maybe that is a good addendum at the bottom of your next collective bargaining agreement to allow a half day a year for a medical exam.

Mr. Gisborn: I would think so.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Bargain with the company and get it.

Mr. Gisborn: But what the minister does not realize is that that money then comes out of the package. It comes out of his pocket anyway. If he does not get that in another fashion, that comes out of his pocket.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, but surely you can add it on as a fringe benefit?

Mr. Gisborn: Anyway I think that the minister has talked about the desire to see a growth in clinical treatment, but these are some of the things that have to be considered.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Maybe when McMaster gets going it will—

Mr. Gisborn: I think that is maybe all I want to say. I had several items but I will—

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 704 carry? Mr. Ferrier then.

Mr. Ferrier: I just wanted to deal with a matter that I brought up in my lead-off speech. I talked to the minister about getting a couple of doctors for an area in my riding and he mentioned that Dr. Copeman from his department had gone over to England to interview a number of doctors that had made—

Hon. Mr. Wells: He is going, he has not gone yet.

Mr. Ferrier: Oh, he has not gone yet. There are two or three things under that programme that I would like to suggest or ask you what your position is.

What is the position of the College of Physicians and Surgeons about American doctors who write their national board examinations in the United States? Is there any move afoot to have reciprocity with those doctors, because I think that as things are going in the United States there are a number of doctors from that country who may very well be attracted here to Canada. That it is a different kind of culture and life and they might feel that they would like to practise here.

There are a great many Ontario young people who go to the United States to take their specialty training. Because there is no reciprocity with their specialist training, they often take the course of least resistance and remain to practise in the United States whereas if there was reciprocity maybe we would get back a lot more of our own young people to practise and live within our borders.

If there is no reciprocity I think that you should look into this very seriously.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, I have had some chats with them and I, you know, find it on the one hand difficult to understand why there is not reciprocity, and on the other hand, you know, you get right back to this new discussion, which you are probably much more embroiled in than I am, about something Canadian and why should not the specialists in Canada have a certain certification from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. You know, there are some people around who think that if someone does come up here he should also

write the exam of the Royal College in order to be certified as a specialist.

Do not forget that while there is no reciprocity there is nothing that can stop a person who has his American board exams from coming up here and practising. He would be licensed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons but I guess the thing that he would not do is, he would not be able to charge. For instance OHSIP would not pay him as a specialist, but he could still bill his patients. If he billed his patients direct he could bill them a specialist's fee because, you know, he is free to do what he wants. But there is not the reciprocity that you are talking about. But it is something that I think they will have to have. But really there are not that many coming up now.

Mr. Ferrier: There might be more, though, if there were. I can see the argument in universities because there are a number of qualified Canadians who could take those jobs, but obviously in this field there are not the qualified Canadians and we are having to go to the UK and other parts of the world and other provinces. I do not see why, if there are Americans who would come, we could not bring him in as well.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Some of our friends, of course, in another area, want to stop Americans from coming and teaching our universities.

Mr. Ferrier: There is a different problem there.

Hon. Mr. Wells: You mean between teaching the arts and teaching medicine?

Mr. Ferrier: I do not know. I will not pursue that.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Medicine is really a universal thing. I do not think it matters to a man's medical qualifications what his nationality is.

Mr. Ferrier: When we are still dependent on foreign doctors, is the College of Physicians and Surgeons to your knowledge trying to find a way of evaluating the foreign medical schools and trying to provide a means of upgrading somebody from those schools? They seem to write off large sections, and I think sometimes they are not nearly as open to some of these schools as they might be.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I checked on this again and they are really not writing off large groups of people. There are just not too many foreign doctors these days that are not being

licensed in this province. For the ones that are not, I find there are pretty good and valid reasons.

There is an examination that is accepted. The first thing a person has to do is pass an examination. It is called the American ECFMG—Enabling Certificate For Foreign Medical Graduates. You have to get this certification and this exam has been going for about 10 years. It started in Philadelphia but apparently it is given in various countries of the world, as I understand it, and you have to have that qualification. That is the first one that you have.

Then they evaluate the school from which you graduated and then likely these people come on for two years of approved training here. If they are put on the register they have to take two years of approved training then they just automatically go in.

The situation is different if you come from the United States, Britain, South Africa, New Zealand or Australia. But it is interesting, you know, and I just found this out when I got into looking at this, that this exam which you have to take is universally recognized for foreign medical graduates coming into the English-speaking countries, because this is an exam that tests their basic knowledge of medicine plus at least a working knowledge of English, so that they can operate in the English-speaking countries. They are not giving it in India any more because, as I understand it, India would like to keep its doctors there, even though some of them would like to come here. They thought one way they might discourage them is by not allowing this exam to be given anywhere in India. This makes it a little more difficult for them if they want to leave the country.

Mr. Ferrier: They need them far more than we do.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Right.

Mr. Ferrier: There is reciprocity, I gather, though, between the board examinations in Britain and Canada?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No, I do not think there is reciprocity.

Mr. Ferrier: What does a doctor who comes from Britain have to do? Is he automatically accredited and can practise here?

Hon. Mr. Wells: A doctor from Britain goes on the special register, and that means he has to be either in government service or under supervision for two years. Then some where along the line he writes the Medical

Council of Canada, the LMCC exam. That is the one that applies to the other group, this other group they call foreign graduates. Those are the three categories.

Mr. Ferrier: These doctors who may come out—we hope Dr. Copeman is quite successful in his trip overseas—would they have to operate under this system? How would they qualify? Dr. Copeman, through the Chairman, perhaps you could answer for the underserved aspect?

Dr. W. J. Copeman (Programme Officer, Underserved Medical Areas): If they are graduates of British medical schools and they are on the British register and they want to come to Canada, they are eligible to be placed on the special register and can practise here.

Mr. Ferrier: And will they be under the supervision of the department?

Dr. Copeman: If they go into an underserved area and work with another doctor, this is fine; or the College of Physicians and Surgeons will allow them to go into an area designated as underserved and be on the special register and practise solo. The college bends to help us get doctors into these areas.

Mr. Ferrier: I think this is a good plan. It guarantees that you can get some of these men into areas where they are really needed in the various parts of the province. As I say, I wish you all the luck in the world and much success in your journey.

Dr. Copeman: Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Timiskaming.

Mr. Jackson: Mr. Chairman, I have one little question of the minister. In our area we have quite a number of seasonal employees, some with The Department of Lands and Forests, some with The Department of Highways, others in bush operations and this sort of thing. And as soon as they go to work with these employers, they are forced to pay into OHSIP. Well, while they are paying into OHSIP they are paying almost on a month-to-month basis; once they are discharged or laid off, then they go on a pay-direct basis and they are forced to pay six months ahead. They might only be laid off for a month or two months, and when they are re-employed, they go back to paying through the company. It becomes a real problem trying to keep up with the OHSIP payments, being bounced back and forth so often. I have half

a dozen cases like this and I wonder if it could be worked out so that they could remain on a pay-direct basis, because they know they are only on seasonal jobs. Or maybe they could work out some other system.

Hon. Mr. Wells: These must be OHSC premiums, not OHSIP, I think.

Mr. Jackson: It is also OHSIP, it is both of them.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Maybe Mr. MacKillop could explain what happens.

Mr. H. I. MacKillop (Director, Research and Development Branch, OHSIP): I will try on this one. I think, as you are all aware, as soon as people cease employment they are handed a 104-M form which they forward with the pay-direct application directly to OHSIP. As soon as this form and application is received, automatic coverage ensues from the date on which the prior coverage terminated. In other words, there is no waiting period. The normal cycle on a pay-direct basis is three months in advance.

Mr. Jackson: Yes, and I agree with what you have said.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Now, what happens when the man goes back to work?

Mr. Jackson: The problem is that they may be working for a month and out of work for two months—

Mr. MacKillop: As you say, sir, there are one or two little complications but what happens when they go back to work and they are deducted, there is what is known as a transmittal sheet which is sent in by the employer where he can, say, add five, take two, plus seven, minus eight and so on and so forth, so in point of fact, it is adjusted.

Mr. Jackson: I agree, Mr. Chairman, that it is adjusted. I fully agree here. And eventually it all works out in favour of the worker but it does cause him considerable worry because he is not too sure of it. Why could he not continue on a pay-direct basis when he knows full well he will be laid off in a month or two?

Mr. MacKillop: Well, sir, I think there is one little thing. If he were with an employer who did not contribute in any direction toward his OHSIP premium, then there would be merit, and in many cases he could claim exception, but on the other hand if his em-

ployer is contributing, if we put him on a pay direct, then we would lose the money. And we do not think that is too good a proposition.

Mr. Jackson: Could it not be worked out, through you, Mr. Chairman, on the basis of the employee asking to remain on a pay-direct basis? Could there not be something done to allow him to remain on that pay-direct basis?

Mr. MacKillop: Sir, he is a member of a compulsory group, and under our legislation groups of 15 or more employees must be members of mandatory groups.

Hon. Mr. Wells: It is just one of those problems, but maybe we will be able to find an answer to it.

Mr. Gisborn: Yes, it could be rectified. It could be rectified by it being mandatory that that employer pay him cash if he is paying his own premium.

Mr. Jackson: There is always the point that legislation can be updated to cover a situation such as I described.

Mr. Gisborn: Does not the complication that the member expressed exist in the hospital insurance premiums?

Mr. MacKillop: Yes it does.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Hospital insurance is six months pay-direct.

Mr. Gisborn: This is the hangup in the problems that concern us.

Hon. Mr. Wells: We will get that all straightened out when the amalgamation comes in.

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Mr. Chairman: Have you finished, Mr. Jackson?

Mr. Jackson: Yes I have.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the employer pay on a three-month basis? Or does he pay on a monthly basis?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Monthly basis.

Mrs. M. Renwick: He pays on a monthly basis?

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 704 carry?

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: You have another question?

Mrs. M. Renwick: I have a comment or two. A question, yes.

Mr. Chairman: Okay. Proceed.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I will need some guidance, you will correct me if this has been discussed earlier because I was in the borough of Scarborough, the municipality of Scarborough, for some business tonight about 9 o'clock. I would like to ask the minister if he would explain exactly the formula that is used in basing the administrative costs to each of the carriers of the health scheme—the process of basing percentage that will be allowed to each carrier for administration.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Well, there is no percentage, Mr. Chairman. As we indicated before it is based on an agreement and a complicated arrangement that was worked out of what would and would not be accepted cost based on a no-profit, no-loss basis, and the arrangements have been worked out with the various designated names on this basis.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You will recall, Mr. Minister, that the round figure of six per cent was used apparently in the very beginning. That was pointed out by, I presume, your own auditors as being a non-realistic figure to use. How did you then determine a figure to use? What basis do you use when you are dealing with the hospitals? Do you not take the hospital budget and add a percentage to that for administrative costs? Will you explain that one, and maybe I can correlate in my mind what you might be doing with the other ones.

Hon. Mr. Wells: Mr. Chairman, we have done the estimates, and the claims cost in this vote here is \$415,000,805 in claims payments. Our people projected this when they were forming these estimates, and based on the work that they knew these agents would be doing, they arrived at the estimates of what the costs would be for the year.

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is the formula that I am trying to get at and how they assess what that will be.

Hon. Mr. Wells: The formula that was used is based on the estimated administrative costs. Now the formula, as I say, is based on a long list of agreements as to what will be

accepted and will not be accepted by each company as acceptable expenses.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the same agreement apply to each company?

Hon. Mr. Wells: It applies to each company and each group. The designated agents are the same. There are special agreements for the service agents in different areas. As I did indicate in the afternoon, the estimates of costs on a percentage basis, upon which these estimates were drawn up, were 6.35 per cent for Healthco, 7.14 per cent for Associated Medical Services and 6.67 per cent for OHSIP Central.

I think the question was asked earlier, "Did the OHSIP Central administrative costs include those people who supervised the work of the Healthco agents?" The answer was, "Yes, they did." They are included in the OHSIP Central costs. That could reduce the OHSIP Central if they were taken over and added to the Healthco costs. That averages out to about 6.5 to six per cent.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does each carrying agent that you have submit a budget to you and then you determine in your department the amount which they will be allowed for administration?

Hon. Mr. Wells: I beg your pardon?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does each carrying insurance company present to you a budget and then you base—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Yes, they present a tentative budget and that is reviewed and it is on that budget that these figures are arrived at.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Do you add a straight percentage? How do you figure that?

Hon. Mr. Wells: No. It is on the budget. It is on the budget on this basis. These are estimates for the year. Our people who review this find that they are living pretty well within these estimates that they have made and at the end of a year, as I say—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Do they estimate their own administrative costs and present them to you, or do you estimate their administrative costs based on their budget?

Hon. Mr. Wells: They submit the costs and we review it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How about hospitals?

Hon. Mr. Wells: Hospitals?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Do they submit their budget to you and you decide the administrative—

Hon. Mr. Wells: Hospitals at the present time submit their budget in a global manner. We do not go over a line-by-line operation in hospitals any more. I think this was explained a little earlier, too. Then they are allowed a percentage. They are allowed a 7.6 per cent increase and they can add that on to their gross budget. That is the amount that is arrived at in very general terms. There is really not any relationship between the hospitals and the operational designated agents. I do not see it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I was asked, Mr. Minister, and I could not answer it, so I thought I would ask you. Thank you.

Hon. Mr. Wells: I do not think there is any relationship.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 704 agreed to.

Vote 705 agreed to.

Vote 706 agreed to.

Vote 707 agreed to.

This completes the estimates of The Department of Health.

The committee adjourned at 10:15 o'clock, p.m.

CONTENTS

Thursday, October 22, 1970

Health services insurance, health insurance registration, Ontario hospital services, general expenditure and disbursements	S-1647
Adjournment	S-1673



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Estimates, Department of Social and Family
Services

Chairman: Mr. O. F. Villeneuve

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Monday, October 26, 1970

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1970

The committee met at 3:20 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND FAMILY SERVICES

Mr. Chairman: I believe we have a quorum now so we will start the estimates of The Department of Social and Family Services, on page 152, vote 2001.

Mr. K. La Hay (The Just Society of Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, may we open with a petition to the committee here before any business is started?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I presume. Do you have one spokesman?

Mr. La Hay: We have a series of spokesmen to read each section in this petition individually, in sequence, sir.

Mr. Chairman: You are out of order here, because this is an estimates committee. If you want to have any member of the Legislature bring up your problems, you are entitled to do that on any particular vote. But we cannot have other people do so because the rules and procedures of the Legislature do not permit it.

Mr. La Hay: Well then, sir, I guess we will have to have one main spokesman.

Mr. Chairman: It will have to be through a member of the Legislature, sir.

Mr. La Hay: We have to have it through a member of the Legislature?

Mr. Chairman: That is correct.

Mr. La Hay: Yes, sir.

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): I will read it; but I wonder if I might read it over first. I do not want to be found guilty of libel, or something.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Social and Family Services): Mr. Chairman, I wonder if before we get into the consideration of the estimates it might be helpful to the committee to meet the members of the department

who are here. Many of them might be known to the individual members, but perhaps a quick rundown would be helpful.

On my immediate right is Mr. Borczak, the Deputy Minister; to his right, Miss Dorothea Crittenden, Assistant Deputy Minister, and we have Mr. Bill Groom, who is the executive director of the social development division. Would you stand? And Mr. McCaig, who is the executive director of the financial and administrative services division, and newly appointed in the service.

Then the others—I might just start and go around the wall: We have Mrs. Etchen, head of our research and planning; Mr. Willems, who is director of training and staff development; I will skip the next two—Mr. Hunter, who is our personnel director; Mr. Pilotte, accounts director; Mr. Rutherford, our senior solicitor; Mr. W. G. Smith, in charge of field services; Mr. Geoffrey Norquay, with one of the officers.

Then we have Mr. Bob Maxwell, who is with the communications branch; Mr. Jack Amos, the director of rehabilitation services; Mr. Haig, who is with audit services; Mr. Dalby, financial consulting; Miss Betty Graham, child welfare; Mr. McKnight, with family benefits; Dr. C. Williams, general welfare assistance; Mr. Grose, with the administrative services; Mr. Magder, with the children's and youth institutions branch, newly developing; Mr. Lawrence Crawford, of the homes for the aged and office on aging; Mr. Dignam, with legal aid assessment; and Miss Stapleford, with day nurseries.

In addition, there are with us Mr. Frank Drea a vice chairman of the board of review; and with him is Mr. Mulrooney, secretary of the board of review.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Minister. Mrs. Renwick, I believe, is the first speaker.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, because I feel very strongly about people taking responsibility and taking an interest in governmental programmes, I wanted the people who came before you and asked your permission today to read their brief to you to be heard from directly. But since, as you have

carefully pointed out, the legislative assembly rules forbid your being able to grant them this wish, I have volunteered to read their brief to you so that we might all take cognizance of this group of people who have come here.

I am going to look at them, Mr. Chairman. I do not believe I know a single, solitary soul amongst them, and I would like to say that I have taken their brief out of my own sheer interest in people participating and being able to participate in the sort of thing that we are discussing here today.

I have read their brief—all but about two paragraphs. I would like to read that, Mr. Chairman, before I begin, and I would also like to ask them if they would write down for me, very clearly, the persons they represent, from what group they are; and I would also like their signed statement that they have brought this brief to this committee. Is that possible?

Mr. Chairman, I presume you want the group named, although it is not on the brief. If you want the group named I would be pleased to do so. If you have some reason for not wanting it, I think you leave yourselves open a little bit, because it is really very nice to know exactly who is saying what.

All right then, Mr. Chairman, the member of the New Democratic Party for the riding of Peterborough (Mr. Pitman), will examine the brief with me and make certain that it is something which we feel would be worthy of taking the time of this committee.

I think since we all waited—how long?—you have not changed the clock, Mr. Chairman, back to 25 after three—we have all waited 20 minutes until we got a quorum, I thank you now for your consideration in waiting while we finish this brief.

Mr. Chairman, when Mr. Pitman has received the signatures—I believe I see the name of the group in this brief—that is who they are, I may have some comments on this particular group.

My comments, when I make them, may be both approval and I hope critical, and constructive criticism too, of some of the things which I feel can be improved upon.

I would like to begin, Mr. Chairman. The brief reads:

The Honorable John Yaremko, QC
Department of Social and Family Services.

Your estimates are now before the House. These estimates cover the two overlapping and unco-ordinated welfare programmes that are similar only in their total failure to

meet people's needs and their unresponsiveness to the people they are supposed to serve.

Here are a few of the most glaring inadequacies:

Your government, the government of Canada's richest province, has no excuse for its contemptible failure to use the Canada Assistance Plan to provide a life of basic human decency for Ontario's people.

1. The amount you pay: People on welfare cannot live like human beings, because your welfare rates allow survival; not life. Shelter: Welfare's shelter allowance does not even cover the rents of slum houses.

Where is a family expected to get the difference between your allowance and the present rates of housing in Toronto?

Food, clothing and utilities:

These are separate items, Mr. Chairman.

These are lumped together as the so-called "pre-added budget". You either refuse or are unable to break down this totally inadequate amount to state how much money is allotted for each item. Could this possibly be because such a breakdown would show too clearly how inadequate the amount is to even meet the Canada Food and Health Standards for food, and show that there is no money left for clothing?

2. Drugs, dental needs, glasses and other health needs: Coverage is totally different under provincially administered family benefits and the municipality administered general welfare. It is also totally inadequate under both programmes. All poor people should have all their health needs met—nothing short of this is acceptable. Under general welfare assistance, whether to meet such basic needs as prescription drugs, dental services, optical services and surgical supplies, is left up to the discretion of the local welfare administrator. Your government pays absolutely nothing toward such "special assistance" items, which must be paid in full by the federal and municipal government. Therefore, it is not surprising that most municipalities exercise this "discretion" by refusing these vital services.

3. Lack of information: As part of your policy of keeping people on welfare ignorant and disunited you have persistently refused to let people know what their rights and entitlements are. A handbook clearly stating these rights in simple language is such an obvious need that we can only assume that either you are embar-

rapped about the inadequacies of your programme or you are afraid of the added cost if people learn their full entitlement.

Board of review: The rights of citizens under the law should be safe-guarded through the right to appeal unjust decisions. Such an appeal body should, at the very least, use impartial people, should publish its findings which should set precedent. Your board of review is a mockery of such an appeal board. You have created a green pasture for retired bureaucrats, including the former deputy minister of your department and the ex-commissioner of welfare of Toronto, the very people who made unfair and degrading policies that must be challenged and changed. Welfare recipients are kept in ignorance of their findings in the same way you keep us ignorant of everything else you can. Your attempt to legitimize this absurd board of review by putting a welfare recipient on it is beneath contempt.

Special investigating unit: You have denied on the floor of the Legislature that your department has a special investigation unit. You do have an investigation unit headed by John Biel, an ex-RCMP officer, situated at 85 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto. Are you that ignorant about your own department or are you a liar? Why does your department supply a channel for people to vent their personal spite on recipients who are not allowed to face their accusers or know what they are charged with?

4. Deserted Wives Act and Criminal Code No. 186: We think it is about time you changed your legislation forcing women to prosecute their husbands as a requirement for assistance. We also feel it is time that Criminal Code No. 186 was dropped, which puts a man in jail who could not support his family when it was a unit and who can do it even less now that he is on his own. This legislation puts further strains on a family already placed in a situation of intolerable stress.

5. Working poor and unemployment: You have failed totally to meet the needs of the working poor. You keep thousands of families with working heads far below the poverty line through your refusal to supplement their earnings (as you could do under the Canada Assistance Plan); through your government's failure to provide a realistic minimum wage. Instead, your government rakes in a profit of \$40 million a year by setting OHSIP premiums so high,

then shells out the same amount in payments to your friends, the big corporations.

You force working men to ruin their family lives by taking on two or even three jobs in a hopeless struggle to make ends meet. You force them to take their children out of school, creating an endless poverty treadmill. You fail to meet such basic needs as prescription drugs, dental care and all the other terribly expensive medical needs which OHSIP and OHSC fail to cover.

The only time you care about the working poor is when you can use them as a club to hit the people on welfare.

Then I edit and delete the next sentence. As it is now it will be ruled out.

As soon as the speech-making is over, you proceed to happily forget all the poor people. A million people in this province face lives of continued misery and despair unless they can change the system you have created and that you perpetuate.

We, of the Just Society Movement, and other groups of poor people across the country will confront the indignity in which you force us to live until we achieve a life of decency for ourselves and our children.

Power to the people.

Mr. Chairman: I would like Mr. Pitman to tell me, that is a brief from the Just Society?

Mr. W. G. Pitman (Peterborough): The Just Society Movement.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Nywening, you have a copy of the brief and the minister will get one?

Mr. Chairman, I have worked as critic for my party, the New Democratic Party, of The Department of Social and Family Services of the government for three years now. In checking this brief very carefully, I do not believe that there is a fact in this brief which is not absolutely true. It is shocking, it is horrendous, and the people are victims of this system, this never-ending laneway with no goals. The millions of dollars that are being spent in a handout, paternalistic fashion, without any programme of activity, any goal, any partial assistance—all this simply is causing the sort of thing that we have seen here today. People are so desperate that they feel they have to take over and try to take part.

They can come, but it is up to the minister to realize that this brief being brought here today is symptomatic of everything that I have constructed in my lead-off speech today. Because what we are saying is that the

people cannot wait any longer; they have got to have better systems. I can make very knowledgeably the statement that they cannot live like human beings, because it is a survival system—a dollar a day per person for welfare is a survival system—but bringing in the revised scales of giving for The Department of Social and Family Services, the revised budgets, was somehow going to make life better where the money was going—it averaged out, as I brought out earlier, I think it was in May, that the increases in May of this governmental department were actually about 10 cents a day per person for food, clothing and shelter allowance.

Now this is not coping with the problem.

The next item this group brought in was shelter. Mr. Chairman, the government in Ottawa stands to be criticized severely—I have written The Department of National Health and Welfare in the past weeks—and the government of Ontario stands to be severely criticized for absolutely making dupes, really making fools of people who are trying to live on the sort of assistance that is being eked out.

Under both of these Acts, Mr. Chairman, shelter is defined as “the cost thereof”. That is the structure under which this government received \$106 million the year before last and \$111 million last year. The structure of these Acts gives this government over \$100 million in the form of assistance for these programmes. The main skeleton of those Acts says, “Shelter shall be the cost thereof”, and yet in the Province of Ontario shelter for families in need has simply been what this government was prepared to give—and it is prepared to give a basic shelter of \$90 or \$100 for the first two dependents and add \$5 for every dependent over two.

With a family of four, even that brings it up to less than \$125 a month for shelter. The families in Ontario, and Metropolitan Toronto in particular, cannot get a two-bedroom apartment for less than \$175 or \$180, and even those apartment rents are going to go up next year. They cannot get shelter. So what happens? They take \$10, \$20, \$30, \$40—I even know of a woman with three children, a woman on mother's allowance, who uses \$60 of her food, clothing and personal care money toward shelter. This is robbing them of food out of their mouths to have a roof over their head that is clean and respectable.

I agree with this brief that of the places that are for rent in our city at the prices that this government allows under that basic minimum shelter very few that are adequate.

Some day I will take a reporter—as a matter of fact, Mr. Chairman, I will commit myself now—I will take one in the next week to the George Street office where people can come and list with the George Street office that they have a flat or a basement or two rooms on, say, Queen Street. I brought a case into the House concerning where an infant died; this was in one of two rooms over a store on Queen Street, downtown in central Toronto, for so many dollars a week that it came out to \$125 a month. In that George Street office I understand that people can come and say that I have got something in my house I want to rent and I will rent it for the welfare rates.

This is wrong, because when the welfare rates go up \$10 they will come in and say, “We will now rent it for \$10 more.” I am certain from the cases I deal with that nobody should be in some of those places.

All right. Shelter must be the cost thereof. Mr. Minister, if I achieved that one thing out of The Department of Social and Family Services I would be a proud and happy woman. I do not intend to stop until I do.

There are many things that have to be done, but guaranteed annual income is not the definite answer for all evils; we now know this. We all looked to it and hoped it would be. Every need of these people has to be understood; partial assistance has to be understood. Partial assistance has to be given.

It is a disgrace that clever minds of lawyers would devise a skeleton Act saying “shelter shall be the cost thereof.” And this government aborts it in the regulations, and picks up from the federal government, which made a Canada Assistance Plan so that all persons in need would be cared for. It means that they are cared for as this government wishes them to be cared for. And if it did not mean anything more than proper shelter, if that is all we are going to deal with right now, this government has failed completely to properly shelter the thousands of one-parent families, disabled families, families that could be helped and guided if they could start out in a decent community life in a decent place to live.

And when the Minister of Trade and Development (Mr. Randall) takes in 25 per cent of his rental from people who are in need and people on Social and Family Services benefits, this government does not pay on Mr. Randall's housing rent-geared-to-income rate. It pays all that they can pay them under this particular Act.

Generally speaking, the board of review should be an impartial board. The special investigations unit should be abolished, ab-

olutely abolished—that is the other goal that I would like to see—abolish it completely; get it into the proper Act. This government has got to have an Estranged Parents and Children's Act, and get the payments, if they are going to have payments of this kind, out of this witch hunt area of tracking someone down. The family unit does not bear much hope after the wife has had to sign a paper to sue her husband. What hope of reconciliation is there?

Mr. Chairman, you have been very kind to let me get a couple of points on the record about the brief, and I thank you.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you. Have all members got copies of these pamphlets?

I think we will have to follow the estimates and the procedures in which they are laid out, and the first will be vote 200. Any of the subjects pertaining to those votes as we come to them are open to free discussion by any member.

Mr. E. P. Morningstar (Welland): Who put these out?

Mr. Chairman: There is a list here with their names.

An hon. member: The Dovercourt Just Society.

Mr. Chairman: We will now proceed with the vote 2001.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Mr. Chairman, I want to make an opening statement if I might.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Braithwaite: First of all, I would like to move that Mr. Trotter be made a member of the committee instead of Mr. Bukator.

Mr. Chairman: That is accepted.

Mr. Braithwaite: Secondly, Mr. Chairman, I have a few remarks I would like to make with reference to the estimates. These concern the dignity and civil rights of the Ontario senior citizens. I thought this might be an appropriate time for me to make these comments, and we will proceed with the votes as they come up.

Mr. Chairman, last Thursday was Black Thursday for the senior citizens of Ontario. On that afternoon at the Toronto city hall the Metro social and housing committee, acting in its most authoritarian manner, denied to the elected representatives of the citizens of Ontario the right to question the appointed

officials of an administration which receives many millions in grants from the provincial sources.

I am aware of your ruling, Mr. Chairman, and I will discuss that later, but I will continue now with my remarks.

The issue, Mr. Chairman, has been deliberately clouded. A red herring has been drawn across the trail. The issue never was that rents were being increased or decreased. The issue was from the first the manner in which senior citizens—people who had given the better part of their lives to build up Ontario—were now being put down by johnny-come-lately officials who had no respect for their grey hairs and who treated them as though it were a crime still to be around at their age.

That is what the issue is, Mr. Chairman, and it is not confined to the Robert J. Smith apartments, which is only an isolated example. It is this pervasive attitude of mind that is now evident towards those who cannot speak for themselves, who cannot articulate their position, that I am concerned about.

This is particularly true today of the very young and the very old. We will get to the very young later when we talk about adoptions in a later vote. But for the moment let me concentrate on the senior citizens of this province. Let me presume to speak for them for the moment although as everyone knows it is not the opposition that is preventing them from speaking for themselves. I am afraid that both the evening papers missed the root of the issue at city hall last week and their reports reflect their concern with the results of the rental review rather than its methods.

But the question we have to ask ourselves today, Mr. Chairman, is how do we reconcile the interests of our senior citizens and the moneys we must vote for them this week with the attitude of the intermediaries in the distribution of those funds. Did the Metro social and housing committee behave in a manner calculated to inspire our continued confidence in its wisdom and maturity? Do we really feel that these are the people through whom these large sums of money should be disbursed? This is why this issue is so relevant in the estimates context, Mr. Chairman.

It is my belief that the Metro social and housing committee has seriously challenged the privileges of the members of this Legislature, who, I would remind you are the elected representatives of all the taxpayers of Ontario. The tax base from which welfare

funds for Metro are drawn, Mr. Chairman, is province-wide. It is clear that we are not going to get the Metro housing commissioners and his two staff members before us this week, but we cannot allow the issue to rest there. And I make this statement, Mr. Chairman, in the light of your initial comments.

Having seen the way things stood at city hall, the senior citizens of this province have, for the moment, been silenced by the sheer power of events. Certain of them whom I had wanted to call before this committee to confront the Metro housing officials have now had second thoughts and backed out. They have done so tearfully and fearfully, Mr. Chairman, apprehensive that pressure will be applied, if not immediately, certainly after a discreet lapse of time, to force them to get out of their apartments.

There are several ways in which this can be done. It can be said, for example, that their health is deteriorating to the point where they need the care that is not available in senior citizens' apartments. That this is a very real line of approach is demonstrated by the fact that the authorities have refused the Senior Citizens' Club's recent request for a resident nurse on the ground that this would change the character of the complex.

And so, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): I wonder, Mr. Chairman, do you mind if we find out what the situation is?

Mr. Braithwaite: I am coming to that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Reilly: I was wondering, just from a point of order, is this now supposed to be a lead-off speech and then we are going to go from that into a lead-off speech from another member of the Liberal Party?

Mr. Braithwaite: I am making a lead-off speech on behalf of my party, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Reilly: I do not mind, if this is the procedure you are going to follow, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Braithwaite: And so, Mr. Chairman, the senior citizens are behaving in a way which can only be described as prudent, in their circumstances. I do not blame them for it one bit. They are terrified that the long waiting list held over their heads will change from a threat to a reality.

Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, the story of the senior citizens' plight must be told, and I intend to tell it today. I shall use the example of the Robert J. Smith senior citizens'

apartments, not because I believe they are badly run—let me make that clear to avoid any such distortion being reported—but because it was the locale of the events which I myself saw the week before last, and which can be wholly corroborated by a member of the Liberal caucus staff, and partially confirmed by a Toronto *Daily Star* reporter, who interviewed some of the people involved while they were still prepared to speak out.

I say again, that the senior citizens' management of the Robert J. Smith apartments, Etobicoke, and even the Metropolitan Housing Company Limited management of the complex, is not the subject of my criticism. I think that the social programme at the apartments is wonderful and reflects great credit on all concerned. The pride and spirit of the residents is high. In my view, Mr. Chairman, the Robert J. Smith apartments are the best in Metro.

I am only concerned with the single issue of civil liberties, as it applies to the senior citizens of this province, and the specific example I saw was clear-cut, definitive and damning. It placed the Metro housing authority on the wrong side in the civil liberties issue, and nothing that the Metro social and housing committees can say by way of protestation will remove the images from my mind, of the indignities suffered by a few old people who were helpless in the presence of a slick bureaucratic operation.

Here we are, supposedly keeping close to the topic of disbursements in an estimates committee. Yet we find that we cannot, in all conscience, decide what we can do by way of approving the granting of these sums, unless we examine our hearts and consciences, and unless we get back to first principles. If we let these old people be pushed around without protest, if we do not make our objections known before we vote certain monies for disbursement through Metro, then of course the abuses will continue. If, on the other hand, we discuss this situation fully before voting the funds, the lesson will have been learned and the old people will hopefully be treated better, not only in Metro but right across the province.

What happens then when a senior citizen is pushed around? I use the phrase not in the physical sense, but in the psychological one. What happens when an old lady or an old man is put down, treated with boredom, scorn or contempt; made to feel small after a life of toil or effort? What happens when the wisdom of values comes up against the folly of costs? What happens when the grace of retirement becomes the quiet acquiescence of

gentle fear? What happens then to the quality of life in Ontario? Something not very pleasant, Mr. Chairman.

But we can go further. Civil rights victories won painfully over 750 years are being eroded by the foolish actions of a few brash officials in relation to our old people, when coupled with the actions of the Metro councillors in protecting their officials. The double action compounds the situation and places all our liberties in double jeopardy. That is why we all lose from this small-scale action, Mr. Chairman.

As I see it, here is what we all stand to lose if we allow the events of the last 12 or so days to pass without protest. Our old people stand to lose the gains they made through the great charter of 1215, the Magna Carta, the foundation of the rule of law, the right to be judged by one's peers and by the law of the land. If we do not so arrange things that the senior citizens of Ontario are heard this week, at least through their representatives, they will also lose the gains of the Bill of Rights of 1689, which established the supremacy of Parliament and the principle of free elections.

It was this first bill of rights that paved the way initially for constitutional monarchy and later for democratic government as the principle of universal suffrage came about in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Mr. Chairman, the supremacy of the Legislature is in question today, as a lower order of government says to its employees, "No, do not appear before the provincial committee at Queen's Park."

Mr. Chairman, you know this is a good time to remind ourselves in passing, that even in Canada we share in the rights won elsewhere in the world and powerful though they may think themselves, Metro councillors will not prevail over such fundamental ideas as those contained in the American Declaration of Independence, 1776, which subordinates government to those governed. We have constitutional monarchy, but we have picked up the American idea of the subordination of government to the individual, except, apparently in Metro Toronto, where the concept seems wholly foreign these days.

The Declaration of Independence and the French Revolution's declaration of the rights of man in 1789 recognized a person's inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The French charter also included property rights. Metro does not recognize these rights so far as its senior citizens are concerned. It makes them open their bank

accounts, open their bank books, produce their bonds and debentures and their gasoline credit accounts, if they have a car. It severely circumscribes the old people's rights to personal property in geared-to-income rental housing and it laughs at my concern for their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Let me take this a little further. The first amendment to the constitution of the United States, 1791, affords freedom of religion, of speech, of the press and of assembly. But the senior citizens of Etobicoke have been intimidated out of their rights today by the pressures of fear; fear that their neighbours will turn against them and make their declining years a misery, instead of a joy, and fear that the authorities will turn them out if they so much as protest, as a few brave spirits have tried to do.

But even that bright flame has been snuffed out now. Letters have been solicited from some tenants by the Metro housing authority. I understand that they may be presented to this committee from Metro as evidence that all is well.

I submit that the alternative to writing such letters for some of the old people involved was the vague fear that if they did not do so unpleasant things would start to happen and the serenity of their lives would be disturbed. So I ask the committee to ignore those letters, not to admit them as valid evidence of a null situation, but rather, if they are to be read, that they be heard with the unspoken sentiments reinserted by sympathetic members who will know how it was all pulled off by certain Metro officials anxious to save their skins.

Mr. Chairman, the fifth amendment to the United States constitution added the right not to be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. This is not just a declaration of freedom, but of freedom under law which is something else again. The corollary of this, of course, is that the laws must be just. The geared-to-income rental laws of our senior citizens' homes are anything but just. They deprive our senior citizens—the people who made Canada what she is today—of dignity.

Bringing my remarks, Mr. Chairman, back home to Canada is the Canadian Bill of Rights. If Mr. Diefenbaker is to be remembered for nothing else this would be his wonderful memorial. Section 1 of the Canadian Bill of Rights declares the right of the individual to life, liberty, security of the person and enjoyment of property and the right not

to be deprived thereof, except by due process of law. Also it stresses and, indeed, guarantees the right of the individual to equality before the law and to the protection of the law. It guarantees also the rights of freedom of religion, speech, assembly and association, and the press. I submit that Metro's actions have made a total mockery of the intent of the Canadian Bill of Rights.

I could go on. What about the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, with its affirmation of the right of everyone to social security, to rest and leisure, and to an adequate standard of living and to participation in the cultural life of the community?

The action of making our senior citizens show all their funds has surely abrogated those rights, at least in meaningful, living terms. How can Metro pull off such a stunt except in a mood of cold-blooded cynicism and political opportunism the like of which we have not seen in recent years? Is the cancer spreading throughout our body politic? Are our old people expendable now? Is this the new form of guided democracy that we must all learn to live with now?

I believe that Ontario's senior citizens are being subjected to indignities, and that the civil rights I have catalogued are being infringed upon. I trust that we here would all agree—even if this is not true down University Avenue in that magnificent new building which conceals such a poverty of spirit—that our senior citizens deserve a better fate than to be continually harassed by officials from various agencies and levels of government, however well meaning or well intentioned such officials may be, or however zealously they may interpret their various mandates to safeguard the public interest. Let us never for one moment forget that our senior citizens are an important part of that public whose interest we seek to safeguard.

Our laws, both federal and provincial, relating to the privacy of the individual are still, as federal Justice Minister Turner has pointed out, woefully weak. Sometimes they are in conflict with society's need to disseminate information freely. But this concern applies hardly at all to the simple affairs of our senior citizens, where the only information that need be circulated among agencies is surely the basic eligibility information for benefits of one kind or another.

Let me then get right down to the core of my argument, Mr. Chairman, and I look for support in this from all members of this committee. I say—and I want this committee

to endorse the principle—that the annual federal means test necessary to discover the level of the basic income supplement to the old age pension ought to be the only ordeal that our senior citizens should have to undergo.

The provincial government has accepted this principle as the basis for eligibility for the newly promised tax rebate to the elderly. One would think then, that the one annual investigation into old people's means would serve all necessary purposes for housing subsidies, welfare and all forms of assistance.

This is not the case at the moment. Several levels of government and agencies are going over the same ground every year, harassing the old people until they do not know whether they are coming or going. Old people's bank books seem to be almost as well read as the daily newspaper by nosey parkers who take advantage of the innocence of those to whom we owe so much.

These stalwart people were instrumental in fashioning our heritage and I get very angry indeed as I learn from one after the other of these kindly souls that they have been told to bring documents for inspection time after time, including all assets, bonds, debentures and everything that is capable of being liquidated so that their statements as to their financial position can be "validated".

In particular, I am furious that certain banks, particularly the Bank of Nova Scotia, have accepted form letter authorizations signed in a shaky hand, without further checking, as valid for the inspection of private savings accounts by housing or welfare officials.

I have had this confirmed with the president of the Bank of Nova Scotia himself. He says that if they have the authorization they do not make any further inquiries but accept the signature of the *pro forma* at face value. "What else can we do?" he asks. I will tell him what else they can do. They can pick up the telephone and call the old people concerned to confirm their acquiescence. That is all it takes—one phone call! If it were an airline reservation it would be confirmed. What are we coming to that we can allow this state of affairs to go on?

Recently, Mr. Chairman, I invited the news media up to the senior citizens apartments in Etobicoke to document what I saw myself. However, I wanted to be absolutely sure of my facts so I spent Wednesday, October 14, and part of Thursday, October 15, up there myself. I also had an independent observer look into the situation on Thursday, October

15. Perhaps as a result of being too thorough before I called the media, the interviews had ended when the cameras arrived late on Thursday afternoon but, as I mentioned earlier a Toronto *Star* reporter did his own confirmatory legwork to corroborate my evidence.

I can assure you that what I saw with my own eyes was shocking; old people lined up in the basement corridor, not in the auditorium, some of them fearful, all of them apprehensive, clutching their bankbooks and their Canada Savings Bonds waiting to be whisked in, one at a time, alone, unaccompanied by any kind of support or advice, into the presence of two Metro officials who were acting like inquisitors and throwing their weight about in the most abominable fashion.

This story was well told in the three Toronto papers of Friday afternoon, October 16, and Saturday, October 17, so I need not labour the facts again, except to categorically deny the subsequent claim made at the Metro Social and Housing Committee last week by Housing Commissioner A. W. Varcoe that the old people involved could be accompanied by a friend. I was there and that simply is not true. The fact is, Mr. Chairman, that I did speak with the two individuals who were there and who I will refer to later, and I was told personally that these old people could not bring anybody in with them—I was not referring to myself.

I was further told that if they did not sign the lease, or the amending agreement to the lease—and if they did not do it right then, they would be given notice to vacate.

This is what I was told before these individuals had an opportunity to talk further with their superiors. But they did tell me if I wanted further information I should contact their superior. I am going only on the basis of what I was told at the spot, Mr. Chairman. Now, Mr. Chairman, apart from commissioner Varcoe—and is not that very title “commissioner” most inappropriate for the post?—the other two Metro officials involved, and the ones that actually carried out the interrogation, were a Mr. Lucas and a Mrs. Lotto—and these are of Metro housing staff. I want to get their names on the record since these are the people whom I wanted to have before this committee today and whose presence Metro’s social and housing committee have now denied us.

Rather than stooping to the folly of fighting City Hall, especially from above, I think we can all get at the facts another way, and I shall shortly outline a procedure which will, I think, result in our apprehending an

appalling picture of lack of respect for the human condition. We shall discover in general terms, rather than in specific locations, how some officials interpret their mandate harshly, how they hew to the letter of the law or regulation, and calculatedly ignore its spirit. And we shall learn, if we so choose, how minorities who are the weak are treated less well than the affluent and the strong; and how some officials take a sadistic pleasure in the interrogation and even the browbeating of the helpless in the course of their work.

There are cases that I know of where old people who have been told to take an occasional shot of liquor by their doctors, for example to relieve shortness of breath on a cold day, have been laughed at by officials who subsequently were looking into their affairs to access their standing in regard to the level at which they should apply geared-to-income rent. Because the liquor was not in a formal prescription, it was not considered an allowable expense at all. It was a luxury, something that could be foregone if a person wanted to live in subsidized housing; even though the alternative might be a draughty, dreary and lonely single room.

Let me, Mr. Chairman, develop this idea a little further. I want to know why officials in general regard medicines purchased by old people over the counter rather than specifically on prescription as personal whims, not to be taken into account in assessing eligibility for assistance, for housing or what have you. This particularly applies to aspirin, to cough medicines, to Geritol, to vitamin pills, to back remedies and the like, which in total can build up to a substantial monthly bill.

Mr. Chairman, old people need stamps and stationery to write to their relatives and friends just as much as we all do, if not more so. They need money for bus fares if they are to get about. In fact, all these things cost money.

Let me give you an example. The regular lunch and the only noontime meal provided at the Robert J. Smith apartment cafeteria costs \$1.50. It is a good meal for the money, but 31 times \$1.50 is \$46.50. If breakfast costing 75 cents is eaten, and the evening meal costing the same is consumed, that is \$93 per month per person, or \$186 per month per couple. Now a couple living in one of the apartments in the north or east tower—that, Mr. Chairman, is where the meals are over and above the rent—and having no private means, would have only a combined old age pension and, a maximum possible supplement, of \$225.82. Since they would have to

pay at least \$65 a month for their apartment, and since they would want money for medicines and a telephone for emergencies—which costs \$6.35 a month and is regarded as a luxury by welfare officials—it is obvious that they could not eat the three meals a day offered by the cafeteria.

In fact, a balanced nutritious diet is often the first casualty of inadequate income. All too often, old people eat the cheapest foods, the wrong foods, and manage with two meals or with one; or with the snacks they prepare themselves in their apartment.

Now I have been in many senior citizens' homes in Metro, and I would say that although the individual apartments are most attractive inside, since the people have not lost the art of homemaking, there is, over the whole place, the indefinable air of surveillance. Time and time again we were told, "You are being watched," as I and a research assistant went about the job of preparing this material.

A cafeteria waitress would not serve a meal until satisfied as to the business in hand. Misdirection and misinformation were the order of the day. The senior citizens are scared in this atmosphere. That explains why they are most unwilling to talk. It is a result of this continual feeling of being watched.

What you would call a "dossier feeling" pervades the place. "Will what I say cause me to be evicted?" And "Where will I go, what will become of me if this should happen?" This is the prevailing fear. It seals tight the tongues of all except a few bold spirits. It is the subtle conditioning of our declining citizens to silence, that should send a chill through us all.

I must, naturally, cite the particular instances that I am able to validate on my own doorstep, but other members will doubtless add their own observations to mine and thus confirm the generality of this attitude and of this lamentable state of affairs which we must set ourselves to rectify.

Our senior citizens are also the victims of divided jurisdiction. Snow removal is a clear example of this.

Etobicoke's ploughs will soon be going up and down Kipling, up and down Albion, but they will leave untouched the large forecourt of the Robert J. Smith apartments because this is Metro property, and Metro will not bother to send a plough out there, even if it owns one.

Again, the old people suffer, because it is no one's job to see that there is not four feet of snow between the various exit doors and

the street, which is some 50 or 100 yards away, depending on which door is used.

Technically, the old people's leases are with a limited company, the Metropolitan Toronto Housing Company Limited. People who took possession of their apartments before security deposits were outlawed were asked to pay a small deposit on entry, even though it is hard to see what damage they might do. These deposits have not yet been returned, and perhaps are now being illegally held.

Again, I have seen receipts, but the senior citizens concerned were afraid to let me bring them here today.

Mr. Chairman, I could compile a long list of injustices and inhumanities in regard to our senior citizens, but it is the little things that hurt the most. I can never place myself adequately in the shoes of the old people themselves.

As I have said, the people I wanted to be here to speak of particulars are now afraid to come. The officials I wanted the committee to question will not be allowed to come. Where does that leave us as we consider the estimates of this department, particularly in this regard.

Fortunately, we have not exhausted our resources. We need not vote this money blindly, without further inquiry. In fact, we would be remiss in our duty if we did so. We would then be just one more rubber stamp, and there are already enough committees of that calibre.

Mr. Chairman, I am aware of your ruling with reference to the attendance of outsiders before this committee, but in the light of the situation as I and other members of my caucus have seen it, we feel that it is mandatory that some of these officials, or some of the people who can speak to us about the affairs of senior citizens, should be allowed to come before this committee. Therefore, I ask you, Mr. Chairman, to accept a motion in the following terms:

Mr. Braithwaite moves, seconded by Mr. Trotter, that, on Tuesday or Thursday of this week, at 3.30 p.m., this committee begin to consider vote 2002—income maintenance—regardless of its progress through the other votes at that time, and that the committee consider votes other than vote 2002 before and after the selected afternoon. And that the clerk of the committee be directed to bring before this committee for presentation of viewpoints and for subsequent questioning by members of the committee, the following persons, who are willing to appear: 1. Mr. Alan Borovoy, of

the Canadian Civil Liberties Association; 2. Either or both of the following gentlemen, according to their ability to attend: Mr. J. Lorette, President of United Senior Citizens of Ontario; Mr. Milton Woods, Zone 16 President, United Senior Citizens of Ontario.

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that the member for Parkdale (Mr. Trotter) and I, and other members of our caucus, feel that it is most important that the civil rights of these senior citizens of our great province should be safeguarded, and I move this motion, Mr. Chairman, even though you have already made a ruling with reference to your conferences with the Clerk of the House. Other comments will be made from time to time, Mr. Chairman, as we progress with the votes, but I would like you to put that motion before the committee, if you would.

Mr. Chairman: Well just before I put the motion, Mr. Braithwaite—

Mr. Reilly: A question of order, Mr. Chairman; I doubt that the motion is properly before us. I am inclined to think that as far as this committee is concerned, Mr. Chairman, it is specifically designed to hear the estimates of the department; and if it is for that purpose, we should deal with the estimates of the department.

I am not adverse to what the hon. member for Etobicoke has said about maintaining the civil rights of the retirees. I am heartily in agreement with it. I think they should be heard, they should have a platform and people should have an opportunity to express their views. I just question that this is the forum for it, Mr. Chairman. I think the motion itself is out of order at this time.

Mr. Chairman: Well, I would just like to read—

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria-Haliburton): Mr. Chairman, may I say a word?

This is a proper motion, in my opinion to be made in the House; to have the House delegate the authority to the committee—the standing committee—to hear such matters. I do not consider it is proper in this case. The House has delegated to this committee, its membership, to consider the estimates, but I do not believe that the subject matter of the member's motion—while it is proper for it to be made in the House to ask for the standing committee to hear these people and the evidence in support of it—I do not think it is proper for this committee which is to consider the estimates. If the hon. member

wished to make in the House as part of his motion, that this committee withhold the vote that is pertinent until after such committee consideration, I believe, if the House saw fit, it would be in order. But I think in this case we are under the direction of the House to consider the estimates of The Department of Social and Family Services. We are not to be doing the work of a standing committee other than the estimates.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, in my view there is no law or regulation or anything else that prevents you from hearing these people. As far as members of the Legislature are concerned, whether you are in committee or otherwise, you have the power to call anybody before the bar of the House or, this being part of the House, you can call them before the committee. There is no doubt that, as a result of the committee being used as it is now it gives us more opportunity to have people come and give evidence first hand.

We are, no doubt, going to be discussing estimates involving the elderly citizens and I think having them before us enables us in the best way how to determine if the money is being well spent or how it should be changed. I would say it is properly before this committee and I think we would be most wise to hear these people.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I am at a loss to understand what is really happening in committees when a motion is placed. I placed a motion personally, in the first day I believe, or the second of the first two days of the estimates of health and the chairman at that time, the member for Hamilton West (Mrs. Pritchard), denied that motion. The member for High Park (Mr. Shulman) presented a motion two days later and we took a vote. In my case, Mr. Chairman, I challenged the chair and we took a vote as to the challenge.

Now when the member for High Park placed his motion and the Chair refused to take it, he went from here into the legislative assembly. He came back into the committee room here. I do not know what transpired but I do know that the chairman, the member for Hamilton West, then accepted the member's motion. Now we are now back into another ball game and, Mr. Chairman, we cannot play a game in this committee and have it work effectively and have the rules changed during the game. I think that the meeting on Wednesday in the clerk's office—when I checked up on the results of that meeting, I am told it solved nothing. If we

are not able to do what we are here to do and that should be done, maybe this committee system is not working. Maybe we have to go back in the legislative assembly in order to carry out the responsibilities that we have as legislative members.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask you what is the government policy? Can you enunciate very clearly how it happened in the health estimates that my motion was ruled out by the same chairman who accepted someone else's motion a couple of days later? And how the member for Etobicoke's motion is being ruled out now. I cannot help but wonder, Mr. Chairman, if I rush into the legislative assembly and raise a furor there and come back, if the pressure will not be on everyone here to accept the hon. member's motion. It is ridiculous for the government of Ontario to be operating in this fashion, and I would appreciate guidance from the Chair as to on what basis his decision is being made today.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you, Mrs. Renwick.

Mr. Braithwaite: If I might add, I think the motion should be put to the floor and to the group and I think that the committee should have an opportunity to rule on it because, as you know, Mr. Chairman, this House does not have that much more time to sit. Lord knows when it might come up in the House. If it had to go up to the House, we do not know when it would ever come up and we do not know what decision the House might arrive at.

This is a pertinent matter. It is a most serious matter and we are a committee; we are all elected members in this committee, Mr. Chairman. There is no reason, if we are concerned about the rights of all of the citizens of Ontario, we should indulge in a game of cricket or baseball, whatever you want, so that the thing can be delayed and never heard. I think—I submit—that this motion is properly put and it should be put to the committee.

Mr. Reilly: Before making your decision, Mr. Chairman, I must say to the hon. member for Etobicoke and the hon. member for Scarborough Centre that I do not like the reference that I, as one member of this committee, am playing any kind of a game of cricket or baseball or any other kind of game. I resent this inference.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Braithwaite: I meant no such reference to the hon. member for Etobicoke, my good

and honest friend from Eglinton. I would never make such a comment. I just want to make sure the rules are not—

Mr. Reilly: Fine, Mr. Chairman, I am glad to hear the hon. member's explanation.

Mr. Braithwaite: —are not twisted and turned so that you end up—

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: I move that this motion is not in order, but it is in order for it to be placed before the Speaker when the Speaker is in the chair in the House. It should go in under the regular orders and procedures of the day, when motions are called.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Renwick, and members of the committee, I would like to read a letter, and put it on record, that I wrote to the Clerk of the House for guidance in this matter.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I have received the following enclosed letters from Mr. Leonard Braithwaite, MPP, Etobicoke, and I have spoken with other members of the Legislature who are sympathetic to the views as expressed by Mr. Braithwaite. I am writing to ask you, as a qualified expert on the rules and procedures of the House, if this request can be permitted to hear these people as listed in the estimates committee of Social and Family Services. I shall be guided by your ruling.

Thanking you for your guidance in this matter.

I received the following letter from the Clerk of the House.

Dear Mr. Villeneuve:

I have your letter of the 20th instant with the enclosures. At the outset, I must repeat what has been iterated in the House on several occasions, that is: Standing committees have only such authority as is given them by the House and may report to the House only on matters specifically referred to them.

While it has been the practice of recent years for committees to sometimes hear from department officials and others, on matters of departmental activity for the information and edification of the members, this is unofficial and I repeat, includes no power to report. However, in the present instance, it seems clear that even this unofficial function is not applicable for the reason that the committee is, in its upcoming sittings, functioning only as an

estimates committee and has been given the special authority to sit concurrently with the House for this purpose only. Such consideration is, of course, precisely the same as committee of supply in the House, except that the minister whose estimates are being considered may, if he wishes, ask his officials some questions direct rather than through him, as is done in the House. Before the type of investigation that Mr. Braithwaite's letter contemplates could be made by the committee, it would seem to be necessary for the House to give the committee the specific authority so to do.

I so therefore rule the motion out of order.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Chairman, I will challenge that ruling on this basis: I listened carefully to what you have said the clerk has said. As far as I can gather from what he has to say, he is giving you guidance, that still does not prevent you from putting that motion before this committee.

Mr. Chairman: Yes, I will.

Mr. Braithwaite: That is all I am asking, that you put it before the committee; that is a fair and honest—

Mr. Chairman: Those who are—

Mr. Braithwaite: What are we trying to hide?

Mr. Chairman: All right. Those who are in favour of the member for Etobicoke's motion, will you please hold your hands up.

Mr. M. B. Dymond (Ontario): Mr. Chairman, before you put the motion, the motion is totally out of order.

Mr. Chairman: I ruled it out of order, but he is challenging—

Mr. Dymond: And that is what you are calling now?

Mr. Chairman: That is right, I am calling those in favour of upholding the chairman's ruling.

An hon. member: You are confusing us.

Mr. Chairman: I have made it very plain. Those in favour of upholding the Chairman's ruling, please hold your hands up.

Those opposed.

The motion is lost.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, can the names be read out of those who supported

and those who opposed, in order to know that they are all committee members?

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Clerk: Those in favour: Mr. Morrow, Mr. R. G. Hodgson, Mr. Dymond, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Winkler, Mr. G. E. Smith, Mr. Jessiman, Mr. Reilly.

Those opposed: Mr. Braithwaite, Mr. Trotter and Mrs. M. Renwick.

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Chairman, I understand the lead-off speaker has the right to speak.

Mr. Chairman: That is right. We have got to go ahead with these procedures.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: I do think that the member for Etobicoke should take under advisement that the opportunity is presented to him, and that is to make such a motion before the House tomorrow in the regular procedural matters.

Mr. Chairman: He has that privilege; I think he understands that.

Mr. Braithwaite: I will give great consideration to the remarks of the member. I also have to bear in mind the short time that we have at our disposal in the House here and I shall come to my own decision.

Mr. Trotter: I assume the Chairman will support the member on such motion, will he?

Mr. Chairman: In fact, Mr. Trotter, I spoke to every member in the Metropolitan area and they are all sympathetic to the hon. member's view, without exception. But then it was a technicality; I wanted to make sure and I wrote to the Clerk of the House, to make sure.

An hon. member: Well done!

Mr. Chairman: I wanted to be fair.

Mr. Trotter: We will look for your vote in the House.

Mr. Chairman: We will now proceed with vote 2001.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, pardon me. I—

Mr. Reilly: I thought we agreed as a committee that there would be lead-off speeches and under those circumstances New Democratic members should be entitled to a lead-off speech.

Mrs. M. Renwick: There is a gentleman who got in before the door was shut. I really

could not believe my ears when the vote number was being called, Mr. Chairman. If you will pardon my getting a little apoplectic, I was—

Mr. Chairman: No. If you want to add more to your introductory remarks, it is quite all right. I thought you had stated—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I understand and I certainly accepted your explanation as a logical one, considering the uniqueness of this committee today. A variety of citizens' groups are emerging throughout the Province of Ontario. And I would like to say, at the outset, sir, that I had absolutely nothing to do with or any knowledge of the group that came here today. But, considering my lead-off speech, they were sent from heaven, because it was just in line with what I am trying to say to the hon. minister and to the cabinet of the government of Ontario.

Citizens' groups are emerging, and I am about to point out some of the pitfalls of the type of activity that is being allowed to progress without sound preparation, firm guidance and funding all the way. The tendency for government originally was to take no cognizance of the fact that citizens had a right to participate or a right to have any say in programmes which governed them. And I say uncategorically, after talking to a number of people in the Province of Ontario who are working in the fields of assistance, they are handicapped by the department's General Welfare Assistance Act and its Family Benefits Act. And I have been assured by the people in the fields and in the private agencies and other groups that are participating in our society that government is now exploiting citizens' groups—and this is wrong; it is something which never should have evolved out of the earnest fight to have citizen participation in government programmes.

The government ignored people, would not listen to the pleas to involve them intimately, ignored the fact that keeping them outside the realm of governmental activity, in fact, coloured and clouded the whole of their lives as to their dislike of bureaucracy and their feeling ineffective and down-trodden under the heel of government. They have come to a point where they want to participate and the government is saying to them, "We will give you a couple of thousand dollars; here, go and participate."

That is not sufficient, Mr. Chairman, and it is detrimental to the part of the social structure outside of this government activity that is dealing with the problems in the committees every day. The attitude of the

people involved in the lives and the children of those persons who are in need and living under social assistance is coloured considerably by the attitude—

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Mr. Chairman, point of order. What was the member alleging and charging the government was not doing? Not listening? Not hearing representations from the members of the particular area that those notes are from through the elected representatives? That is what I would like to know.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Chairman: It is a point of order.

Mrs. M. Renwick: A point of order. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Well, she is making weird charges there.

Mr. Chairman: You can ask her afterward.

Mr. Reilly: I am of the same opinion as my hon. friend, but I do not think it is a point of order.

Mr. Braithwaite: In support of the member for Scarborough Centre; she is making her opening statements and I do not think it is fair for anybody to interrupt her and criticize her on a point of order.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Thank you.

Mr. Chairman: If you want to ask questions when she has completed her statement, that is quite all right.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to see anyone's interest in this problem, and I think what actually happened to my hon. friend, your colleague from Victoria-Haliburton, was a simple thing. He simply jumped the gun. The answer to the hon. member's question is in the text.

Government was appalled at the first suggestions that people might participate, because the context within which government operated was that they controlled the dollars and the policy, and as for other groups who wanted to have any participation in this activity originally, this was vehemently denied them. Now government is going out and putting all it can in the way of responsibility of the problems of Ontario upon citizens' groups. This is not what the groups want government to do, and this is not what we in the New Democratic Party were saying; we were not saying, "Put the responsibility on citizens' groups." We are saying, and still maintain,

that citizens' groups must have a voice and participation in planning and decision-making.

What we were saying and we say now to the government is, "Do not exploit them." Mr. Minister, do not exploit the citizens' groups. They are eager people, eager to help with the problems of the Province of Ontario. Help finance them but give them the guidance and support that is needed also. Integrate the whole community. You see, what we are seeing happening—and we have just finished the health estimates, and the health estimates brought out the participation of citizens' groups in the same way as in The Department of Social and Family Services. In the field of drug use, the government has now taken an attitude that it is not a government problem, it is a people problem; and out in communities they are leaving small amounts of money—\$2,000, \$3,000, \$5,000. I believe the hon. member for Kingston and the Islands (Mr. Apps) explained to the Chairman what they need in his community group in Kingston was \$50,000.

Mr. Chairman, it is not right to simply give a citizens' participation group a token amount of funds to buy stamps and mail letters. We need to integrate the whole of the structure that is there now, the many talented able people who are in the private agencies and in the government agencies; integrate the citizens' groups so that the whole thing is a moving active melting pot hopefully headed toward defeating the problems that are in our society.

The government did say, "Now, we are ready to listen to the people". But listening to the people is not making a series of regional conference appearances, showing the minister, exposing the minister and having the minister tell the people what he is doing and showing himself. This is not what needs to be done in the Province of Ontario. The people who view this gaze on pitifully, angrily, and they will become prey—and we all will, especially those in need of assistance—to the pitfalls in this type of exercise. The pitfalls, Mr. Chairman, are many. Two thousand dollars to a group of unskilled, unsuspecting, eager people, is a token. That is all it is, Mr. Chairman; it is just a token toward community activity.

There has to be a powerful assistance. There have to be sounding boards in communities for social development throughout the province, working with the people to get a better understanding of their problems. The brief to Senator Croll and his Senate poverty committee by the government of Ontario is a disgrace. It shows the govern-

ment is simply out of date with the scene. We must have sound social policy in the province, this province in particular, Mr. Chairman, because it holds one-third of the population of Canada. This is not going to come about by token payments of funds to citizens' groups, which need more than \$2,000 or \$3,000 as a handout.

The government is not being aware of the pitfalls. There are other people outside the government of Ontario, who are pointing them out very, very, very clearly. Mr. Chairman, I would like to put on the record the views of some of the people, besides the views of those of us in the New Democratic Party, that the pitfalls that are in The Department of Social and Family Services are dangerous and, in being dangerous, merit the close attention of the cabinet of the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Chairman, half of our funding, half of our planning, half of our hope and half of our future for welfare assistance in the Province of Ontario comes from the federal government. They did not have a close rein on the type of administration that was going to come out in Ontario under the Canada Assistance Plan, and so the Canada Assistance Plan has been aborted in the Province of Ontario because it was allowed to be aborted by the federal government.

Senator Croll in his poverty hearings outlined very clearly his dissatisfaction with the conditions as they are. I think, first, Mr. Chairman, before dealing with what the hon. Minister of National Health and Welfare has said about the situation as it is now, I think I will deal with him first. Mr. Munro had this speech delivered in BC by Dr. Haidasz on Friday, May 29, 1970. The two opening lines, Mr. Chairman, of this speech tell the hon. minister exactly the dead-end, stalemate position that social assistance is in in the Province of Ontario and in Canada. Mr. Munro's text begins by saying:

Let me start by saying that I am not sure if there is any value in my speaking to you today, or in your hearing me speak.

Mr. Chairman, that is a complete admission of failure of the departments with which that man is charged.

The minister's speech continues:

Since I became Minister of National Health and Welfare, I have given many speeches. I have pronounced words by the thousands. I have tried to make them as meaningful as possible and avoid the "what a fine group you have—keep up the good work" approach. I have tried to provoke some

new thinking on old but still unresolved problems, and occasionally, some of these words have made a few things happen. But all speeches, in the end, are just words. And today, people need action, not rhetoric.

The fact that I support verbally the cause of better social justice for a woman with two kids on welfare who receives \$150 a month or less to eke out a bare survival does not add anything to her cheque at the end of the month. It does not put more meat and groceries on the dinner table.

The fact that I pronounce publicly the view that any man, even if he is unemployed, has the right to be treated like a human being does not prevent his being hassled day in and day out by red tape or an officious social worker or a sanctimonious government official, or his being left for months on a job application list without being contacted.

That opening page, Mr. Chairman, is an admission of wrongful programming. The minister's text, as it pertains to health, Mr. Chairman, I have deleted, but it does not change the context or the intent of this text. The parts that I have drawn out to relate to you are the parts that are important to the policy that is being established at the federal level and are what we in Ontario are having trouble with administering, especially now under the Acts of this department that are hamstringing even what the federal government is prepared to do.

The minister's text says:

On this day I have no new programmes to announce. I cannot say we are bringing in a guaranteed annual income next month. I cannot say we are inaugurating a national system of legal public defenders tomorrow. I cannot say that new health treatment facilities are going up at an ever-increasing rate in the under-doctored urban low-income districts at this moment. In other words I have no goodies in the basket so I cannot even run the risk of being fraternalistic in dispensing them.

So once again I am left with nothing but words to offer you. I am sure though that you know the feeling. Many social workers have often been in the same bind having nothing but words of advice to offer clients who need food, shelter and clothing—items that words will not buy. So you and I get together to talk about it, and talk about it, and talk about it. High-flown phrases are tossed around and well-formed resolutions are passed, then they are presented to

people like me, and the circle game just keeps rolling on merrily.

We are all in a real bind; we want to move; we want to see greater action, but we are too tightly caught up in the strictures of our positions and our proprieties. Each of us must walk a tightrope of going as far as we can, without going so far as to endanger our future influence on the various decision-making processes we now participate in. But you cannot move fast enough on a tightrope.

But now a number of people have become aware of this process. Citizens, ordinary low-income people, who are regularly getting less attention than they require on their recommendations from people like you and me, consciously or unconsciously, have decided that they do not believe in Great White Fathers, or Messiahs or gurus any more, so they are organizing themselves.

That is the key of what is happening, and it is up to government to make absolutely certain that this organizing is done well and for the benefit of people; that it is not left to flounder without guidance, without strength, without funds; that it is not allowed to ferment as are some of the other things that I am going to point out to you that are being said throughout the province about the social systems of the Province of Ontario.

To continue with the minister's speech:

We are all aware of the fantastic growth of low-income citizens' groups in recent years. Our reactions, the reactions of the middle-class establishment, have varied. Some have greeted this development with genuine enthusiasm and actively promoted its continuing expansion. Some of us have reacted with grave hostility, almost an attitude of "How dare such people presume to tell us, the enlightened managers of society, how we should and should not run their lives for them".

Others, notably social agency professionals, including those of us in government, greeted the development with suspicion. They were in favour of the groups in theory, but in practice were leery of losing some control, some parts of their empire, to them.

Well, it is now evident that the development is here to stay and I can see a third trend of reaction sinking in. This is what could be called the "smother" approach. This method often has citizen leaders swimming in a sea of benign understanding—appointed to boards and

committees—regularly invited to take part in seminars and panel discussions, set up an official agency consultant. All this is healthy but only in moderation. Carried to excess it has two effects: The leaders are so tied up in the bureaucracy that they have little time left to lead their own people, and on the other hand constant dialogue with leaders becomes a substitute for action on the part of the social administrators. It is this matter of handling the problem, this insidious process of co-option, that is potentially the most threatening to the grass roots movement.

After all, one can only take so much of lines like: "We are looking into the problem"; "Your views are very interesting, but we will have to give them serious study"; "We agree with your points, and we are setting up 15 committees to go over them in greater length". After too much of this comes a boiling point.

I would like to stop here, Mr. Chairman, to say I have listened to those same answers so much it is a wonder I do not hear them in my sleep. "We are going to look into that—we are looking into that."

There was a journalist from one of the leading dailies—I believe she might even be here—but this lady said that in the health estimates the other night the hon. minister said 11 times, "We will be looking into that". People are not going to wait any longer, Mr. Minister.

Mr. Chairman, I plead with this government that they deal with the fact that people can no longer be put off with, "we are looking into it; we are having a study."

Get in with the people; work with the people; get the private agencies active. Get the study going that I called for—I believe it was a year ago—to have a quick study assessment made of the private agencies; their role; their responsibilities; their lack of finances; what their problems are; and where do they fit into the government mesh of the same compartments; where do they fit into the citizens' groups. Do not leave the citizens' groups out there in left field with \$2,000 or \$5,000 for mailing or whatever they would like to do with it. This is a nothing thing; this is the same paternalistic token attitude, token payment to the citizens' groups.

To continue with the hon. Health and Welfare Minister's speech. He said, Mr. Chairman, when I left off:

After too much of this comes a boiling point. The act of boiling can have two

results. If organized and channelled, it can cook a very good meal, with or without pressure-cooking. But if neglected, it can spill over to scald and burn indiscriminately.

Accordingly, I am very pleased to see citizens' groups mushrooming—

I put on the record, Mr. Chairman, I too, and we in the New Democratic Party, are very pleased to see citizens' groups mushrooming. But do not fail them on top of the failure that really brought them into existence.

—even when one of their purposes is to roast the hide of the government in general, and the Minister of National Health and Welfare in particular, as being cold and cold-hearted. These groups provide an outlet for the expression of suggestions, demands, and grievances felt both consciously and subconsciously by those among us who have been systematically deprived of "the good life".

Now those last sentences could be just another type of code for saying that we feel citizens' groups are a good way of keeping the lid on, of preserving "law and order," of enabling those of us who are more economically fortunate to continue to sleep safely at nights in our warm, soft beds. This type of pacification, however, is not what I mean, and not what I hope citizens' groups will come to.

For I feel that the most useful role for such organizations can be expressed by that nasty, eight-letter word, politics. We cannot escape it. We are all in politics, like it or not, and a great deal of what we do is determined politically. The only thing is that a lot of us just will not admit it.

Ultimately, almost all action in the social welfare and social justice field, both positive and negative, both constructive and unconstructive, relates in some way, directly or indirectly, to the decisions and operations of government, at any or all levels of administration—federal, provincial, and municipal. New schemes frequently require new legislation. Legislation, needless to say, determined by governments and passed by politicians. To ignore this avenue is to shut down a major highway to progress.

Now when I say politics I do not mean partisan politics. Naturally, as a practising politician who believes in the parliamentary system, I hope that the maximum number of Canadians, all of the voting population ideally, will take an active part in the regular partisan political process,

according to whichever party they preferred. However, this remains an individual matter.

But politics do not stop with the party system and political agitation is, for some, not a matter of individual choice but a professional and class obligation. Among that number I count social workers whether they are happy about it or not.

This address was made to social workers, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to add that to that class I add legislators. Each of us has festering situations in our ridings. This government must now come in with a programme of community action involving all of us. No longer a cheque that comes through the mail, or a visitor who comes to the door. It simply has to be structured on a community action basis. At that community level will be interested persons and active persons from the citizens' groups, from the private agencies and from the government agencies, and all of the elected people charged with the responsibility of those people in that community. Mr. Munro says: "When it is boiled down, politics is people." This is what I said when the government said in the House estimates that the drug problem was not a government problem, it was a people problem. Government is people, Mr. Chairman; it is not big business. It is people.

People expressing their opinion to the powers that be; people constantly dealing with and pushing the established order towards change. A democratic system, to succeed, must be much more than a general vote on one day out of every three or four years. It must be a vital, on-going contact and exchange between governments and their constituents—all of them, not just the rich and powerful.

This is the crucial role of citizens' groups—to organize and mobilize their people into a political force so that their views can be heard in their own right, not filtered through a massive superstructure of agencies and committees and officials. And it is often the professional obligation of social workers to collaborate with them in making this process as effective as possible.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, it is for those people to mobilize and bring their views, but all of us know that to mobilize anything money is needed. There was a group of people wanted to come here and demonstrate today, Mr. Chairman, from the allied workers and unemployed in Peterborough. To come here they

need \$50 or \$60 for a bus. I thought it was bad policy if I were to extend \$50 or \$60 to them, and so they are not here today, Mr. Chairman; the hon. member for Peterborough will bear me out on this. They are not here today; they wanted to come and make their presence felt, not in a civil disobedience way—not in a dangerous way—but just to bring to this government what they feel is wrong under this department that we are passing votes on today. They did not have \$50 or \$60, Mr. Chairman, to bring the bus.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Mrs. M. Renwick: My colleague the hon. member for Peterborough says, Mr. Chairman, they demonstrated in Peterborough instead.

To continue quoting:

Politeness is good as far as it goes, but there is a distinct limit to what can be done with a high-flown policy declaration from some social agency which is presented to a junior-level civil servant and never followed up and never publicized. After years of such resolutions being passed and no action happening, one might begin to wonder if the resolution is really put away in file 13 or dropped down a memory hole in Miniplenty.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say the "never-publicized" in that chapter is a very important issue for the minister—I hope to interest his attention on it. A simple handbook is needed—nothing with three colours and faces and pictures of the minister or anybody else—a simple handbook on "These are Your Rights."

There is a \$20 supplement allowed under these Acts, Mr. Chairman, and no one that I know of knows of that \$20 supplement unless an administrator decides that he is going to give it to a family who need it for shelter or food or some emergency. The \$20-a-month supplement that could be requested and hopefully approved is almost a secret thing. We cannot have an administration that is not publicizing it fully, in detail, in clear words—I do not mean something like the publications that the hon. minister and his staff may say we have now.

I was appalled when I first became a critic of this department. At that time there were not any publications; there were not any pamphlets at all, and the minister said it was one of the first things he was going to do and I must say he did them with such haste. I was impressed. They are not the sort of simple pamphlet that it is needed to continue. But why constantly apologize for the fact that

you care? Why shade your views when light is so desperately needed? For people like yourselves do care and care deeply. You have sacrificed a lot of potential income and a heap of job security to do a glamorous job for which you may never be thanked.

Now when the minister does his study, Mr. Chairman, I hope he will do a study into the private sector and the government sector. He will find one of the main complaints—I have raised this with him before and I do so again this year—is that the private agencies are losing their expert staff to people who can pay them more. The private agencies pioneered the field when there were not any governmental services and they do not really deserve to be left as sort of a poor relative now by the minister's department. I think that the need for those private agencies is something which the minister would benefit from if he allowed those agencies to function properly; they would help relieve him of some of the responsibilities for which he is charged.

I am just going to take out a couple of paragraphs in the main thrust of what the hon. minister was saying: These groups are organizing; Get with it; do not leave yourself cut off from them. He says:

We politicians and senior government administrators must not shrink in horror when social workers and citizens' organizations decide to turn political. After all, the CPR or the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association certainly constitute an ever-present political pressure group. Why should not those most in need, in co-operation with people like yourselves, seek to become the same pressure-point on their own behalf?

Mr. Chairman, does the minister understand what is being said there? Not to consider this some sort of affront to society or affront to the minister or to the situation; that they are not lobbying any more. These people who came here today are not lobbying any more than the pharmaceutical association or the Ontario Medical Association, who lobby very powerfully behind closed doors in these buildings.

To continue:

Following this up, why should not citizens' groups be given more of the tools they need to carry out the role?

And that is what I am asking for, and asking for very clearly: more than the paternalistic handout.

The exercise of political pressure is often an expensive proposition and something which is right now a luxury to those who barely have enough to survive themselves. Rudimentary supplies like typewriters, duplicating machines, stationery and telephones do not come cheap. The rent of operating space and meeting space comes high. Even a simple thing like municipal transportation to a couple of meetings a week can be an exorbitant item to a mother whose kids desperately need new shoes.

Government can and should help here through grants which are as much as possible on a no-strings-attached basis. But other bodies have a role to play as well. Take the social agencies, the people you work for. They are now providing all sorts of services, useful and otherwise, to help make poverty more bearable. But does it not make more sense to devote money toward the elimination of the roots of poverty?

Granted, there are a lot of fine programmes which can be titled "rehabilitative" in their aim. But some doubt legitimately that any real rehabilitation can come until the poor constitute such a social force that it would be political suicide to deny their demands any longer. After all, the cohesive use of the voting power of several million Canadians cannot be lightly regarded by any politician who wishes to have a future in politics.

Mr. Chairman, I would say to the minister, very clearly, that this is the situation now. This text, we must remember, was delivered in May. It is now absolutely political suicide to neglect the needs of these groups any longer, to say nothing of our own social structure.

To continue:

Some money now being spent on programmes, especially those of a Band-Aid nature, should be turned over to citizens' groups for their own purposes, even if those are political. But there is more to it than that. Money is one way to start repairing the years of patronization. But social agencies have also got to follow up on the actions of their pocketbooks through their speech and sometimes through their bodies.

There has been a lot of talk in the trade about advocacy, the act of performing as spokesman and intermediaries for low-income people whose rights—rights to social assistance, rights to job retraining,

rights to legal aid, rights to child custody, rights to debt relief, etc.—are not being fulfilled. It is a process that theoretically makes every social worker an ombudsman. But it is easier said than done. There are a lot of years of “we-they” thinking to wash away.

And in a lot of instances it takes a little courage too.

Mr. Chairman, I would say to the minister that we as legislators are ombudsmen. There should be constituency offices supplied for each member in this province. I believe the committee that went to California discovered that legislators there had an office in their buildings, an office in their riding; they had a much larger territory to look after, granted, but the principle is not altered by that. The principle is that we who are full-time politicians have a tremendous burden in our riding and we need the efficiency of an office, which is not a great expense throughout a year. We are ombudsmen, the same as the social workers; the citizens' groups are ombudsmen. We are all in it together, Mr. Minister.

The Minister of Health and Welfare has really said everything is changed, Mr. Chairman. He says:

Many social workers, if they are going to be at all effective, must regularly bite the hand that feeds them, and bite it hard. They must struggle with the government or the agency which pays their salary whenever these bodies are intentionally or unintentionally blocking the path to people's personal and community development. This can be a lonely and chancey operation but it is essential if social workers are to patch up the badly damaged trust of their clients and prove that they are working for the interests of the poor and not trying to save public funds at every opportunity.

It would certainly help if structures could be established which would give social workers protection to fight for the poor and champion unpopular causes on their behalf—even when these causes concern their own employers.

Mr. Chairman, if in The Department of Social and Family Services—especially in the top echelon—the attitude could be altered from having to look at the dollar and use the dollars that are there with some research and some plan and some goal, we may find we have a different type of programme.

I am not saying, “Throw the taxpayers' dollars to the wind,” Mr. Chairman, and I think everyone should recognize that. I am saying that it is simply an ordering of priorities and that moneys from the government are often going on priorities that do not directly deal with people. I realize that highways are needed in northern Ontario, but I have often wondered what would happen if we were to hold back on the highways in southern Ontario and use that fund, those millions of dollars—\$300 million I believe that budget was last year.

But the ordering of priorities must give this department some freedom, Mr. Minister, and, Mr. Minister, your department and yourself as I say, Mr. Chairman, are going to have to fight for it, because we have got a Treasury Board that is cutting off the hon. Minister of Health with his special care homes. We have got a Treasury Board that is cutting off the ministers who are dealing with the people and it is going to be a fight over Mines and Highways and some of the other departments. It is going to be a knock-down, drag-'em-out fight in cabinet or you are not going to survive. It is that simple politically.

I say this, Mr. Chairman, in all sincerity, in all respect to the minister, because people have had it. They are finished. The people from Ontario are going to try to vote out the policies that have caused these their situations.

Mr. Munro says:

Of course, the role of the social worker as advocate is strongest in the overall picture if it is a role supportive of the prime thrust of the poor's own self-chosen advocates. We must all look carefully to see if there are not more ways of strengthening the ability of citizens' groups to employ their own representatives as full-time professionals. One way might be for agencies to carefully consider their present staff budgets and see if some of these funds could not be transferred to grass-roots organizations.

Mr. Chairman, I would say that there is technique and knowhow at those private agency levels that can be transferred also. Because citizens' groups are not used to coping with the intricacies of legislation. They are not often used to public speaking. Besides money and equipment they need help, so that they never fail in the goal, in the objective, Mr. Chairman, that they are trying to achieve, so that they do not make any unwise decisions. This is going to happen because they are not experienced. They are new and they

are eager and they are wonderful to take it on, Mr. Chairman.

I do not mean this in any real criticism of what happens in citizens' groups, but I was called one day and told that a citizens' group was in an apartment and moving the family from that apartment into another unit of Ontario Housing Corporation. And I said, "Well, I wish you had asked me first, because this has happened once and been handled without any court case, without any trouble happening to the women." But would it be like that twice? I was in a position where I was unable to advise. I would have advised differently than I did advise the day before.

You know, it is because of the confusion that can erupt that I think that guidance is important. I think that they will work together. All of the sincere people in the private agencies and the government agencies will work sincerely with citizens' groups and the citizens' groups will become very able—and a lot of them are—but they must have this kind of government support, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Munro says:

There is, after all, no special magic in the set of initials conferred by an academic degree in social work which exclusively guarantees the power to aid and organize people and programmes. A degree is not the only key to wisdom—

The people who come in the citizens' groups, Mr. Chairman, bring grassroots wisdom. They bring the facts. They bring the real hang-ups of the system and it is important that their attitude is that they have someone to bring it to and right now they do not.

A degree is not the only key to wisdom, and there are no logical reasons why an unemployed printer or a deserted mother cannot competently indulge in really effective social animation and community development, if given the proper tools—including the financial resources.

But even if the advocate role is frequently better handled by a member of the client group, there are other types of advocacy work where a social worker can render assistance. He or she can give vociferous support to community demands, to show that the case of the poor is a matter of justice rather than of mercenary self interest. He can help open up channels to the public so that the real situation of low-income people is made clear, and not misunderstood through the often distorted outlook and pronouncements of "respectable opinion leaders." He can help write

the language of briefs and presentations in a manner best calculated to get through the official bureaucracy.

One further and crucial role the social worker can play—

Or any other person, Mr. Chairman, who is a legislator can play, I am sure, is the context here, although this was addressed to social workers:

—is to help integrate the variety of present and potential services required by low-income people. There are two aspects to this role.

The first is among and within social agencies themselves. Much of which is eminently reasonable and logical has been said about consolidating agencies and programmes. One prime reason is that it is an essential step towards efficiently decentralizing services down to the neighbourhood level, so that the people in need get full value for the money expended. Many have pointed up the absurdity of the constant sniping and periodic warfare between case workers, group workers, and community development workers. The further subdivisions—divisions which lead to such things as countless distinctions between employment counsellors, budget counsellors, family counsellors, child counsellors—and, if you can believe it, "counselling counsellors"—only point up this absurdity the more. There is a crying need to restore the maligned position of "generalist", someone who can treat an individual's various needs and problems as a whole, as the needs and problems of a whole human being, without shoving him off to 50 different assorted specialists.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the minister will recall the main thrust of one of my confrontations with his department was to bring in the Seeborn report which I understand The Department of Social and Family Services has studied, is still studying, has completed perhaps, I do not know—

An hon. member: They are great studiers.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There is nothing wrong with studying.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Will this report indicate action, Mr. Minister? What did the Celdic report, say, on the one million emotionally disturbed children do—it brought in education, the minister's Department of Social and Family Services, it brought in an ability, we hope, to deal with the whole person or the whole child. And until we consolidate our

allied services, our allied social services in this government, we are dealing with a minister who sits and says, "That is somebody else's department now." In a member's actual sentence, Mr. Chairman, we slide over from one department to another in trying to express ourselves. So the government, which I understand has a co-ordinated committee, Mr. Chairman, and the minister will bear me out, I believe you still have in action a co-ordination committee between Health, Welfare, Education and Housing maybe, I hope you still have those committees. We, I think, as legislators if I might suggest this Mr. Chairman, should be able to confront departments as a committee—maybe not throughout the whole of the estimates—but the committee who can handle the whole of the child or the whole of the man or woman, or the whole of the problem, should be available to us as legislators.

And I hope in my time, and I certainly hope to be around here, Mr. Chairman, as long as the people of Scarborough Centre will re-elect me, I do sincerely hope in my time we will deal in this fashion in this building, and no longer deal in piecemeal with the individuals of our society. To continue:

The second task of integration in which social workers must take a major part follows this line of treating people as complete human beings. It is actively working to join together the efforts of all the different professionals who have resource skills needed by different low-income groups. Doctors, nurses, lawyers, teachers, labour organizers, research technicians, economists and others.

Such a unification of these resources with the established social services, when dispersed on a decentralized neighbourhood level—as exemplified well on a smaller level in this city by the present Grandview Information Centre, and soon to be exemplified on a larger scale in the Britannia Community Complex—can go a long way towards making rehabilitation more than just a word. It should also help engender greater commitments of voluntary resource assistance from much greater numbers of the professional groups that I mentioned.

Now, Mr. Chairman, we have asked, from the ranks of the New Democratic Party, in the legislative assembly, for community information centres. In the Seeborn report, community information centres were paramount. If we have a National Health and Welfare minister who is advocating commun-

ity centres and we have legislative opposition members calling out for them, there must be a bottleneck between. We are all saying we need them. Who is going to say the people of the province of Ontario are going to have them?

And I do not mean, Mr. Chairman, a government office of the Conservative Party operating in some area where people can come. I do not mean that type of activity. That is almost an insult, Mr. Chairman, to the integrity of the people who are concerned with the welfare of our democracy. That is almost an insult. The people need—and the minister might even think of a design—they almost need an octagonal building. They do not need some little box somewhere, they need an open door system where people will come and see how their housing is, come into a clinic, come to discuss their taxation or some concern of theirs at the municipal level, come to bring their feelings. There is no place. Even our galleries here, Mr. Chairman, are not really, I have learned, what are called public galleries. And there is no voice there. We had a citizen here today who wanted to give voice, Mr. Chairman. The government, if they cannot give voice to citizens in the committees and in the legislative assembly, must give voice in the people's communities and they could do this through community centres. To continue:

Pressing the principle further, why could not agencies check more closely the feasibility of turning over the operation and management, including complete financial control, of many of their programmes to the communities they are alleged to serve? This would restore a spirit of "good, old-fashioned free enterprise" to social services. It would also bring new meaning to that much-abused professional term, "client."

It only stands to reason that a programme aimed at people enhances its chances of success if the people who are to be helped feel they are responsible for sharing the method of its operation—and in much more than just a token way. And it would assist in assuring a much closer working contact between social administrators and their constituents. Or to put it another way, keep social professionals from being frozen behind desks and chairs.

And, Mr. Chairman, I would say to the hon. minister and the government of the Province of Ontario, keep members of Parliament from being frozen behind their desks and chairs. Give them a community constituency office out of which they can participate

in the hours in which they are committed to attendance in the legislative assembly. And for most of us, Mr. Chairman, the hon. minister knows, this will mean a 12 and 13-14-hour day but most legislators are prepared to take on that responsibility.

Mr. Chairman, the minister says:

Saying will not make it so. No one, from the Prime Minister of a country down to the administrator of the smallest social agency, ever surrenders power willingly, let alone with enthusiasm. As a matter of fact, it is the rarest of rare cases where the surrender is even voluntary. But there are ways and means of assisting the process and most of them are political. Here I am not simply referring to government ministers or aldermen. There is a lot that can be done at the agency level.

The process of bringing about the changes you want in any body or institution are considerably enhanced if you can win control of that body or institution.

That is what we in the NDP are all about, Mr. Minister—"to win control of the situation." To continue:

It cuts down on the demeaning supplicant noblesse-oblige waltz.

Do you like that, Mr. Minister?

So I endorse the principle of low-income citizens seeking to increase their direct influence on the boards and the managements of agencies which deal with them. And I feel that any social worker who believes in the advocacy principle should make major efforts to assist such people in attaining this control.

And that is control, Mr. Minister. You would appreciate it. I do not wish anyone to misconstrue it, that is the control of the agencies by the people. I was not speaking of the sort of control that I said we are all about, in the New Democratic party. The hon. minister says:

As you can see, I am at my old routine again—making free with words and suggestions without actually committing myself or my government to any specific actions which will assist in implementing the process I have described.

And that to me, Mr. Chairman, to the minister, is the government saying: "You are in a dead end street." Yet he is pointing out reasons why we cannot be. Why it is dangerous to be will be pointed out later.

Mr. Chairman, the minister says:

But that is why I have stressed the value of non-partisan political involvement both by citizens and social workers. It is through the community organization and political mobilization of low-income people that people such as myself and other government officials at the federal, provincial and municipal level will be forced to take action in order to protect that which is nearest and dearest to us—namely, our political survival.

To sum up, I know that it has become a cliché to say that social work is a changing profession but the reason it is a cliché is because it is true. All over workers are emerging from the shadows—the fringes of social responsibility to which they have been confined in the past—and are now working to move their profession into becoming a larger lever to attain over-all social change.

Of course, it is always easier to see the need for new directions than to chart the actual course of reform. But a truly honest effort is being made by many people in and through associations like your own—an effort of a profession to get itself together and get itself in shape with those who are determined that they shall needlessly suffer no longer. And one essential condition of change is and always has been present—the will and the motivation of social workers to do what is right no matter what the personal sacrifice involved.

Mr. Chairman, I would say to the minister that the will and the motivation of the government to do what is right, not rationalize what is involved, is very important because they are in charge of a virtually dangerous political situation. Dangerous to them, Mr. Chairman, in losing the government. Dangerous to them, in social unrest. I hope that we in the Province of Ontario will manage to preserve the democracy that is here.

In short, social workers—

and I would say, Mr. Chairman, legislators:

—are finding themselves again after a period in the wilderness of frustration and despair, over what must have seemed, at times, the hopeless prospects for progress. And they are finding themselves in the thick of political action because that is where it must be at. The horizon is coming closer again. For the power for good for this profession, when linked to the growing power of citizens' groups and the burning drive and determination of their leaders—who will no longer be appeased by half measures—makes the promise of justice more

tangible than it has been in quite some time.

There is no need to call out: "Power to the people." The people have the power they need. They just need to use it to their full potential. And in co-operation with the skilled resources of talent possessed by people such as yourselves, I know that they will not have long to wait.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to say I certainly hope that we all have not long to wait. Because the system has been so disastrous, that Mr. David Croll was able to say in June, 1970: "Canada's welfare system is a mess. Billions have been spent on social services that fail clients".

Where are we going, Mr. Chairman? What is this province going to demand? What is the minister going to demand from his cabinet in the way of social change?

From the report of the Ontario Economic Council—Poverty and Institutional Reform—on page 24, I would like to read three paragraphs Mr. Chairman:

On the other hand one of the larger unorganized elements in our society, the poor, have had no voice and very little power, because of their isolation and dispersion. Most recently there has been a general movement towards organizations of new groups exemplified by tenants associations in urban centres. Red power groups among Indians, black power groups and other similar types of organizations.

The basic idea is always the same, united they count, politically and economically, divided they cannot effectively do anything about their situation. It would be a tragedy if this process led to the polarization of society into two camps—a militant minority organized into groups representing the poor, lined up against the affluent majority. Such an alignment could have serious consequences for Canada, but if we fail to reform our existing institutions, such a polarization could occur.

There is a trend towards militancy in organizations associated with poverty groups in our society. We have witnessed the heightening of tensions and the sporadic outbreaks of violence in the United States, Great Britain and other countries. We have had similar experiences in Canada. These are warning signs of the dangers inherent in a situation that inhibits adequate communication across class, religious, racial and economic lines. And it would be equally foolish not to recognize that there are

groups in society which will attempt to exploit the cleavages that exist; violence for the sake of violence is an acceptable political weapon for fringe groups in the political spectrum.

Dr. Alvan Scharr, in his address to the welfare council in June at Skyline Motor Hotel—Professor Scharr is from Brandeis University—prepared this for the Canadian Conference on Social Welfare in Toronto on June 15, 1970, and I will take out from it a continuity of what I am trying to say, Mr. Chairman. We have the groups; we have the problem that was clearly outlined here, and we in the New Democratic Party are pleading and demanding that the government take cognizance of the polarization that is going on.

Dr. Scharr called his speech "The Free Society". He said it is a difficult time to speak about goals. Words and ideas are manipulated, but we cannot manipulate them any longer, Mr. Minister. That is what I am saying. We cannot take The Department of Welfare and call it The Department of Social Services. We cannot take the minister's department, Mr. Chairman, and put another name on it, when we are not prepared to change the structure of the organization.

Dr. Scharr says:

Words and ideas are manipulated as if they were merely people. We treat campaigns and slogans as if they were tangible, not knowing, and sometimes it seems not caring, whether they float free of any real changes. Welfare state, war on poverty, integration—watch the great words go down! We all have the sense that goals are used up and unfashionable, before we have a fair chance at even achieving them.

Mr. Chairman, in The Department of Social and Family Services there are not any goals. There is no goal for getting welfare people rehabilitated. There is no goal for educating them. Yes, they may seek education at the public school level and have it in their homes. We all know the battle that one lady who got 95 per cent in her education at home had with the department of welfare, Mr. Anderson's department, about her wanting to go for a one-year course at teacher's college, in order to be able to come off welfare and support her three children. She finally battled the department at the municipal level to give her \$49, or thereabouts, of the \$74 she needed for books, and she had confirmation of a student loan. But Mr. Anderson appeared on an open-line programme with the CBC—Mr. Jarvis' programme—saying this lady cannot go to school and receive welfare.

The Acts are so patronizing and paternalistic that they deal only with children going to school up to 21 years or 18 years or 16 years, according to whichever Act it is.

Mr. Trotter: I hope the minister will listen to this one. This is common.

Mrs. M. Renwick: This is important, because a fear that these people have when they go onto receiving welfare is that there is no way for them to better themselves. If the people are reconstructed back into our society, then this government can stand up and say, "We have a goal from which we are going to reduce the number of cases"—I understand they were doubled recently—"we are going to reduce them, and this is our way of going to reduce them."

I do not mean some little work activity project on a reservation or something of that kind. We need those, too. The minister can no longer say in hopeful terms that we have signed a work activity agreement with the federal government for work activity projects under the Canada Assistance Plan for the Province of Ontario, because the problem is so much greater than the scope of work activity programmes. I talked to The Department of National Health and Welfare last week, and I was assured that work activity projects are not the sort of project that I thought they were, which was a goal to completely restore these people to being able to look after themselves.

I got on the hot line, open programme, Mr. Chairman, needless to say. I got into a phone booth on the Don Valley Parkway and asked Mr. Anderson where in the Act did it say that the lady was not able to go to teachers' college while she was on welfare. And then Mr. Anderson said, "Well, of course, it does not say she can, it does not say she cannot."

Mr. Trotter: This is lousy administration.

Mrs. M. Renwick: There is just no goal, Mr. Chairman. That lady in graduating from teachers' college hopefully could have supported her three children.

What are we doing with this? We are leaving these people to just sit and receive a cheque and receive a visit now and then from the department. We need an assessment of every man, woman and child. I understand that about 50 per cent of those receiving welfare are totally disabled, totally unable to work through illness or through some form of handicap. But what are we doing with the balance? What are we doing to rehabilitate them?

Dr. Scharr says:

Diagnosis of the causes of our anxiety and uncertainty would contain ideas that are familiar to you: technology and consequent alienation from work; urbanization and consequent estrangement from family and place; a communications revolution.

He says:

It is obligatory to mention McLuhan here, and the circulated use of media for pleasure and profit and the rapidity of change, so that we no longer talk of landmarks but only trends and acceleration.

He says:

I do not quarrel with such a diagnosis, but I do not dwell on it, but I would direct your attention to two elements of a diagnosis that lie under the others and are less often discussed. Those two elements of our difficulty are greed and unending toleration of chaos.

Mr. Chairman, that is what the hon. Minister of National Health and Welfare said. The people are unhappy because they are living in an affluent society and they are not sharing in that affluence. Dr. Scharr says greed comes first, in the last two decades, and I am only going to take parts, Mr. Chairman, in the interests of time. But there are very important messages from very dedicated people.

In the last two decades we have witnessed the fact that there is no limit to our appetite for goods and consumption. As the Economic Council has reported, poverty is not sheer lack of essentials, but feeling oneself an unwilling outsider at the banquet table where everyone else feeds. That is true not only of poverty of course. The poor man wants an average income. The average income man wants to better himself. Therefore the moonlighter, the man who holds two jobs at once—

I would like to go, Mr. Chairman, to where Dr. Scharr refers to the social danger. He says:

Raymond Aaron has argued that the conflict between the contemporary drive for equity and an industrial society's need for material and social hierarchy means that there can be no permanent social stability. If we must have inequality of hierarchy, an issue that is debatable, certainly we need not have so much. On the other hand, social instability that flows from continuing inequality is clearly, not to say tragically, visible, in all the western world, and the United States in particular.

I would underline Mr. Chairman that he says that our blindness to the problem in the face of evident social danger is remarkable. He says later on:

I put to you in all candor and seriousness that this blindness is not a simple intellectual failing, but a trained incapacity among economists to perceive any objective as important as the competitive accumulation of wealth. Unconsciously selecting an anti-poverty strategy that will preserve hierarchy, planners add to the income of poor people without altering their share of national wealth. The key to being able to do this of course is that everyone's income is increasing. In eight or ten years we will perceive once again that a fifth of the population is poor, and it will puzzle us that this can happen in the midst of post-industrial affluence. But it is, in an expanding economy, a necessary consequence of a policy that treats poverty as a lack of some magical absolute quantity of goods.

A closely related bit of blind faith is the view that more is better. That is that economic growth will mitigate our problems. Even those who are temperamentally skeptical about hierarchy and competition have thought that with economic growth social welfare could be improved out of surplus. We are now learning that economic growth has its own costs in terms of quality of life. And we are finding and this is the point here, that demands on new income move faster than the growth of income.

Once again Mr. Minister we get back to the ordering of priorities. Now the minister, of course, listened to this text and has it. I am trying only to emphasize the dangers and the fact that Dr. Schaar is saying that increased national wealth does not satisfy social needs, just as it does not wipe out poverty.

He is asking about people who are dealing with unexamined assumptions. I would say to the Minister, "Examine what is really happening." He says, Mr. Chairman, while citizens are moved by fear, by sympathy or by events, in the text the Ontario Economic Council approved, that experts are trained in their biases.

Mr. Chairman this is what has to happen in The Department of Social Family Services. The biases have to be kicked out. Not the people; but the thinking, the attitude. Their whole attitude has to come to be, "We have a problem of poverty;" not, "We are a government department trying to save money." Do not waste money, but spend it where it gets the best results. There are thousands of

taxpayers in the province and in my riding who I cannot mention welfare to because they are absolutely fed up with the costs if they are not a recipient. If the minister can show that he is taking people from being dependent to those who can be rehabilitated, or that he is able to prevent poverty; if he is able to assist the very people who are pouring tax moneys into these programmes for years, and when they need a mortgage payment paid while someone is ill in the family, that it can be paid.

We have this ridiculous situation. I know, Mr. Chairman, I have pointed out to the minister before, that a lot of our families have two people working. If one falls ill or cannot contribute the other cannot meet the family obligations; which are basically minimal obligations—a mortgage, food, transportation. There is no way to help that family over their difficult months of one person's inactivity, and yet if both persons will stay home we will pay the mortgage, under your Act, and we will look after them, if one member will withdraw.

Partial assistance, Mr. Chairman, is long overdue, and is a form of prevention, an absolute form of prevention. Because people continue to struggle through their problem and often many of them finally give up. The \$50 to \$60 a week job that did not meet all expenses just is not worth all the harassment and the fear, and they turn to being totally dependent, which is the only way they could get their mortgage money paid in the first place. This is wrong, Mr. Chairman, surely the minister knows that? It is wrong not to have partial assistance.

We must have very clear objectives from this department, Mr. Chairman. In his text the doctor says, "we are uncertain of our objectives." He speaks again of social danger. He says that beyond this we are possessed by an appetite for material things that cannot be satisfied, because in a wealthy country goods are merely shifting symbols of success and achievement.

The value of goods, Mr. Chairman; their value to the people of the province is shifting. The young people are no longer so caught up in the goal of success and achievement and goods. And, Mr. Chairman, when Dr. Scharr says that we are in serious—and, it seems, increasing—social danger in part because we will not share goods more fairly, even when citizens decided to bring about a fairer distribution of goods, out of fear or a desire for social justice, they are undermined by experts, persevering in terms of value judgements that they believe to be

expertise. So we are brought around in a circle for striving for personal material gain while we contend in a position of our minds a sense of déjà vu.

Well, Mr. Minister, Dr. Scharr went on to say:

I only suppose that we may take such steps because the present distribution of income also causes strain and conflict, and may now be boiling up to critical dimensions.

And on the steps he was speaking about, he said this:

The distribution of income is broadly similar in the United States and Canada. Over the past two decades the poorest fifth of the population has received five and six per cent of national income, and the wealthiest fifth about 40 per cent. I do not propose a shift to equal shares, which is to say virtually the same income for everyone, nor am I especially concerned about the shares of those who are wealthy. Most of us seem to be able to define our status by the situation of those with middle or higher incomes.

Later on he says:

With 10 per cent of national income devoted to the poorest fifth, we can arrange that no family would have an income less than one-half the national average.

Half the national average would be what, Mr. Minister? I would like you to bring me right up to date on that. I have not had any figures now for the national average for I guess a couple of years. Maybe certainly one year. It was \$6,500 per family at that time.

Dr. Schaar says:

The strategy that would have to be pursued would arouse powerful opposition. It would be necessary to assure a lower unemployment rate than we are tolerating, which may mean that on the average we would accept more inflation. We would have to put substantially more money into income transfer, social security, family and youth allowances, public assistance, public services, and the money would come out of the present income shares of other people. These are not steps that will be taken without strain and conflict.

And that is what he has said Mr. Chairman, that they will only be taken with strain and conflict, because of the fact that the problem is boiling up to critical dimensions.

So it rests with you, Mr. Minister. I think, Mr. Chairman, that the minister knows very

well the failures of the system. Mr. Croll spent a long time talking to a lot of people, and he outlined the failure—the government's own failure, Mr. Chairman—to spend all that money finding, as Mr. Croll said he knew, that Welfare was a mess when he started, and he knew when he finished it was an impossible mess. And, Mr. Chairman, sitting down for two and one-half hours with a certain number of people throughout Canada that are deeply involved with and are deeply concerned about this problem would certainly have documented much of the information which has been gleaned.

Senator Croll said that most groups appearing before the committee have condemned the system. He said also billions have been spent on social services which are failing their clients. He said there is a loss of confidence in the system. Programmes were piled on programmes without proper evaluation. And this is what the people from the Just Society who came here today were saying to the minister.

Mr. Croll made his statements on June 26, 1970 and they were quoted in the *Globe and Mail* in part. I talked to him privately at the Saint Lawrence centre of the arts after his hearings here. I have spoken to his department on occasion since. The people who came here today said just what Mr. Croll is saying; that there are serious gaps in the welfare system. Mr. Croll has said hostilities and frustrations have been built up against it. Welfare recipients felt deprived of their dignity and people who resented their lot in life blamed the system.

Senator Croll said that welfare services at best do not provide a decent living for the recipient. As well, some provinces had just begun to use the federal government plan.

Mr. Chairman, in the Province of Ontario, the use of the Canada Assistance Plan by this government is deplorable, and I pointed it out very clearly; it is documented in *Hansard*. It is unforgivable. The fact that this government would not write into its payments for persons in need, escalation clauses to bring up the amounts to the correct cost of living of the day, has left the people in Ontario with less money to purchase their needs under these two Acts than they had in 1967, so all the platitudes that will come forward within the next few days will not be sufficient. There has to be something come forward from this government that indicates firm change of attitude right up to the top of the cabinet. Cost of living is something that none of us can ignore. Why should those persons in receipt of those benefits have been dealt

with the way they were, for no good reason, as long as we are spending money on any government activities that are not as worthy?

Senator Croll said the insecurity built into the welfare system tends to perpetuate poverty. He said there were uneven assistance levels across the country—this does not apply to the minister. The minister will say to me, "Well, all right, Margaret, we give everything; we give the same to everybody." I did not mean to imply that. There is an unrealistic system of assessing the needs of the people in the Province of Ontario which makes a serious differential between the actual need and what the people are getting.

He said education was the surest escape from poverty and the committee had been told that poor children need education starting at age 3, but the poorest schools and the poorest teachers served those in poverty when these people needed superior schools and teachers.

I would like to ask of the minister, Mr. Chairman—this is one of my other goals—talking of small children in public schools whose parents work, or whose parent works, why are we leaving those children where they cannot have a hot lunch in the school when we are almost to the point of ridicule, providing hot lunches in high schools for children who are old enough to look after themselves? We have thousands of children going home with a key around their necks to get in a house or an apartment and it is dangerous, Mr. Chairman. Psychologically, where do you pick them up? In some other department? What are we doing with these children of parents who work? One in three women work. Fifty per cent of those wives have children under 16. Those are old statistics. They are a year old.

Mr. Chairman, we must feed children a hot meal if their parents are busy and working. We can no longer say it is fine, that when you are an adult we will do this for you. In school to keep them on the school grounds, these little people need this. And they need the 4 to 6 o'clock after-school

programme. And this support has got to come from somewhere in this government. The children of 3 who need school have to be able to have school also. Nursery schools should not be any different than regular schools.

The policies were different until a few years ago, but the minister should be seeing that small children are taken into the educational system, that the whole thing should be an educational system, starting with the very young.

Senator Croll said that the cost for welfare services in Canada now is between \$7.5 billion and \$8 billion. Mr. Minister, we were appalled last session to find that in the minister's estimates there was \$1 million budgeted for the Indian people that was not used. And I would hope that we are not going to find when we examine these estimates that there is any moneys in this minister's department that are unexpended, because if ever a department needed to spend not only all of its money, but hopefully to fight for more, it is this department.

The Minister of Social and Family Services at one time was charged with the welfare and the well-being of roughly 100,000 people under his care, and all the children for whom he is a good parent. But he is now charged with a very serious obligation, and that is that the people outside of these walls have reached the boiling point, and it could be detrimental. So we are asking the minister to fight on that principle, because nothing has been done to cool that antagonism.

The minister does not cool it by having a few social conferences throughout the province. That is not sufficient. The type of programme I have outlined here is not only what is needed; it just simply must be made now so that we in Ontario do not find that we are facing acts for which we will all be very sad, and acts which might have very, very grave consequences, Mr. Chairman.

It being 5:55 o'clock p.m., the committee took recess.

CONTENTS

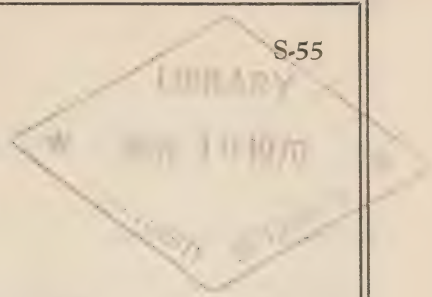
Monday, October 26, 1970

Departmental administration, general expenditure.....	S-1677
Recess	S-1704

S-55



ONTARIO



Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

**Estimates, Department of Social and Family
Services**

Chairman: Mr. O. F. Villeneuve

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Monday, October 26, 1970

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1970

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock p.m.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND FAMILY SERVICES

(continued)

On vote 2001:

Mr. Chairman: Department administration, general expenditures.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Mr. Chairman, is the minister going to make any comments at all or are we going right into questions?

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Social and Family Services): I will just take a moment, Mr. Chairman, if I may. Most of the items which have been referred to can be dealt with in specific when we come to dealing with the specific votes in the specific items. I wanted to make known to the members of the committee that our department, right from the minister down, is completely dedicated to and convinced of the necessity for and the value of involvement with the citizenship at large and with those particular groups for whom we have the responsibility of providing a service.

As minister, I may say that my calendar will indicate that I have met with almost every conceivable combination or permutation of representation, right from the single individual who comes from within a particular group or an informal grouping of people to an organized grouping of people. I have met them in my office. I have met them in my board room. I have met them in front of television cameras. I have even, on occasion, gone out to meet them right in their home territory; when it was not possible for a couple of dozen mothers to come and see me, why, I went out to see them. Within the department that is also a practice that is followed.

Our communications branch is in continuous contact with citizens' groups, giving them information. The senior people are always available to give them information. We have sponsored conferences at which, again, the

general citizenry and the private agencies are represented. We have had participants from those, again, who relied directly on our services at conferences of the kind to which the member for Scarborough Centre (Mrs. M. Renwick) referred; the Canadian conference on social welfare which involved hundreds of people at which the kind of speeches that she quoted from extensively were delivered.

There has been participation on the part of various groups within our own department; there has been set up a series of interaction gatherings at which men and women from the department, at all levels, have met in a very informal, relaxed atmosphere, the kind of atmosphere which invites a frank discussion and the posing of questions and this has two aspects to it. That is that they—I will not call them junior members—the members of the department who are in the field, in the direct contact, have an opportunity of expressing their views to senior members. At the same time, again, those who rely on our services are able to communicate to both levels of the department.

We are completely convinced of the necessity of communication. I will not go into it at this time, in detail, but I see item No. 3 on the pink brief that was presented through the medium of the member for Scarborough Centre—there is such a brochure in the process and has been for a while. To produce that kind of a brochure, which is accurate and meaningful, in the kind of language that the ordinary people can understand is not in itself a simple task, especially when you are dealing with complex legislation geared to meet the needs of ten of thousands of people in all of their varieties of circumstances. With respect to citizens' groups, of course, a great deal of that function now is within The Department of the Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship.

I may say that the hon. member for Scarborough Centre's suggestion of a constituency office for each member has an appeal for me, too, because in addition to being a cabinet minister, of course, I share with her and with all of the members of the committee, the responsibility of serving a constituency. My constituency office since 1951 has been 1

Connable Drive, Toronto, Walnut 1-7158 as listed in the telephone book. Just look it up in the telephone book. When you cannot get anybody else, look up Yaremko in the telephone book.

Mr. Braithwaite: Does the minister mean that he is going to support this in—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I said it has a certain appeal for me.

Mr. Braithwaite: There is a certain appeal for me at my constituency office at 1500 Royal York Road out in Etobicoke, 249-2288, but it costs me money to rent and I would appreciate—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Trotter—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I just wanted to touch on that particular aspect. A great many of the other points can be dealt with when we come to them.

And with respect to the hon. member's suggestion, if I may just conclude, about the interdepartmental committee. Interdepartmental committees, the horizontal interaction of departments, is becoming a hallmark, I think, of the administration in these years. One of the most significant developments we have had is that we have met with the family service agencies within this province. We had a very interesting and, I think, a rather historic meeting about a month or so ago when some 30 agencies with five spokesmen met with a group of people representative, I think, of at least seven departments to make their points of view known and in order that all of the departments which have some role to play in this overlapping delivery of services would be able to hear first-hand what was being said.

In conclusion, I may also say that when we come to dealing with the family services branch, we will, perhaps, touch upon what that particular branch is doing in order to assist, without interfering in any way with the autonomy or the independence of certain groups who meet to put their point of view across and made their problems known to the government, and to have an interaction group whereby they might also assist each other.

Mr. R. F. Nixon (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, just before debate on this begins, there is one point that the minister raised that I would like to comment on, with your permission, sir. That is the possibility of having these constituency offices, as was suggested by the member for Scarborough Centre and, I would hope, approved

on all sides. Because just on this point, I would hope that you would not follow the example of the Minister of Mines and Northern Affairs (Mr. A. F. Lawrence)—

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): We dealt with that.

Mr. Nixon: Sorry. All right, I am sorry. I do not want to repeat myself if that has been raised earlier.

Mrs. M. Renwick: With your voice added to it—

Mr. Nixon: You can count on our support for this, because I certainly think that if a minister has his own representatives in a constituency it really puts the elected member in a position of secondary importance and I think this is something that must be guarded against. Whatever the political background and support of the individual member surely in his own constituency or her own constituency where they have the confidence of the people they should be provided with the facilities, rather than the minister—I do not mean yourself—but the minister who is looking for lines of communication to the constituency.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Trotter.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Mr. Chairman, I just had a couple of comments to make and then one or two questions as to what I was hoping the general policy of the department is in certain matters having to do with social and family services.

My honest opinion of this department insofar as its political leadership is concerned is that over the last number of years it has disappeared. There is no question that there is a tremendous amount of concern throughout the country as to how we are going to treat what was in the old days called welfare problems. I think in Canada we spend, including all levels of government, about \$6 billion a year. Just how much of that is in Ontario is hard to say. I know that we have so many millions here, \$200 and some odd millions, but then add what the municipalities spend and what the federal government spends in Ontario—it adds up to an awful lot of money within this province; and across the country it is \$6 billion.

We know from the Croll committee in Ottawa that the taxpayer is not getting value for his dollar, nor are the recipients of social assistance really getting the benefit they should be getting. This seems to be the overall picture that we are in. And I do not think

it takes many studies or much further study to know that the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer, which is bad for any society.

The unfortunate part about the Province of Ontario and its government on these questions is that we are not giving any leadership. I think in many ways Ontario could be called the banner province simply because of the population and the wealth it has. This minister is in a position to more or less change the weather and instead you just hand out umbrellas. I have heard no suggestions from the minister and I would like to ask him two things in regard to policy: What does he think of the suggestion of a guaranteed annual income insofar as it affects Ontario and the country as a whole? Secondly, I would like to know what they have done in the past year in regard to the head start programmes? By that I mean in trying to reach the children, particularly of the lower income groups and who are aged about three, four and five. Could the minister tell me what he thinks of the guaranteed annual income, to begin with?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, Mr. Chairman, I have made an assumption that all the members of this committee will have read the submission by this department to the Croll committee. And I may say that I disagree with the assessment that the hon. member for Scarborough Centre has made of that brief. That brief, if I may say so, is an excellent brief and in fact—

Mr. Trotter: Well you would not say otherwise.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well I did not prepare it paragraph by paragraph; but certainly when I presented it I was very proud in making that presentation. In fact I would hazard a guess that it will become almost "must" reading for almost everybody in the field—

An hon. member: Senator Croll would think so.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —from every point of view.

Mr. W. G. Pitman (Peterborough): From his party's point of view.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I hear a little mumbling over here on the left. I would be very happy to get a quotation by the hon. member for Peterborough—

An hon. member: By Senator Croll?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —with respect to the presentation made in that brief. And in that brief we did touch upon the global approach to the problem from our point of view, and it was not a case of supplying the umbrella. In fact, we were among the first to point a new direction with respect to which the governments might take a point of view.

And I may say that to make a suggestion that you have a minister, a member of a political party, make a suggestion that the whole structure of old age security, in which tens of millions of dollars were going to people who had more than ample to look after their own needs, when the family allowances in their tens of millions were going to families which had ample means, in contrast to the family where the allowance was necessary for an extra pair of shoes for the child as compared to the—oh, well you cannot fault the mother for setting up ballerina lessons for little Betty when she grows up, or something of that kind, but there is a wide discrepancy in the use of those funds.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Ballerina lessons!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: And it was, I may say, a very bold and a very courageous approach to take, because it is not a politically popular move; but we did point out the direction.

Now with respect to guaranteed annual income, I see that the member for Scarborough Centre, who is a spokesman of a party that only three or four years ago thought that was the whole panacea for all ailments in this field—

Mr. Trotter: Well there are no panaceas in anything, I do not think.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The member for Scarborough Centre is beginning to utter some remarks—

Mr. Pitman: Reservations!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Reservations, a very good word!

Mrs. M. Renwick: Supportive programmes, Mr. Chairman. We always promote some supportive programmes.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Now when I began I also had some reservations about that programme in the very beginning. I think the hon. member for Etobicoke took me to task for having any reservations.

Mr. Braithwaite: No. You said, "Pie in the sky—it can never happen." We have had reservations from the start too, but we broached it in the House.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am a very serious type.

Mr. Braithwaite: Yes, but when did you change, Mr. Minister? When did you change?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I may say that—

Mr. Braithwaite: Because we brought it up first in the House two years ago.

Mr. Chairman: Order!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The guaranteed annual income, of course, was something that any such programme, logically, would have to be done at the national level. I may say that our research and planning branch has been going into this matter very thoroughly, studying every variation of any proposed scheme, because if and when the time comes when that becomes a national project, then of course this province will be called upon to play a fairly major role.

Mr. Trotter: Are you in favour of such a scheme? Are you now in favour of such a scheme?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is the kind of question you answer "yes and no". There is no such answer to a major global problem such as this. I had reservations some time ago and I know that no matter what direction we go in that regard two things are evident: It will cost a tremendous amount of money; and secondly, many of the services that would be provided we are involving ourselves in. And nobody who will compare the estimates of this department as of today with even as late as five years ago will see that we have a decided shift of emphasis on services in the treatment of the individual and the family. Because no matter, even if the guaranteed annual income were to come in, it would provide more or less a plateau which I do not believe would satisfy all the needs of all the people involved.

Mr. Trotter: I do not believe it would satisfy all the needs, but do you think it would be a step forward? You said you are pointed in a direction, and I am trying to find out in which direction you are pointing; I am having some difficulty finding out. Do you basically believe at the present time in a guaranteed annual wage? Is this what you are working for?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: You have used the phrase "guaranteed annual wage", you mean "guaranteed annual income".

Mr. Trotter: If you want to, or the negative income tax.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: For me to say yes or no at this point would be premature, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Braithwaite: Do you believe in the pilot plans that they had, I think as late as last year in some of the northern states, where they tried it to see how it works? What sort of research has your department done on that?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Our researchers just returned last week from very thorough visits in New Jersey and Madison, Wisconsin.

Mr. Braithwaite: Does the minister have any views on those projects? You see, we brought this up last year—I brought it up myself in the estimates—and I asked the minister to look into it. We all have. And so does the minister at this time, a year later, have any views on it?

Mr. Trotter: We are regurgitating.

Mr. Braithwaite: Yes.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Our people have been gathering all of the information and, as I say, it was only last week that they returned from this major visit; of course, the results of their visit will be part and parcel of the consideration we will be giving to the development of these plans.

Mr. Trotter: Have you any idea of what the results might be?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, I have not at this time.

Mr. Braithwaite: The minister is still dead centre, then, as far as the negative income tax or anything of that concept is concerned?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, very open-minded.

Mr. Braithwaite: I say dead centre, as far as I can see.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the minister—

Mr. Trotter: Just a second, would you want to wait for me?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Could I speak just on this one subject?

Mr. Trotter: Okay, go ahead.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The minister knows that one of the things that was raised by the people of the Canadian Conference on Welfare at the Skyline Motor Hotel was that they want a pilot scheme in the Province of Ontario, and they want it in the city of Ottawa. And no one in this government will even admit that it has ever been discussed. And they want it now.

The Passaic, New Jersey, study, with all due respect, is old now, and it proves that poor people are willing to work and that they are willing to continue to work. We have all gone through the Passaic, New Jersey, study. They were not doing what I hope is going to be done in San Francisco and the model cities. We are now getting a broader study. Is the minister aware of the study in the west coast? Has it begun yet, the one on the model cities experiments?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The Seattle experiment?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Yes, is it solely for welfare recipients? This is my understanding from Washington. Is it solely for welfare recipients, whereas the one in Passaic was for working people?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, they are not only for welfare recipients.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is it the same kind of study as we had at Passaic, New Jersey, only on a broader scale with more funding?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, it is partly the same, but there are variations, because the scientists are developing projects in order to be able to evaluate different aspects of these different schemes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is what I want to get at, Mr. Minister. Can you tell all of us here who are so concerned, my colleagues in the opposition benches as well—we are so concerned with getting this type of scheme started as a pilot project in Ontario—what is the minister going to learn that he has not learned from the Passaic study? The Passaic study was a success.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not think that one could say it was a success. I do not think that one could say it was a failure. It was what it professed to be, an experiment. Now I may say with—

Mrs. M. Renwick: But it was a worthwhile experiment—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —with respect to Canada, of course, I am one of those who is

concerned that, although we can learn a good deal from other places, we eventually must conduct our own projects under our own conditions—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If I may just continue—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Surely.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: One of the meetings that we attended was in Ottawa earlier this year, and the concept of a project in Ontario is still very uppermost in my mind.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am very glad to hear that. I wonder if it is uppermost in the minds of your cabinet, because asking the Prime Minister in the House of the chances of this study proceeding, I certainly did not get the feeling that it was uppermost in the minds of the men in the cabinet. Maybe it was something they really wished would just go away.

The other thing that bothers me, Mr. Minister, is the guaranteed annual income—if the government is looking at it as a means of efficiency. I say that in all likelihood, with the philosophy of the government of Ontario, they certainly are looking at the guaranteed annual income only in the interests of efficiency.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I—

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is not sufficient.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I disabuse the hon. member's mind completely? Those who subscribe to the guaranteed annual income used to put a great deal of emphasis on the efficiency. The one thing that I am convinced will not work is for somebody to get a cheque-writing machine and think that that cheque-writing machine is going to solve all our problems.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The minister is going on record as saying that is not going to work?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not believe in that cheque-writing machine philosophy.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Very good, because that is what the Friedman report pretty well said, and did not mention support of services. When I heard the hon. member for London South, the Minister of Revenue (Mr. White), taking an interest in the guaranteed annual income I became very suspicious of his reasons.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I may say that—

Mrs. M. Renwick: It just does not add up.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The concept of guaranteed annual income can be dealt with through a number of departments and, of course—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The minister realizes that all the supportive services must be there?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Absolutely.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It is going to cost a lot of money, but if it would put an end to this unending misery, it would have a goal, then, to remove poverty. And that would be quite a goal. We have not got it yet.

Mr. Pitman: The minister, I think, really threw a couple of clinkers into this when he suggested that old age pensions and family allowances were all going to be destroyed by the guaranteed annual income. I am very concerned about this—and dragging ballerina lessons in! What we are doing here, surely, is providing a base? What we are doing here, surely, is making it possible to stop people from falling between all these programmes? It seems to me that what a guaranteed annual income does is provide a base on which you can then begin to build your services. You can become service-oriented. This is what we are doing now, handing out cheques. The cheque-machine is the thing that the people of Ontario look to your department for. They do not really see it as a service department. They look at it as a place where you get a cheque every month to go out and buy groceries, or buy fewer groceries than you can live on, and stay in shelter which is usually in pretty bad shape. For me, that is the situation now.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I just—I want to make clear one point. In referring to the old age security, under the laws of this country, you can be a multi-millionaire and draw your cheque.

Mr. Pitman: I know.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: You can be—I will choose my own profession—you can be the top, the highest-income producing lawyer downtown, with four kids, and you get exactly the same baby allowance as the lowliest service worker who would be earning the minimum wage. To my mind, we took the position that there was something wrong in a system—

Mr. Pitman: Right.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —which gave this across the board, because if you are going to have X number of dollars available, you have to make the best use of those dollars to meet the needs of the people.

Mr. Pitman: But the context in which you mentioned it, certainly, was that this is the reason we are going to destroy these things and therefore we must not start talking about a guaranteed annual income.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No!

Mr. Pitman: That was certainly the context that I—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We took, if I may say, “the bold and greater position” that something should be done to remove this discrepancy. I did not tie that into the guaranteed annual income at all.

Mr. Pitman: Coming back again, does your department realize the fact, if we could get the whole problem of money out of the way—that is over-simplifying it and making it is under-sophisticated—but the point is that if you could get the whole question of handing out money rationalized, I think you could start dealing with the area of services. The whole attention of your department could then be directed towards rehabilitation; it could be directed toward helping people; it could be directed toward seeing and talking to people.

When I meet your very excellent people in the field, they are overworked—I will not say they are underpaid; I do not know what they are paid—but they are certainly overworked. They have three or four times as many cases as they can handle. They have no time to talk to people and help them. They have no time to talk to them about being an affected consumer. They are simply overwhelmed with the job of just trying to do the paper work which being an employee of your department represents. I say this is dead wrong.

I would think that the Minister of Social and Family Services would say of a guaranteed annual income, “I realize the over-simplification of that concept; it is the sorting out of how you give the guaranteed annual income.” Nonetheless, you would see this as the first step toward making your department a department in which you can release human potential. Is that not what we are really talking about here, instead of this continuous forcing people into the rut and keeping them in the poverty rut? Is this not what Senator Croll is saying about welfare services right across this country?

I would like to see the minister be a little bit more hopeful than he has been here tonight, in this standing back from the guaranteed annual income as though it represented some kind of a threat to other forms of help and other forms of service. It seems to me that this is the basis on which you can really develop this service department. I just look for a little bit more expectation from the minister than he gave tonight.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, may I say that I am very hopeful—

Mr. Pitman: Hopeful that we will have a guaranteed annual income?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, let me put it this way: I believe that there should be, initially, an economic base. Now how that economic base is to be established, the level, has yet to be established by pure scientific methods. I am in this unique position—that if I say that something is good and should be, immediately it is on my shoulders the responsibility falls, and only on mine, of implementing it. Before I am on record with respect to anything, I must be convinced in my own mind that there is a means to attain the—

Mr. Pitman: Mr. Chairman, what the minister said here tonight—if I may just go on for a moment—he said that he is in favour of an economic base for every citizen in this country; that no one should be living below the poverty line. I assume that is what you have just said? You can call it a guaranteed annual income; you can call it a negative income tax; you can call it a great many things, but the point is that the Ontario government is in favour of that kind of direction for welfare services in the Dominion of Canada.

Would it not be in your interest, would it not be your responsibility, at least to develop a pilot project? Would it not be in your interest, in serving the interest of Ontario, that you move toward Ottawa with something on your plate?

After all, if I may remind you of the speech that the Minister of National Health and Welfare made in Ottawa, he sure does not seem to know where he is going. He simply says, "It is a hopeless mess. I have nothing to say here this afternoon". Surely, then, this provides an opportunity for a province like Ontario to take the initiative.

It seems to me wherever we look—I was just looking at this book here, "One Million Children" and there was one sentence just jumped out of the page at me: "There is only

one word that applies to all the services of one million children and the word is 'chaos'."

It seems to me that you have a responsibility and opportunity to do something in this area, not just simply sit back and wait for Ottawa to do something, because Ottawa seems to have other things on its mind these days. I do not think we are going to get very far on this basis. People in this province look to this minister to provide them with a decent standard of living when they are in need. They do not look to Ottawa, essentially.

The money may come from Ottawa and, indeed, The Canada Assistance Act is the basis on which we operate in the provinces, but for heaven's sake, it seems to me that in a province like Ontario, the number one province in Canada, we should be expecting far more than simply a sort of reserve view of what the guaranteed annual income might mean, to ballerina lessons and to old age pensions. I mean, let us get with it. Are you prepared to do something about this? Will there be a pilot project in the next few months?

Mr. Trotter: Do your own thing, as it were.

Mr. L. M. Reilly (Eglinton): Mr. Chairman, do I understand the hon. member for Peterborough to indicate that he would support the annual guaranteed income for everybody, every citizen of Ontario, regardless of his ability to earn, regardless of his wealth?

Mr. Pitman: Well now just a minute, regardless of his wealth—he would not get a guaranteed annual income if he had wealth. If he has a high standard of living—

Mr. Reilly: The minister pointed out a few minutes ago that whether it was an E. P. Taylor or whether it was somebody with very little, he would still get a baby bonus—

Mr. Pitman: No.

Mr. Reilly: Yes. This was pointed out. Now I am asking you; do you think that under the circumstances you would give a guaranteed annual income to everybody regardless of their circumstances?

Mr. Nixon: I do not think E. P. Taylor needed the baby bonus.

Mr. Pitman: I do not think his guaranteed annual income would amount to much either.

Mr. Reilly: The Leader of the Opposition is forgetting about his old age pension.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, there is one matter I would like to put to the minister

which must be very close to his heart and his interest.

I understand that the Six Nations Indians are going to confer an Indian name on him in the near future and I know he would agree with me that this is a great honour indeed. Today in the House we were discussing the sorry plight of some of the Indians, particularly in northwestern Ontario, and I do not need to recall to you, Mr. Chairman, the facts concerning the two women of the White Dog Reserve, who had substantial jail terms imposed upon them.

In the words of the judge there were several of his quotes put before the Legislature today—one that struck me was that the judge said, "In fact, I am doing these ladies a favour by giving them 12 to 18 months jail terms in the Vanier Institute." Even though this is an excellent institute, it is still 1,200 miles from their home, and as was pointed out across a tremendous cultural gulch as far as they are concerned. One of the ladies, for example, can speak no English at all.

While the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welch) has taken on the responsibility that this minister had previously for the administration of a special development fund—obviously we do not have a Minister of Indian Affairs in the province and I hope we never have one because all of you, in sharing the responsibility, apply the powers and responsibilities of your own departments to the Indian people just like any other group of people or individuals in any community—it seems to me that the plight of these people in northwestern Ontario must be considered a substantial emergency, particularly as we approach the winter.

I think the minister is aware—probably more so than anyone else in this room, having visited so many of these communities personally—of the hardships that the families are facing; the lack of educational facilities—and I would be the first to say that education specifically is a federal responsibility—but their welfare, and we have to use that term, nothing fancier than that. Their welfare and their ability to sustain life is substantially a question that must obviously be of prime importance to this minister and his advisers. Wherever the money comes from, whether it is from Mr. Chretien or Mr. Munro or our own Treasury, I think you, as minister of welfare in the Province of Ontario, must accept substantial responsibility; not for the blame that accrues which obviously goes across a wide range, a wide spectrum of over many years, but for the fact that in the Province of Ontario now we have this large group of people who are facing privation and

poverty beyond anything we would ever imagine.

I know it has been brought to our attention by members of this committee and others as problems that individuals will face in Toronto and anywhere else, but I want to stick to this problem. The minister, as well as everybody else in the community, must be concerned about this. I would say as well, there is a tendency perhaps to approach this in a political manner, but if we can put those things aside—and I suppose we can—if we try to put those things aside and realize that with winter coming in northwestern Ontario, there are many families there who are not going to survive. We are aware of the problems of alcoholism and so on and the degeneration of the Indian community in northwestern Ontario because of pressures that have been building up, particularly in the last 10 years, which have simply cut into the cultural background of the Indian family so that they have no resting place left whatever for the kind of support which has its roots in a community and a culture of their own. They have been uprooted from this kind of support.

I feel that we may be called upon as a Legislature—perhaps as a committee on Social and Family Services—to appropriate special funds on an ad hoc basis to see that the emergency is met during these coming months when the weather and everything else up there is such a tremendous difficulty. And perhaps we should be talking about long-range solutions but, right now, it is the short-range, immediate necessities that must face us.

I have said for a long time that it is time that we, as a Legislature, sent a substantial contingent of our members up there, not to go on a Cook's tour through some specially prepared Indian communities but to go in and talk to the Indians in their organized bands in the north, and even in those communities which are not organized and which really are just collections of Indian people squatting on the edges of other towns.

I feel that this province is not doing enough through its economic development programme. It is a good programme—I am not here to criticize that—and it may have something to do with the long-range solution. But it certainly has nothing to do with the problem that came to the attention of the Legislature this afternoon and which is simply symptomatic of something that you find extensively through the north. There is not enough money to write cheques for individual families up there to solve this prob-

lem. But I am very much concerned that we are not in a position to say that the Indian people have lived through these problems before and maybe next summer we will have another look at it and appoint a select committee and we will go up there and have a look at it. Perhaps this is something that we should do. Frankly, I believe that we should. But right now I wonder if the minister is as concerned as many people are with the provision of the necessities of life. If he feels it is another government's responsibility, then I say, it is his job as minister of welfare in the Province of Ontario, publicly and vocally, to bring it to their attention. I believe we have got to accept our share of responsibility and do something about it right now.

Mr. Reilly: Do you feel it is another government's responsibility? The federal—

Mr. Nixon: I think that it is a shared responsibility and one must be frank about this. But you see, there has been a substantial transference at the behest of the government of Ontario. This minister has frequently said that all of our programmes for assistance and welfare in the development of community services are available to the Indians. I would just tell you that if any group of people in your riding, or mine, were suffering the privations that the Indian people in the north-west, in northwestern Ontario particularly, are facing, we would certainly be forgetting about any party allegiance and would be getting extremely exercised about it indeed.

I am not prepared to say the people in Ottawa are going to have to do more in place of accepting some responsibilities here. All I feel is that these people are suffering. They live in the province of Ontario, but they do not like to be considered citizens of Ontario. I do not think that we should use that phrase. I do not think any of us are citizens of Ontario. We are citizens of Canada. We are back to the point the member for Eglinton made. But we are here discussing the welfare of the people in the province. We are dealing with a large vote of money and we may have to deal with some special funds to meet this request.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, we could have discussed this perhaps, in detail, on the next vote, but I think that the Leader of the Opposition has very properly stated the case. In fact, he has not understated the case. I have visited all parts of northern Ontario and I am already on record as having said that, if those conditions that are

scattered across the northland, hidden behind the screen of evergreens; existed in the open, in any metropolitan or even small community, they would not last very long, because the people—not the people affected but the people of the community themselves—would not accept it for any period of time.

Through the legislation it is possible to make the whole spectrum of our services available, but all we have done is cleared the legislation. As I said the other day, we have still got a long way to go between legislation on paper and the actual delivery of services, because the techniques which we have been more or less constrained to use do not fit the position, because many of the Indian communities do not have their portion of resources to combine with other levels in order actually to produce these services. With respect to social assistance, I may say in a very broad way that exactly the same is available to Indians as to non-Indians. Under The Family Benefits Act, all of those provisions are made.

As for that which is known as general welfare assistance, of the 100 bands in the province, more than half of the bands have chosen to appoint an administrator and bring themselves under the administration of the province. In this way, they get the benefit of training which we give to them and of our counselling and advice and we are able actually to deliver social assistance, we feel in a much better way. This is a voluntary thing. There is still half the bands to come.

Any Indian living away from a reserve, in the city, of course, is treated exactly the same or in any community because we do not ask, and no application form pinpoints, the background of any applicant. In most of the unorganized parts of Ontario, the department delivers these services directly. We are fortunate that—and it is a situation for which, I think, the government is to be commended—we were the only government in Canada to have entered into a secondary agreement. In fact, it was not secondary, it was the first agreement with the federal government in which we entered into this special cost-sharing agreement which enabled the province to participate in the delivery of these services. Previously it had been more or less a "hands-off" situation, a position saying: "This is completely a responsibility of the federal government." We did enter into this aspect, so that welfare services, social assistance and the social services which Indians want to participate in are, by and large, made available to them.

Although The Department of the Provincial Secretary and Minister of Citizenship has the Indian community development branch and Indian community development officers we, within our department across northern Ontario, have Indian services officers and we are developing men in the field who are specially trained and who have special ability in order that they would know the whole package of our programmes and be able to deliver these services swiftly and skilfully to those that need them. We have still—only in a very small way—been able to extend certain aspects of our programme with respect to enabling people who are in dire straits so far as housing is concerned, or water conditions are concerned, to use special facilities in dealing with these matters. But I must say that they presently are more or less in an emergency manner, but we are getting into this more and more. I am hopeful that between the Department of the Provincial Secretary with its Indian community development branch and The Departments of Trade and Development and Mining and Northern Affairs as they develop a broader economic base for all of northern Ontario, and The Department of Education, that we will come up with long-term solutions.

But I am in agreement with the Leader of Opposition. The people up in the northern part are not concerned with what is going to happen 10 years from now; they are concerned about what is going to happen this winter.

Mr. Nixon: Mr. Chairman, I think we would be in general agreement that even though we had a special agreement with the government of Canada here in the province, and we have tried some new things, that it is very difficult to see, as yet, any improvement. As a matter of fact, you can detect substantial deterioration if you look at the whole scene, and particularly the attitude of non-Indian population in towns like Kenora, which seems to be hardening very much against the Indians who do not have the protection of a band organization and of being organized and living on their own Indian lands but who have left the bands and who find themselves in that strange no-man's-land where they cannot move into the white community for a multiple of reasons. They have not got any skills and it does not seem possible that they would get them; and they cannot return to the Indian band, because really there is no band that recognizes their name on the rolls. These people obviously come under the direction of the welfare

officers of the communities around which they live.

While I am sure these people are well motivated, they just do not seem to have the facilities to cope with this as a special problem that is getting so substantial that about all they can do is say to the judge, when the judge says it is better that they are in jail, "I guess you are right, because we do not have any other solution." This is one terrible commentary on what we have been unable to do, even though for the last five years, would the minister say, there has been substantial concern in government and in the Legislature and at all levels. I have a feeling that it has deteriorated to the point where we are going to have to take some very special measures indeed. I guess it is up to you and your advisers to suggest what these might be in order to get many of these people through the winter without suffering the way people suffered a century ago in the north, maybe longer.

Mr. Pitman: Just a comment on this.

I would like to ask a question on this point because I went through this area myself and I saw these people slung out on highways for hundreds and hundreds of miles. For the life of me, I do not know what you can do to rationalize the existence of these people in certain parts of northern Ontario. One almost comes to the conclusion that the only thing to do is to gather them up as a group and move them somewhere and then put them in some other kind of a setting.

This to me, I find this horrendous—the idea of taking people out of their environment, the one which they themselves have come to accept and moving them into some other kind of environment. But in terms of providing schooling, and this is really one of the major problems for young people, in terms of providing recreation, in terms of providing any kind of quality of life, for the life of me, I do not know what you do with people in parts of these sections of northern Ontario. I would like to ask the Leader of the Opposition where he would see us going in this province. Do you think the only answer is gather them in a band?

Mr. Nixon: I am not here to be questioned, but I have got two things that I want to suggest, and I think that it is important that we do spend a few moments on this. I really am quite concerned about it. That is, that we do have facilities where, with the parents' permission, the young people can be

taken during the winter months into boarding facilities—

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is a pretty rough deal, too, you know.

Mr. Nixon: All right, but it has been done for a good long time and—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Sure it has.

Mr. Nixon: —the government of Canada has moved away from that with the hope of providing local facilities.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The province should have provided what they did not.

Mr. Nixon: All right. In the Sault Ste. Marie area there is a facility that has been operated by the Anglican Church for many years which is, for the first time, not in use at all, as I understand it, this winter. That is the Shingwauk Home just outside of Sault Ste. Marie.

Now if we are going to have a good many young people who cannot be cared for during the cold winter months—and there are many of these Indians who still go out on trap lines and count on these schools to look after their kids while they are out many weeks, making their living as they have done through many years—perhaps it is our responsibility through welfare, through education, to see that these facilities are used, perhaps on a short-term or an emergency basis. Not to go in and say, ‘you cannot look after your kids, we will take them,’ but to say, “if you are going to go out and on the trap line, we will look after your children without having the Children’s Aid Society or someone like that actually take them over.”—although they would certainly have a role to play and could very well have a role to play in this.

The other thing is, I guess, in these strung-out communities there are going to have to be many more — and I guess you would have to call them welfare officers — who are going to go from community to community and from home to home to see that there is food there and that there is somebody accepting the family responsibilities. The minister knows from his own experience and I know from what I have read and I, too, have gone through there with about the same approach as you have taken.

Mr. Reilly: What would take you there?

Mr. Nixon: One of concern; there is some other thing on your mind, too, usually in the summer months, where you really do not

know what is going on. You know, you have no conception of how difficult it is in the winter. We must have some more community welfare officers, or whatever they might be called; we are going to see that these people do not suffer unnecessarily. We have got the money to do this sort of thing on an ad hoc short-term basis, until such time as the minister’s long-range programme will have the effect that we all hope they have and they must have, with this minister and the federal minister in combination.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Renwick, I think, wanted to say something.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Is that impossible? I would like to ask the minister what may seem like a simple housewife sort of question. Is there electricity on all the Indian reservations in Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am glad you asked that question. To the member for Scarborough Centre and to the Leader of the Opposition, I look back on having participated in one significant event — the bringing of electricity to a place called Aroland. I must say, in all honesty because I did not say it, but the—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Where is that, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Aroland is about as far north as you can get and not be in the wilderness, but it is just on the northern railway line. The priest in charge used this expression — he paraphrased about the moon landing, that bringing electricity to Aroland was just like landing on the moon. Now the significance of Aroland was this; that the Hydro has its rules and regulations and they have to have so many people at so many per mile or whatever it is—

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many people have they got in Aroland? How many adults, how many children?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I think there were about 30 families and we entered into an agreement. The Indian community development branch entered into an agreement with the Hydro that they would guarantee whatever charges there were in relationship to bringing hydro. The department itself arranged so that as part of the assistance given to the families who were on social assistance in Aroland, which is not an Indian band but an Indian community, we paid for the actual wiring. The Hydro brought it up to the pole and then we took it from the pole to the

house and into the house as an assistance to the families.

Mr. Trotter: Is it not true that Ontario ranks with Saskatchewan as giving their Indians the worst treatment in all of Canada?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, I do not find—

Mr. Trotter: Sure it does.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, I do not buy that.

Mr. Trotter: The Canadian Eskimo Association will tell you.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, I do not buy that at all.

Mr. Trotter: You look at the statistics.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not buy that; you may. This good thing about Aroland was that it was proved that the electricity could be brought into this area—

Mrs. M. Renwick: When was that, Mr. Minister, roughly?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We turned on the Christmas tree lights. I guess it was last Christmas.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Last Christmas?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Last Christmas. It was, as a matter of fact, a very significant thing.

Mr. Trotter: That is what I mean by umbrellas instead of changing the weather.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It was at Christmas time because I flicked the switch and all the Christmas tree lights in the community went on. It was not the Christmas tree lights that were significant, although they had a moral significance, but the fact that there was now going to be refrigeration which is absolutely vital to the kind of thing the hon. Leader of the Opposition was referring to. Because the type of living that the Indian in the old days used to depend upon is a thing of the past. He needs refrigeration as much as anybody else. The bringing in of television to Aroland is but a first step. Electricity combined with these other things is also part of the long-term solution.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many of those 30 families, Mr. Minister, would have been on social assistance?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: In this community I would have thought about 15 per cent.

Mr. Trotter: Fifteen?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes. The significant thing about this community was this that it is a very viable one—

Mr. Trotter: It is not like the average Indian community!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, but it proves what can be done. This was a community of Indians who, for the larger part, could earn their own way. They were employed in the logging camps, I think, in one of the nearby—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Did they have to put up any money towards this electricity?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No.

Mrs. M. Renwick: None at all?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No. The ones that could afford it paid for their own installation; the ones that could not afford it, we paid for them. Hydro brought it to the doorstep, as it does with other communities.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many refrigerators would there be in that community?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not know.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Okay. How about Winisk, Mr. Minister. Have you ever been to Winisk?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I have not had the pleasure yet.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What about the electricity in Winisk?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We hope that the answer to Winisk will be found in The Department of Lands and Forests, that they will be able to devise a method of bringing, not hydro power but power of some kind in quantity, besides battery.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is it not true that there is a generating station already there, but that it is just not hooked up?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, I am not familiar with—

Mr. Trotter: The federal government—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is it true, Mr. Minister, that the people in Winisk—what population is in Winisk, roughly, 800?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I have not been in Winisk, so I do not know.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Can someone in the department tell us what the population is in Winisk? You mean to say that there is nobody

here tonight, with all these people, who can tell us what the Indian population is in Winisk?

Mr. Pitman: Shall we adjourn for 10 minutes?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I tell you—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Has anybody got any reference to look at? We will be glad to wait.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The next time we come in here, Mr. Chairman, we will bring—

Mr. Nixon: The Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Brunelle) took us all up there one time. There are about 120 Indians there, I think.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: He invited me, but unfortunately I was in some other part of Ontario.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, I would like to pin down particularly a problem that has been drawn to attention in the community of Winisk, and that is that the women were used to having firewood on which they put large pots and did their washing. And they do not have any firewood in Winisk. I think that is a disgrace in a province like Ontario, and especially if there is a generating station that is reported to me as nearby and not hooked up. Winisk is what, 500 miles or so—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: You will find the—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is it not 500 miles from Moosonee? And no one can get in except by air.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We will find the answer to that for the hon. member.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would the minister give the member a complete report of conditions in Winisk, the number of adults, the number of children, and what facilities are there for the Indian population? And Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the minister, I think it is time we really saw this problem as it is, most of us do not get to all these reservations. The hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. J. Renwick) had a trip planned to get into Winisk, and an aeroplane with a leak in the pontoon prevented five of us from going there.

But I would like to say to the minister that that cry out for help has to be heard. We talked all about this earlier. We hope we are learning to change some of our social prob-

lems, because of the fact that we are all living under a War Measures Act. We hope that the ministers are learning something from that Act, more than the obvious. Mr. Minister, there is a great deal of unrest in the province. Would the minister list the Indian situation very clearly by tabling it in the legislative assembly the following way:

How much population is on each Indian community or reservation and designated as such? Adult population, child population. The minister's department could do this in age grouping. And exactly what facilities are there for them? In the way of a nursery school—the minister was so proud of bringing in the Act to cover Indian reservations with nursery schools—are there any in existence Mr. Minister? Are there any nursery schools on reservations?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes there are.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The first one was on Walpole Island.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I believe the other one is starting up on Manitoulin Island.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would the minister give us a sociological breakdown of what is on those reservations in the way of assistance, in the way of electricity? Their pursuits with their time? Do they trap? What do they do in that community? The ages of them? The schools that are there? Whether there is hydro or not? Whether there is transportation or not?

The man who brought the Winisk problem here is a man working in the city of Toronto, who I believe walked into the office of the hon. member for Riverdale in the service that he provides to his riding at WoodGreen Community Centre. He was concerned about his sisters and his mother, and the women of that community. This to me is frightening, if this is the sort of thing that is going on. Because who is there to help them?

I would like also the minister to state on those forms, on that tabling, when was the last time the community was visited by welfare officers? As the hon. Leader of the Opposition said, somebody is going to have to go to each one of those homes before winter starts—absolutely must go before winter starts—to each Indian home in this province and see how they are going to survive throughout the winter.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, the facts and figures that the hon. member is asking for are not within our power to give. Those statistics and all those facts and figures are within the realm of the federal government.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, surely the hon. minister is not saying he does not know how many people are on these reservations, or what is there for them?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The only statistics—may I enlighten—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Surely.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —the hon. member please?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Sure you may, that is what I am here for, to be enlightened by this department.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: With respect to those 50 reserves that have Indian welfare administrators, of course we would have certain relevant statistics, but none of the packaged statistics that the hon. member is inquiring about. Those would be within the realm of the federal department, and now within the jurisdiction of the Indian development branch of The Department of the Provincial Secretary.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I can give the statistics with reference to Indian services from the point of view of my department.

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, Mr. Chairman, the services are not all that I am trying to get at. The hon. minister knows; is the hon. minister saying that they are in the Provincial Secretary's department? You are saying that some of them are, and some of them are not. What I am trying to say, Mr. Chairman, is, is the minister really saying that in the Province of Ontario, in the government of Ontario, there is no complete understanding of exactly what the makeup is of each Indian community or reservation throughout the province, and the facilities that are there? Is that what the minister is saying?

If he is, Mr. Chairman, the minister is saying that we have written the whole thing off into the hands of the federal government. They are residents of Ontario, Mr. Minister, and if the federal government fails to provide for them through a winter, it then befalls the Ontario government to do so. Is the minister saying that in the Provincial Secretary's department there will be this information?

Is there no comprehensive study, not study but fact sheet, of what makes up our Indian communities in the Province of Ontario and our Indian reservations? Outside of the ones where there are 50 residential officers, the whole thing, is there nobody who knows in this government exactly what we have? No wonder the minister was in trouble in Indian affairs in the last session—and the hon. member for Eglinton does not need to rescue the minister, this is not a debate Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Reilly: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. M. Renwick: On a point of order.

Mr. Reilly: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, before us now are the estimates of the minister's department, and I think he would have with him those who would be able to answer the department's questions, any questions from the members in connection with the services that are supplied by the minister. I think the questions that have been asked by the member are questions that properly come under the jurisdiction of the federal government—under the federal Minister of Immigration—and under our Provincial Secretary.

I do not think our minister is supposed to have, nor is expected to have, the answers to those questions that you ask now. And I do not think under those circumstances, if we are dealing with The Department of Social and Family Services and the services that are supplied to Indians, he would have the information for them. I do not think that information he should be expected to supply at this time.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, do you supply welfare services to the Indians in the Province of Ontario? Yes?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right. Then it is up to you to know exactly what their problems are in order, sir, that you can provide them with the proper preventive, rehabilitative, continuing services.

An hon. member: Which branch is this?

Mrs. M. Renwick: The resource branch.

An hon. member: Research?

Mrs. M. Renwick: The research branch,

Mrs. M. Renwick: The research branch, yes. The research branch probably has information

that the minister maybe is not aware of, because if they are not concerned in the research branch as to what is happening to these people, it shows that they have simply written them off to the federal government, and that is it. And this may be true, Mr. Chairman, because of the \$1 million that was budgeted in the previous estimates and was not used for the Indians.

The answer to my question, "Was the minister waiting or expecting federal moneys to come in that department?" was that the reason for withholding that \$1 million was that it was not spent by the government?

And really as a critic of this department, Mr. Chairman, we are getting that we have to read the amounts of dollars that are not spent by this department as much as the dollars that are spent. Because I am looking at unexpended moneys that are absolutely astronomical—\$10 million, homes for the aged branch; \$18 million, child welfare branch—unexpended.

It would be different, Mr. Chairman, if the minister was—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Where is the hon. member reading from?

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am reading from the Public Accounts 1969, for the estimates of 1968-1969.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I will be very glad to deal with those reports when we come to the proper—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Do you know what I am saying, Mr. Minister? I am saying that to have had money and not spend it on the Indians, and have had all the debacle in your department on Indian affairs, that surely to goodness somebody is saying, "All right, what is left with us to provide for the Indians is social assistance. Let us really understand the problem."

I am appalled that the minister of the department does not know how many people, or what facilities are there. Because firewood is very important in Winisk and it would come out of your budget, would it not, Mr. Minister? Firewood for Winisk will come out of your budget, but nobody knows there is no firewood in Winisk, because nobody is making an assessment of the reservation.

Mr. Chairman: I think I have allowed a great deal of latitude here.

Mrs. M. Renwick: When is the electricity coming into Winisk?

Mr. Chairman: After all, this vote should be taken up on the next vote, vote 2002.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Chairman, I had my hand up and I wanted to ask a very brief question.

Mr. Chairman: That is quite all right.

Mr. Braithwaite: Could the minister tell us, is there a welfare administrator in Moosonee?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mr. Braithwaite: The reason I asked was that a year ago last August I took my family on that excellent holiday run on the Polar Bear Express to Moosonee. I had never been, Mr. Chairman, that far north. I had never before seen the state of the Indians as has been discussed here tonight in this committee.

Amongst many other things—and many of these things have been brought to the attention of this committee earlier this evening—I saw a liquor store, a tremendous, huge liquor store going up in Moosonee. I asked about it and I was told that this would reduce the problems of the Indians in Moosonee, inasmuch as they would not now have to send to Cochrane to get cases of liquor and they would be able to buy liquor there. The whole thing sounded disgusting to me.

I want to know, Mr. Chairman, if the minister's welfare administrator can tell him, has the situation for our Indian friends improved in Moosonee since this liquor store must have been completed by now? Has the number of arrests—has the number of welfare cases—has the general plight of the Indian improved because a liquor store has been brought to the town of Moosonee? Or would it not have been better, Mr. Chairman, if the money that was spent on the liquor store and the stocks of liquor, and so on, were used for some of the reasons that were put forth?

Mr. Reilly: Once again, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Braithwaite: Once again, just let me finish if you will. You always want to save the minister. Let me ask my questions. Let him answer.

Mr. Reilly: I am delighted to have you ask the questions.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order!

Mr. Braithwaite: You let me finish. You let me finish, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Let him finish.

Mr. Reilly: I am delighted to let him finish.

Mr. Braithwaite: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I am asking through you to the minister, would it not have been better for the welfare administrator to have this money available and for this money to have been used for some of the things that the Leader of the Opposition has brought forward, and my other colleagues have brought forward tonight? It seems to me a shame. I would like to know what type of policy this government has with reference to liquor.

We heard in the House this afternoon and the Leader of the Opposition pointed out the polarization that is occurring in places like Kenora, and I want to know if building a liquor store is not making this more a reality. Is it not—

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Chairman, I must interfere on a point of order.

Mr. Braithwaite: You let me finish!

Mrs. M. Renwick: Order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Reilly: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order!

Mr. Chairman: Just a minute. There is a point of order.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What is the point of order?

Mr. Reilly: Oh, we have three chairmen now, have we?

Mrs. M. Renwick: One does not happen to be the Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please!

Mr. Reilly: The hon. member for Etobicoke, Mr. Chairman, is asking this minister what the policy of the government is in connection with the liquor stores and we are discussing the department of—

Mr. Braithwaite: Hold on now!

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is a typical Tory explanation—

Mr. Braithwaite: They have to slip and slide.

Mr. Reilly: I am surprised at the hon. member for Etobicoke—

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is a typical Tory explanation of the problem by some Tories—not all of them.

Mr. Reilly: I have been waiting for a long time to find out when he was going to deal with the estimate before us. Now he is asking this minister what the policy is concerning a liquor store and this has nothing to do with it.

Mr. Braithwaite: All right, we will start all over.

Mr. Reilly: Absolutely nothing!

Mr. Braithwaite: I asked the hon. minister if he had a welfare administrator.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is the member for Eglinton on the committee?

Mr. Reilly: Is the hon. member for Scarborough Centre on the committee?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Yes.

Mr. Reilly: So am I.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right, I just asked.

Mr. Reilly: Now I just answered.

Mr. Braithwaite: Would the hon. member for Eglinton extend me the courtesy of being quiet?

Mr. Reilly: Delighted to hear you, my friend. Why not stay with the estimates?

Mrs. M. Renwick: You are no friend. Let's get that clear.

Mr. Braithwaite: I am with the estimates. I am talking about welfare administrators.

Mr. Reilly: Well, I have not heard it yet.

Mr. Braithwaite: All right, now I would like to—

An hon. member: You have not been listening.

Mr. Reilly: I have been tuning in all night, my friend.

Mr. Braithwaite: I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, as I asked the minister, is his welfare administrator in Moosonee able to tell us that this liquor store has improved the situation of the Indians in Moosonee? That is putting it in a nutshell.

I think it is one heck of a policy where you see a government giving the people in the town of Moosonee the opportunity to go further down the road of degradation when they could have been using the very same

money, and unspent money, such as referred to by the hon. member for Scarborough Centre. These moneys could have been used for the betterment of these people. I would like to hear the minister's views on why a liquor store is built when there are so many shacks—when there are so many people in need at Moosonee.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What other new buildings are built, Mr. Minister, besides the liquor store?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If I may just say a word. The hon. member for Etobicoke is using a very clever play—

Mr. Braithwaite: Now, now!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko:—in mentioning some unnamed person who made some sort of a statement.

Let me put myself on record. I would never subscribe to a theory that putting in a liquor store would necessarily improve any particular person's lot. However, I may say to the hon. member for Etobicoke and to the hon. member for Scarborough Centre, speaking on behalf of their respective parties, maybe, or personally, that to deny a community any particular facility because certain members of that community are tainted with an image that they are incapable of dealing with things the way that others do, is something that I, too, do not subscribe to.

That liquor store was put in there for the community of Moosonee, which is entitled to exactly the same amenities in all respects as any other community within the Province of Ontario. I trust that answers the member.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What other new buildings went into that community, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There was one of the finest educational buildings in the Province of Ontario, including one of the finest nurseries in the province, provided for under the aegis of this department.

Mr. Braithwaite: All this is fine. The only point that I am interested in is why was not some of the \$10 million unspent moneys that the member for Scarborough Centre talked about used for the betterment of the Indian community? A liquor store does not have that type of priority in my mind—or in the minds of people in this party. And I cannot understand how the minister can say he would not deprive people of something like this. That is ridiculous.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please. I think we should go back to the vote 2001. I have allowed a lot of latitude. I realize that there is a lot of feeling because we are dealing with humans but that matter should really be dealt with in the next vote. Because of the fact that the Leader of the Opposition is here, and I realize he is a busy man and he wanted to bring up the subject, I allowed that latitude. But I hope now that you will go back to the summary and departmental administration programme by activity under vote 2001.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria-Haliburton): Mr. Chairman, will we still be allowed to deal with the subject of Indians?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, when it comes to the next vote—2002. That is the vote it should be taken up on.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, I had been questioning the minister in regard to what I thought should be the general policy of his department and I was interested in the guaranteed annual income, a sort of an overall scheme. I realize it is not the whole answer and there are going to have to be many programmes that will have to be introduced. One has already been introduced to some extent but not used to the extent that it could be used. That is what they call the head-start programme, in other words, trying to reach the children of a tender age—age three, four and five and so on—in order to break the poverty cycle.

I am deeply concerned, and I think many people are, that we have, in many respects, a cancer in our society in that there is a certain segment of our society that is in the poverty cycle and unless government takes strong action, they are never going to get out of it. One of the main reasons is simply education and the lack of opportunity. You can talk about the affluent society all you like and about Ontario being a dream province as they said at the Canadian National Exhibition, but it is a nightmare for a large segment of our society. When it comes to education, I think the government is doing very little despite the fact they have made a few halting steps in trying to reach the very young. You still have stupid regulations whereby a woman or a man cannot be on welfare and still try to go to school, either to university or even to high school.

I do not know why you cling to that Victorian view, that anybody who is on welfare must be completely broken with no initiative, no drive, no nothing. I do not

know why you will not change the regulation having to do with the adults seeking an education. But I think that, particularly in the long run, but even in the short run, that the government should really have a crash programme in trying to reach the children. The most recent survey that I know of, taken in any city—it is Calgary—said about 47 per cent of the people that were on welfare were there because of physical and mental handicaps. So, whether the education of children would come under The Department of Education or come under Health, the truth of it is that these people end up on welfare and end up under your department. I think the same figures could hold true of any large city, be it Calgary or Montreal or Toronto.

Through short-sightedness of government in not having vigorous programmes—not just the halting beginning that you have but not having vigorous programmes to try to break the poverty cycle through education—in one large aspect, you are simply going to add more and more to the welfare bill as the years go by.

I have two questions for the minister. First, in the education of adults, why do you still insist that adults who are on welfare cannot go to university; and secondly, what have you done in regard to assisting children three, four and five, in trying to get them out of the poverty cycle?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I will take the opportunity of answering the hon. member's question with respect to education when we come to vote 2002, dealing with the provincial allowances and municipal allowances, because the people that he is talking about would be in either one of those two programmes. Then we can talk further—when we come to the rehabilitation programme as to what steps are being taken with respect to the mentally and physically handicapped. Then when we come to the children's services, we can discuss the nursery programme and the comparison between that and the head-start programme. These are specifics that—

Mr. Trotter: Yes, I know. I mentioned those as specific items, because I think they should be part of an overall policy. I know they are listed there in the various items, but what I am more concerned with is that you mentioned about a direction. You want a direction you are going. I think you are going nowhere, because you have to have one

and bring it up on this vote. It is an overall policy of what the department is trying to do.

What are the basic things you stand for? What do you intend to do in the future? This is why I said that you had the power to change the weather but you hand out umbrellas. You keep evading answers, whether it is on Indians or anything else. Your answers are extremely evasive and the member for Eglinton, I think, tried to bail you out when you could not answer questions on Indians and give almost routine answers.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, it is unbecoming of the kind of long service the hon. member has that he has got such a poor argument that he has got to get—

Mr. Trotter: Nuts! I am wise to you, that —is all.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Not wise at all.

Mr. Trotter: I am wise to you because this—

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If we can get down to specifics—

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, I think it is a damn disgrace the way you administer this department and the way this government is—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If we get down to specifics, Mr. Chairman, \$275 million in well developed programmes are not a disgrace. The hon. member does not want to hear any answers.

Mr. Trotter: So what? Your answers are weak.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Do you want to hear my philosophy?

Mr. Trotter: I have been asking you specific questions and you cannot give me the answers. I have been asking you what your programme is and you do not know what you are doing or where you are going.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member, Mr. Chairman, is raising dust; raising dust.

Mr. Trotter: Nonsense.

Interjections by hon. members.

An hon. member: I will ask a concrete question and if he has not got an answer—

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Pitman is next.

Interjections by hon. members.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, may I just explain one little point for the edification of the hon. member? We are going in a direction and I was using the word—

Mr. Trotter: I am trying to find out where—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I was using the words “prevention and rehabilitation” when the hon. member did not even know they were in the dictionary. If he wants to know our over-all policy, my own thinking is we help people who cannot help themselves and help those who can to help themselves.

Mr. Reilly: That is the way it should be.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: And this programme is geared to do that.

Mr. Trotter: Fine words.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Pitman.

Mr. Pitman: Mr. Chairman, I would like to follow up on some of the areas the member for Parkdale has been pursuing. I would like to deal essentially, in areas of policy. As I sat here listening to what was going on and I tried to work out in my own mind what I feel is wrong with Social and Family Services, I came up with three words. One was integration. The second was localization and the third was rationalization.

The third one, I think we dealt with under the guaranteed annual income or some modification thereof. But I would like to come back to the first two. It seems to me that whenever I go to a conference of social workers, whenever I talk to any service agency people, whenever I talk to any—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I have the first two words, please.

Mr. Pitman: Integration, localization and rationalization.

As I say, the third one, we dealt with more or less under the umbrella of our discussion with regard to guaranteed annual income. But I want to talk about this business of integration and following up what the member for Scarborough Centre had to say, as well.

Everywhere I go, I get the same story, “we have got to stop dealing with people as individuals that we pass from one agency to

another.” We hear about the multi-problem family. And whenever I talk to a family which is in trouble, they are invariably involved with Ontario Housing Corporation and the Manpower Centre. They are involved with your department, they are involved with city welfare. They never seem to feel that they are being dealt with as a unit, that the problems are being solved in toto. They are being passed from one group to another.

I would think that by now, surely, it has become obvious that it is time to do something in terms of integrating all that is going on, both in the public and the private sector. It would seem to me that we are now ready for this. I am the first one to realize that many of these private agencies have their own empires. They have their own problems. They are so busy defending their little bailiwick—their little section of, you might say human misery—they really have not got time to wonder what is going on in the next section of human misery.

I think it is about time that we really did something about this. And I would like to see some kind of a pilot project. I think that the last paragraph in the poverty institution reform report of the Ontario Economic Council is important:

Pilot projects should be an essential element in any continuing attempt to eradicate poverty in our society. By experimenting with new ideas we will generate the knowledge needed to deal with human problems and learn how to apply that knowledge through effective and meaningful administrative structures.

I cannot also help but quote the opening comment by John Gardiner, the former secretary of The United States Department of Health. I am sure the minister has read some of his publications. As he points out, “Most organizations have a structure that was designed to solve problems that no longer exist”.

I do not think the minister's problems no longer exist, but I suggest to him that we have now surely realized that they exist in clusters and they exist in families and that we have to deal with this in total. That is the first thing, and I would like to link it to the second thought.

First, I think there must be a pilot project in totally integrating what is going on both in the public and private sectors so that we have a full, total family response to every single problem, so that we are dealing with the children and the parents and the fathers who cannot get work, the family that has

not got housing, the child who has got learning difficulties. That whole bag is dealt with and they are not simply passed from one agency to another and somehow fall between and fall out of relationship with any agency.

I have come to the conclusion in my own mind that the only way we can do this is on a local basis. The minister might say we have got local offices all across Ontario, and I agree. Some of them are starting to do excellent work. I still maintain that they are overworked and that they have got too many cases almost in every sense of the term.

It seems to me that the only way that you are really going to get to people and solve their problems is on a community basis. I was very heartened by what the minister had to say about his interest in the community and community organization. But it seems to me that the time has come now to get the whole activity of trying to help people, of providing people services, to the point—that it must be dealt with on a community basis and I cannot help thinking that the most obvious division is in the public school area.

That is a small community and as well as that, you have a building right there which belongs to the public—the school. It belongs to the people of the province. You have surely in the floor space of that building somewhere where there could be an office, not from which your department necessarily but from which someone in the integrated services of both the public and the private sector can be operating in that school through connections with the school teachers who meet every child. If the family have any children, there will be a relationship with the school. By the very fact that you are dealing with a small community, a small neighbourhood, you could certainly have a full informational base on that whole neighbourhood and what the problems are in that community.

I think that the time has come to relate—and this ties up with what the member for Parkdale was saying—what your department is doing with The Department of Education, because you are not going to break the syndrome. I disagree with the member for Parkdale to some extent on the value of the bootstrap programmes. These have not proven that useful. In many parts of the United States they have failed.

What it demands, really, is a total school response which, I think, involves bringing the mothers of children who are poor into the school with the kids and indeed perhaps even hiring them in the school. But somehow you have got to educate the entire family, be-

cause you cannot just simply bring up, the kid by his bootstraps. You have got to bring the kid and his family up together and this means that you must integrate what is going on within the educational system and in the welfare system which, as I say, includes all the services which are available to people who are disabled, not just simply the poor, but wherever there are, for some reason or another, those who cannot help themselves.

I would wish the minister might just simply say here tonight that he is prepared to engage seriously and in depth in a pilot project to integrate all the services to people in some part of Ontario. Pick some community. Go to the social workers. Go to the various agencies. Deal with your own departmental people. Go to the educational authorities in that community and say: "Look, we are prepared to do something in this community, to see if, in the Province of Ontario, we cannot have something unique in terms of helping people."

I think that the organizational structure which I have suggested may not be the one you wish. Perhaps the local school is not large enough. I think it is. I think that if you involved all the people that are involved in all the agencies and all of your departments in that city you would find that you would have someone who could be in every school at least for a day or two a week who could be the liaison with that entire neighbourhood and your department or any other department in the government.

I would like to see some ray of hope that the only word that should be describing welfare services in Canada is not "chaos", that indeed there is something other than just simply providing ruts in which people hide themselves for the rest of their lives bringing their family and children behind them.

I come back to the main point of developing some kind of a pilot project which would simplify, I think, the operation of your entire department and put it in the hands of local people, because once again your community people could relate to the local school, to the local teachers and that local individual who represents your thrust. I do not necessarily mean your employee but the person who represents the welfare services of this entire province in that school.

You could tie in the entire operation, I think, in a way which is simply impossible as long as you are dealing out of the single office of the city. As long as people have to line up in a welfare office or in The Department of Social and Family Services you can-

not, I think, give the kind of sensitive response to people's problems that you could do if you could localize it and integrate it.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I will just say briefly that I completely subscribe to the hon. member's theories.

Mr. Pitman: Well then subscribe to my practical thesis as well.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: On Saturday last I was speaking to a joint conference sponsored by the department and the Ontario Welfare Council and I was stressing the need for the harnessing of all of the community's resources, first of all, to take stock to see what was available in the way of resources, to take stock of the need and then to begin to apply the resources that were available to fill the gaps in order that the total community resources, both material and human, could be brought to bear within this.

Nobody realizes more than the individuals, the field workers within our department, the ping-pong game that they find themselves in. We ourselves within the family services branch are beginning to take the initial steps in achieving this kind of an end.

Mr. Pitman: This stock-taking has been going on interminably.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, no!

Mr. Pitman: The people that I talk to say that we have been going through this circle game for years.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No. One of the things that I have asked, and we have got to find the answers to, is who is doing what with whose money in the Province of Ontario. There are very few communities that have what I call an inventory. As a matter of fact one of the projects that our research and planning branch was engaged in was taking an inventory in Brant county. Brant county was the first county in the Province of Ontario in which we engaged in a project—

Mrs. M. Renwick: That just figures politically. It is the Leader of the Opposition's county.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, I asked the question as to why that was taken.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Yes, I ask it too, and I say it.

Mr. Pitman: Surely this is not something you have to do in a speech to the Ontario Welfare Council. You are providing money

to every single community in this province. Is that not true, Mr. Minister? You surely can send a report to them and say, "We want this information and you can send it to us in four weeks, by mail."

I do not care how long you want to make it but this information is available. It is certainly available in the community I come from. I can go up and find out what all the services are in the community I am in. I know where they are and I know exactly who to call for every one of these services.

Surely you can send a form out to these communities and say, "If you want your grant you can jolly well send us this information. Now, immediately, and we can get on with this business." It seems to me that you are going to have to take this initiative. If you wait until the Children's Aid Society, the Red Cross and community fund, until the 50-odd agencies that are involved in every community, get together and have a dinner to decide they are going to, you will wait forever. I have been through this, Mr. Minister.

About a year ago I tried to do something for a group of young fellows who were getting in trouble, so we gathered together all the various agencies. We had the inevitable dinner and a month later we had another dinner and it just went around and it went on and on and nothing really happened because no one was responsible for doing it. It seems to me it is your job to get it done, to take the initiative.

If tomorrow you said "This is what we are going to do in Ontario. We are going to integrate the services in Ontario; we want a stock-taking and we want it so many months from now. In the next stages we are going to do this, this and this. You set up a plan; you set up a programme; in two or three years we are going to be at this point," good heavens, you would have the social workers out there scurrying. That is what they are waiting for, some direction. They are sick and tired of going around in these little circles, and they are sick and tired of being in an operation which takes up a heck of a lot of time and accomplishes so little. Do you realize how much money it involves, having each of these files and each of these agencies? Do you know how much time is spent just in the transferring of people from one place to another? It must represent hundreds of dollars each, yet—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I tell the member that we have taken definite steps in this

regard; I tell you that the government and finally, the agencies who used to be very standoffish as far as the government is concerned, are now engaged in a very meaningful dialogue. I referred earlier—I do not know whether you were here—about meeting with 30 family service agencies from across the province—

Mr. Pitman: I was.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We are meeting with representatives of the United Appeal. Gradually the agencies, the community resources, are beginning to apprehend that when we say we want to enter into a meaningful partnership with them, then we mean that; and now we have reached the point, which is a very significant point, of meeting and talking to each other so that—

Mr. Pitman: While we wait, a lot of people are suffering.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well we are making a great deal of progress in this regard and for me to issue an edict from high and above down, I am convinced, will not bring about the goals that you and I want.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Whitney.

Mr. N. Whitney (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Chairman, I would like to add to the points the member for Peterborough was making and I might say that for several years I was reeve of my township and at that particular time I also served as welfare officer of the municipality and I had the greatest co-operation from what was then the district welfare office in the city of Belleville in every regard. And that same situation still continues, although there have been some changes in the office and although the county now has a welfare office. Nevertheless, the people in that office in Belleville have bent over backwards to do everything possible. Perhaps somebody who wanted assistance might come to a reeve, he might speak to a member of his council, or he might come to me as member of the Legislature; he might go to anyone and the people in the regional office were approachable. I think that by and large the majority of the people of my riding have a very good idea of what assistance is available. Now these officers go out of their way. They might think there is a possibility a man is entitled to veteran's pension and they would get in touch with the federal authority or if it was a matter for the children's aid, they would co-operate with them.

An hon. member: I know that.

Mr. Whitney: They co-operate with all of these people. I do not know how you can get integration to such a great extent, because if you are proposing sending people out on surveys getting this information, or that information, you are spending money unnecessarily. In your cities you may have a difference, but to use the schools is impractical because of a changing teacher deal. The teacher who learns something one year, may be in another school 100 miles away the next year. You have a fluctuating population in your cities and your towns and here again you are not going to get everything done by spending money on people doing the detailed work of compiling facts and trying to follow this sort of thing up. I think the conditions of the cities no doubt can be improved but I do not know the exact method of doing it. What I am saying right now is, it would be pretty difficult for me to make any suggestions as to how the local officers serving the department could do a much better job than they are doing right now.

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished, Mr. Whitney?

Mr. Whitney: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I would like to question the minister on points in the brief that was brought before him today. Before doing so, I would like to record my particular remarks as to where some of the weakness lay in putting on the record a resolution which I presented at the closing session of the Canadian Welfare Conference on social welfare in June, a resolution which was accepted and referred for appropriate action to the Canadian Welfare Council. And I would like to ask the minister just prior to doing this, about one of the great flaws of the system, following up on the member for Peterborough's remarks about the survey and the cohesiveness and the integration of the community services.

I would say, Mr. Chairman, one of the reasons why this government does not have that kind of information is simply it does not want it. The attitude and philosophy of the minister and his department and the government has been that our assistance, which is administered at the local level, is their responsibility and we do not want to touch it unless we have to and it was only in great reluctance that this government entered into a board of review for instance, which would help the municipalities sort out where best to put their limited dollars.

There is no way, Mr. Chairman, that a provincial government can split up its services to the people and say, "We will be responsible for care of the persons permanently on assistance, but we will delegate that other half of this assistance out to the municipalities where we know they do not have the funds to do the job, where we know that on the special assistance items — teeth, eyeglasses, sheets, blankets, hearing aids, even for children and so on, are going to be paid for 50 per cent by the municipality and 50 per cent by the federal government.

With a government with a philosophy that would ever do that with the Canada Assistance Plan, there is no point in us hopefully pleading that studies will be done at the municipal level. But before I begin the material I want to put down in the record and ask the minister about the other points of the Just Society's brief, let me ask the minister: In the Province of Ontario are there a group of municipalities that have banded together and are asking this government to take over 100 per cent of the cost of the administration of welfare?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if we might get to the estimates paper and deal with it vote by vote—

Mrs. M. Renwick: This is policy, Mr. Minister, this is straight policy and is it not the policy of this government—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, that would probably—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Are we talking about policy? Are we not, Mr. Chairman? Will you guide me, or are we talking now about the administrative policy?

Mr. Chairman: Well I would hope that you would follow the proper procedure and finish with 2001 and then the other—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well I am—

Mr. Chairman: —2002 which gives you broad latitude.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, am I not talking about departmental administration? The department right now breaks up the administration of social services and delegates a portion of it and a portion financially is delegated to another body. I am not saying, Mr. Chairman, that the minister should take the philosophical outlook to remove the local administration because the local administration, properly brought up to date, with proper strong guidelines, would be the best kind of

administration. Then we would not get this bureaucratic monster that would be located in The Department of Social and Family Services at Queen's Park.

I am asking the minister his views on leaving the administration with municipalities and I asked about a specific group. The minister knows there is a group of mayors and reeves who have placed before him their resolution asking that the minister take that responsibility. What is the minister's view on taking over 100 per cent of the cost of welfare from the municipality and leaving the municipalities the smaller body to administer?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I just want to point out the fact that in vote 2002 there is a visible delineation and I think that the time to discuss that matter is when we come to vote 2002.

I may say that, in anticipation of the hon. member's question, there is a resolution that has been circulated, initiated by the city of Goderich, and so far I think some 17 municipalities out of about 1,000 have supported, or out of 500—

Mr. M. Renwick: The first 17, Mr. Minister, there will be more. The first 17.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, they are coming in slowly. Four municipalities have come out against it. So we will be keeping score on both sides for some considerable period of time. But we can go into details on that in the next vote.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The bells of the assembly are ringing, Mr. Chairman, as you know I have some more—

An hon. member: Just for a quorum.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, the resolution presented to the closing plenary session of the 1970 Canadian Conference on Social Welfare, Friday June 19, 1970, by myself was as follows:

I would like to place before you for consideration a resolution qualifying the following points for a province to have to adhere to in order to qualify for assistance moneys such as are provided now under the Canada Assistance Plan.

- 1) That the province must not have categorical assistance. That the true intent and spirit of the Canada Assistance Plan must be implemented by the province, as an example, in Ontario, where are one-third of the population of our

country, we have several categorical kinds of needs.

- 2) That any need be based on actual budgetary needs. That the provinces are not allowed to abort the intended Canada Assistance Plan by setting in basic minimums and basic maximums.

Mr. Chairman, this is getting into the Acts, The General Welfare Assistance Act, and The Family Benefits Act.

- 3) That all of the assistance that flows from the province through this type of aid be broken down as to how many dollars are for food, how many dollars are for clothing, and personal care. At the present time these three items are lumped together in the province, and until quite recently nobody actually knew that the people in the Province of Ontario under assistance, the unsheltered persons, were receiving as little as a dollar a day per person and less. The nutritionists who are employed in our province do not publish what those dollars could buy, or should be buying in order to assist a family. A family may request this assistance, and I suggested to the organization that they are not sophisticated enough, or willing always to seek this type of assistance. We must provide all the talent that we can towards managing on these totally inadequate minimal budgets. I understand the province did not see fit to declare to the Ottawa government how many dollars it spends on food in the form of assistance. I think this should be absolutely mandatory to get as much as this province can pick up, and has picked up—\$111 million this year, and \$106 million last year from the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Lastly, but certainly not least, any assistance to the unsheltered persons in our country and our provinces must be placed on attachment to a cost of living increase. This is not being done, and in Ontario there was an increase recently from The Department of Social and Family Services, which amounted to about 10 cents per day per person for food increases. The dollars which are being provided in our province now do not buy for the persons in need what those dollars bought in 1966 and 1967 when the Act first came into existence. I suggest that a province that has two Acts is also in severe difficulty. I

hope I have spoken slowly enough and clearly enough to get full support. I have worked two and one half years as critic of this department, which I feel is aborting the intent and spirit of the Canada Assistance Plan. We should not have persons in need.

As I said, Mr. Chairman, this resolution was accepted and referred for appropriate action. That is saying something about some of the things which would eradicate some of the unbelievable problems. Would the minister comment on the brief presented at the beginning of the estimates of his department today? Point 1, the amount you pay and the people who said that people cannot live like human beings. Mr. Minister, what have you provided to show that people can live on those allotments of money?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if I may direct the member's attention to the format of the estimates. The estimates are drawn up, actually, to assist the members of the committee and especially the members of the opposition. Vote 2002 is a complete income maintenance programme divided into three specifics and we can have some very specific—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is the Chairman ruling that this brief—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We can have very specific discussions with regard to the relevant places—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I do not want this broken up into relevant places if I can avoid it. The problem is that the policy of the government is not dealing with the problems in the Province of Ontario.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is a matter of opinion.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, are we, under general expenditure in vote 2001, to be dealing with governmental policy?

Mr. Chairman: I think I have got to support the minister in this. After all, vote 2002 covers pretty much in a broad field, the whole administration. Certainly you have been allowed a lot of latitude on this vote but I think we have strayed away pretty well when we got into Indian problems and matters—

Mrs. M. Renwick: You are right. I was surprised at the initial entry.

Mr. Chairman: But nevertheless, it is a subject, I presume, that everyone is aware of and very sympathetic to, and we allowed more latitude than we normally should have.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right, Mr. Chairman. I will ask the minister, were there any unexpended moneys in vote 2001 in the last year or so? It is a small budget; there should not have been.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, there were. I have not got the—I have the 1968-1969 unexpended. They are shown in the public accounts that the hon. member has before her.

Mrs. M. Renwick: But you do not have any more recent unexpended moneys?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I have not got the figures before me.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would the minister consider going through the estimates of The Department of Social and Family Services, with that information on the unexpended moneys being provided during the estimates rather than our having to wait until November of each year to get the public accounts which are then two years old?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is the method used for all departments, Mr. Chairman, and the—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the minister—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We speeded up the annual report in order to provide the hon. member with up to date information and—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I realize the policy of the government—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —we have no control over the production of public accounts.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, under the demonstration projects, under vote 2001, and the bursaries and costs of training and staff development; is this pretty well all, Mr. Minister, that is being done in the way of pilot projects and retraining and the sort of thing that is so badly needed in this department?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, Mr. Chairman, this aspect comes—the matter that the hon. member touches upon—comes within three years: in research and planning, in the personnel branch and in staff training and development. These matters are covered in those three items.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Just briefly, Mr. Chairman. What sort of projects, what sort of pilot projects or demonstration projects, have we got around this province for this pitiful amount of \$100,000?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That \$100,000 that the hon. member was referring to is \$100,000 which used to be provided in toto by the federal government. The welfare projects were approved—

Mrs. M. Renwick: After-school programmes and things like that?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —approved by Ottawa. We were, in effect, bankers in that case. The \$100,000 that is being provided for in this year's estimates is purely provincial moneys.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right. For what purpose, sir?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We have a—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, if I may say to the minister, this is so important—that we are doing some pilot projects. If we are not going to do—and apparently we are not in Ontario—a pilot project on guaranteed annual income, our only hope of learning anything in this field and to stop handing out paternalistic cheques and checking up on people, is if we are doing pilot projects that we are learning something from.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The pilot projects that the hon. member is referring to will cost a lot more than \$100,000.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right. That is why I wondered what you could be doing with that pitiful amount.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: This is for a number of important but relatively small projects. We have a number under review at the present time. The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education has an infant daycare study going on in conjunction with the Canadian Mothercraft Society. The funds were previously provided for by the Atkinson Charitable Foundation, and it may be that if those funds are not continued we will be called upon to carry out a longitudinal follow-up study on children leaving the mothercraft nursery. There is a demonstration project which may come out of Hawkesbury, which is a workshop for the unemployed.

There may come a project from McMaster University with respect to the physically abused children in Ontario. The family service association in Hamilton also has a pre-

school programme that they are considering and it has already been submitted to Ontario Housing. We are waiting to see what the—

Mrs. M. Renwick: All those projects, Mr. Minister, under one little budget of \$100,000? They must be getting a very miniscule budget.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, if the projects are—

Mrs. M. Renwick: This has named, maybe, 10 of them, so they are getting less than \$10,000—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The project does not have to be of a global scale to have some worth.

Mr. Pitman: It is a global problem.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: York University was involved in working out what I think should be a very interesting scientific project, that is, the attitude survey of family benefit mothers. It may cost \$20,000, but I am hopeful that we can carry it out. The problem is not the amount of money; the problem is whether we can tackle the project to begin with.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I am anxious to get the minister to answer the points, which I tried to raise under vote 2001, on the brief that we spoke of earlier. May we move into that now, or do you have any other speakers?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I have no objection to that if it is a proper vote, and if the items which are in this brief will be dealt with as specific items.

Mrs. M. Renwick: In other words, Mr. Minister, if you can pull that off, they will not be answered today, while this unique presentation—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Item number 1 and item number 2 can be dealt with in vote 2002. Item number 3 can be dealt with in this vote, because it concerns communications. I have already spoken on that, because it is in vote 2001. Item number 4 can be dealt with also when we come to the family benefits programme.

Mr. Pitman: Mr. Minister, do you not realize that these people are here now and I think they would like to hear from you about what you feel about these various things that they have brought up? Surely the point is that, if people are good enough to come down here, their brief has to be heard. I

think they would like, surely, to get through this.

Mr. Chairman: we cover an awful lot of areas under this vote 2001 on policy. All these areas could very well be thought of as policy. Would it not be possible simply to go very quickly through these various items to make it possible for these people to feel that they have had some effect on the minister's thinking?

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): It covers the whole of the estimates. Pass the first vote and then he can deal with them right away.

Mr. Chairman: That is right; that is what we are trying to get at, if we can only do that. The member for Thunder Bay.

Mr. J. E. Stokes (Thunder Bay): I have one question of the minister, Mr. Chairman, that will require, I think, just a yes or a no answer, and I see no other place in the estimates where it can be properly brought up. It deals with the Indian question, and I realize that there are different types of Indians. Indians, because of their environment and because of where they live, are subject to different programmes.

I am concerned about the Indians who live on a reserve—I am talking about places like Big Trout Lake and Fort Severn—far removed from any municipal jurisdiction or authority. I am wondering if those people, living outside of the scope and the ambit of your department, and the treaty Indians, who do not live on a reserve, but live in an unorganized territory such as Armstrong and Aroland, qualify for the same general welfare assistance as Indians, treaty Indians, or anybody else living within an organized municipality? I am wondering about the 20 per cent of the assistance that is forthcoming from the municipalities and the other 80 per cent picked up by your department.

Is it fair to say that every Indian living in the Province of Ontario gets the same welfare payments, regardless of where they live, and that it is comparable or equal to the assistance of anybody else, or the maximum amount that any person living within the Province of Ontario is entitled to under municipal jurisdiction?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The Indian recipients of social assistance and services are divided broadly into two groups. Those who choose to remain under federal jurisdiction get their services and assistance directly from the federal government. The others, both in Indian bands and off the reserves who choose to

come under our system, get exactly the same. The Family Benefits Act and The General Welfare Assistance Act are applicable to them, just as to any other citizen in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Stokes: The only exception to that is that a treaty Indian, or an Indian living within municipal jurisdiction, must make application to the municipality in which he lives; is that the only exception?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That citizen is treated exactly the same. He applies for general welfare assistance. There is nothing on an application form at the municipal level that says, "Are you an Indian or are you not an Indian"? There is no such thing.

Mr. Stokes: The amount that an Indian, who opts for welfare assistance through the federal government would be entitled to, is the same as through the provincial plan?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am told yes. I do not have anything to do with—

Mr. Stokes: But if there is no municipality do the federal authorities make up what would be forthcoming from the municipality?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The Indian band makes up its portion somehow, invariably it comes through from the federal government.

Mr. Stokes: But they are equal? That is all I wanted to establish.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You said earlier that 50 per cent of the bands are covered through your department for general welfare assistance.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They have appointed their own Indian band welfare administrator and they do the administering under our umbrella of administration.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Does the band then, have to put up their 20 per cent share?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, they get the 20 per cent from somewhere.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, this is the problem. Where do they get the 20 per cent?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: From band funds.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2001 carried?

Vote 2001 agreed to.

On vote 2002:

Mr. Chairman: The member for Scarborough Centre.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to pursue under vote 2002, item 1 of the brief which was presented to the Minister of Social and Family Services at the opening of the committee today.

Regarding item number 1, Mr. Minister, about the amount of money that you pay, my question first of all is: What assistance does this government give to those persons on this limited amount of moneys? In the way of budgeting, exactly what does this department provide? Two, what is the financial criterion that decided these exact dollars that will be meted out? What is the criterion? It is probably as secret as the amount of dollars for food. And why is there not in that amount of money a cost-of-living spiraling index? Three questions, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I wonder if the hon. member would mind—if she has them written in front of her?

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, they are coming from the head. One, what is this government doing to assist the people who are under assistance, in order to help them live with proper nourishment, with proper management, under these restrictive, inadequate budgets? It is one thing to give someone too little to live on, Mr. Minister, it is another thing to give them too little and say, "All right, but here is a plan on how to live on it." A nutritionist tells me that people can live on the food allowance. What help is given to the people?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We have started on a programme, here in the city of Toronto in conjunction with George Brown College in order to take a group of mothers who are on social assistance, to guide and assist them in budgeting, in order to make the dollars provided for them go as far as possible.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many mothers? How many is a group?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: And then within our family services branch we are developing a counselling service for mothers on FBA in order to assist them in a whole range of things that any housewife has to do in making her budget do the job for the family.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would the minister read out exactly then what is written out by the nutritionist to help a family live on a certain number of dollars for food?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not have that, Mr. Chairman. There is one thing I think I would like to make clear. We make available a

certain number of dollars to people receiving social assistance. We do not tell them how or by what method they are to spend the money. If the hon. member knows of anybody who has been told to spend X number of dollars—

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right, do not play those games tonight. We are cut down in Social and Family Services to three days; we have no time for those games. Okay? You know and I know that people cannot live on this amount of money.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If the hon. member begins on a game, she is bound to—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, we have no time for turning it around, that I am now somehow asking this government to tell people how to manage within their budgets. I am not asking this government to tell people how to manage within their budgets; I am asking this government what it is doing to help them manage within these budgets.

I am told by the nutritionist, Mr. Chairman, that if people want this kind of help they ask for it. So if people want this kind of help, what do you do in a case like that, you give them a menu sheet and if you do, do you show them how to buy, how to shop, how to cook, what to prepare?

Your nutritionist is very proud of the assistance she has and until we can see it, we cannot point out publicly how inadequate it is. We cannot point out that it probably does not have any fresh fruit, that it probably has substituted some of the things with unpalatable things. We cannot get our hands on this and I think it is disgusting and disgraceful that you hire a nutritionist and we as legislators cannot get our hands on what that nutritionist tells a family they can buy with these dollars, because the families are coming before you and I am coming before you saying they cannot buy enough food to live properly.

What about shelter, Mr. Minister? Why do you have an Act that says shelter is "the cost thereof"? Is shelter "the cost thereof"? Are you quite willing to go on record you are going to pay shelter "the cost thereof" in the Province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I think the hon. members will have to make up what side of the fence they are going to walk. Just previously someone was raising the matter of an office on George Street—I forget which member it was—and it was pointed out that the government was being taken to task for the fact that if any rents were raised, that automatically

the landlords just take it anyway. I think, with respect to housing, the answer is not necessarily—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, this is another game; this is the game that I have listened to from the federal government too, Mr. Chairman. The point is that unscrupulous landlords are not the great preponderance of landlords. I was speaking about that ratty little spot on George Street where people come in and say, "I have got some second-rate accommodation and I will rent it at whatever you will pay from your government"; and then when the rates go up, they claim more. That is a nothing thing.

The real thrust here is that accommodation in the city of Toronto for a two-bedroom apartment does not come any less than, say, approximately \$180 a month. Now a woman and children in that type of accommodation is left to rob their food, clothing and shelter budget because a woman and two children or a woman and three children living in that type of accommodation would get from this minister's department about \$110 a month for shelter. Where is she supposed to make up the other \$60 if it is a \$170-a-month apartment?

I have talked to many families that could not find a two-bedroom apartment in the city of Toronto for less than \$180. Now where do they get that? What are you doing about the cost of shelter above and beyond what you are willing to pay? What are you going to do? It is inhibiting the whole programme. Would you like it, Mr. Minister, if you were a dependent person with children and you had to rent at the current market prices and you could not get into the Ontario Housing Corporation? And out of 25 per cent of their 30,000 units, which is really only 29,000, Ontario Housing accommodates 1,250 families. How many families do you have receiving assistance of one kind or another in the Province of Ontario?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Sixty-thousand cases!

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right. Mr. Minister, I would like you to come back in here with an answer that out of the families that you assisted last month in the Province of Ontario, how many did not receive from this government or from welfare the exact number of dollars to meet their shelter costs. In other words, of all those people—the minister must know how many there are; certainly the minister can go back, if he cannot do it for last month, to when he put in the \$10 rent increase—how many families got that \$10

increase because they were paying more for their rent than the Acts allowed when the minister brought in the increase? Does the minister hear what I am saying?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: When you brought in the increase, sir, how many families had to have that increase?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not think that kind of statistic is available.

Mrs. M. Renwick: That kind of statistic had to be available for you to send the money to them.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There are a great many families who do not pay the maximum.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many, Mr. Minister? How many do not pay the maximum that is allowed under the GWA and the FBA, because that is the number of people that are being protected under this Act. How many?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I think we might be able to get that figure. I do not know whether that figure is in our data bank yet or not.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, Mr. Chairman, I would say if the minister cannot produce that figure, the minister just cannot produce anything. We have got to know how many people were covered with this allowance.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We can produce all kinds of figures and the data bank is being set up to produce even more.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, Mr. Minister, explain it to us. It is explainable. Call it as it is. You lump food and clothing and utilities together because then the people will use their clothing money—oh, not utilities; that brief should have said food, clothing and personal—well, no, the brief is all right, but I am speaking of food, clothing and personal care. You lump them together so that the public may never know; we do not know how many dollars are allotted for food and any other money toward food and leave them arrest warrant to locate their husband who, without any dignity because they do not have any money left to buy clothing.

Then, under shelter, you leave the shelter allowance short and they in turn have to take money from the food or clothing budget to make up the high cost of rent in the city of Toronto. And I would say to the minister that he has got to bring in this information as to how many families, when he gave his

rent increase, warranted that increase, because in the previous month and for many years before they had been paying more than the Acts allowed.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I think we can produce that figure.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Very well. Tomorrow? At the next sitting?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, let us say we will have that figure available.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The minister has to answer. Deserted wives and children in the Province of Ontario are not protected by this government unless they are willing to sign an arrest warrant to locate their husband whom, when they sign that warrant in Mr. Felstener's department of family court—now Mr. Felstener would be Judge Felstener, I believe, in that area—but I am told that the women are asked to come in and sign that they know their husband is able to support them. Most of the time they do not know where their husband is, Mr. Minister, never mind whether he is able to support them. But the special investigation—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member is making statements. I do not know if she is making statements or asking questions. There is not an absolute requirement to lay a charge or, as the hon. member says, issue a warrant for arrest of a husband. If the deserted mother says she does not know where the husband is, she does not have to issue a charge.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am told in Jim Felstener's office—Mr. Minister, you do not know it as it is—someone along the way, by the time it gets down to local administration, is saying to those women, "Sign this in order to receive assistance." You know of the case, sir, that I brought into the House where the woman was told in the Essex area that she would be cut off if she did not sign. You are cut off from assistance if you do not sign it, what does that do to the marriage relationship?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: She has to sign what?

Mrs. M. Renwick: The paper which will make an arrest of her husband. And in Jim Felstener's office in family court, it is a prime concern to the men taking those sworn affidavits that the women are signing a sworn affidavit, saying that they know their husbands cannot support them. Do you have one of those forms? Would you read it so that—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, the hon. member is familiar with the form.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I will have to go there tomorrow on my way and bring one, because when women are being asked to sign something which the justices of the peace are aware is not true, why even have the women sign it? Will the minister see that this is not any part of the business of the woman or the deserted man? We have The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act, which should be an Estranged Parents' and Children's Maintenance Act. What about the special investigation unit; do you have one?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The special investigation unit, so far as I am concerned, does not exist under a name like that.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What is at 85 Eglinton Avenue and headed up by John Biel?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There are those who seek to determine whether there are husbands who should be looking after their families and who are evading the responsibility.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How much money was collected by The Department of Social and Family Services last year from this operation?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not have that figure with me, but I think we can get it.

Mr. Braithwaite: Are all these staff men?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am not familiar with it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I think you have to be familiar with it.

An hon. member: Are all the staff there policemen?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I just—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I know of at least one more policeman who is in that office.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I just clarify this, because there is a very important matter, with respect to—

Mrs. M. Renwick: It is shameful.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —with respect to the deserted wife. If the wife does not know where the husband is, she does not have to lay a charge. If it turns out that the husband himself is receiving social assistance somewhere, she does not have to lay a charge, because it is quite obvious—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Who does have to lay a charge?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —it is quite obvious that it would be useless to lay a charge in that regard.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Who does then, Mr. Minister, have to lay a charge?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If the wife makes a reasonable explanation that she is fearful of some physical consequences, that is taken into consideration. But, on the other hand, if there is just the mere statement by the wife that she has been deserted, the question of desertion is a matter of law and we have taken it this far, that, in the initial stages, the wife will lay the charge. Once she has done that, however, when three months have passed by she goes on to family benefits.

Mrs. M. Renwick: But, Mr. Minister, what if the wife does not want to lay a charge? She probably knows that the man is already financially strapped in the beginning, and that is why he absconded. He probably did not have enough money to support his family, nine times out of 10. What is the point of then harrassing the situation any further?

Does the minister approve of this type of operation? Or would the minister rather see—if the government decides that it is going to try to find a husband in order to relieve the government from a few dollars of support—the government do it, not the deserted wife? If the government wants to say: "I am supporting the wife and children and I am going after the husband" that is a completely different thing.

It is not very profitable, I am sure, and this is what I want the minister to bring in tomorrow—the profit aspect. How profitable was this whole operation? How many cases were handled in SIU? How many people are on the staff? How many of these cases actually succeeded in receiving continuing moneys, because I am told that they usually get their money for a month or two and then the man has absconded again.

I am told that two years ago the government collected a pitiful amount in the vicinity of—what?—\$111,000 or \$125,000 from this sort of exercise. How much did the SIU cost to do that? And how about the cost and delays of family court, where the backlog in family court is so great that the people of family court are just about worked to death?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The member will be interested in knowing that as far as the number of husbands located during the fiscal year 1969-1970 is concerned, about 40 per cent

were actually located. Over 2,334, or 40 per cent, out of a figure of 5,740 husbands or fathers in total.

I do not have the cost benefit factor because we have not, heretofore, been very assiduously pursuing the husbands against whom there are orders made to make these collections.

We have been involved on an experimental basis in St. Catharines and Hamilton and Sudbury, I believe.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What are those experiments?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Following up; tracing. What would happen is that where there has been an order obtained, the mother, the wife, would assign her rights to the province. She is entitled to the full amount under the family benefits without any deductions whatsoever and then we try to collect against the deserting father whatever we can.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Will the minister bring in the results from each of those cases so that we see, along with the Attorney General (Mr. Wishart), who is quite concerned about the situation as well, that this whole spiteful operation of the SIU is abolished and put into the proper quarters.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is not spiteful—

Mrs. M. Renwick: It certainly becomes spiteful inasmuch as the—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: What we determine is that if there are husbands and fathers who are able to carry out their responsibilities, they should carry them out, period. If we can establish on an experimental basis that it will pay the government to spend moneys doing this, we will embark on some sort of a concept or an agency that will be doing this.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Of the 40 per cent that were located—is that the term the minister used; located?—of the 40 per cent—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Across the province.

Mrs. M. Renwick: —how many of those were able to provide continuing support to their family? By continuing I do not mean sort of for two or three months.

Mr. Chairman: It is now 10:30 p.m. You will have to ask that question first thing tomorrow.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, p.m.

CONTENTS

Monday, October 26, 1970

Departmental administration, general expenditure	S-1707
Income maintenance, general expenditure	S-1733
Adjournment	S-1737

S-56



Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

Department of Social and Family Services

Chairman: Mr. O. F. Villeneuve

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Tuesday, October 27, 1970

Afternoon Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

**THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970**



Price per session, \$5.00. Address, Clerk of the House, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1970

The committee met at 3:20 o'clock, p.m., in committee room No. 1; Mr. O. F. Ville-neuve in the chair.

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND FAMILY SERVICES (continued)

On vote 2002:

Mr. Chairman: There is a quorum here now, so the estimates of this committee will now resume.

First of all, in fairness I think you should know that the estimates of this department in this committee have to be completed at 10:30 tonight in order to be reported to the House and be in the House by the time the orders of the day are called.

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): Tomorrow?

Mr. Chairman: That is tomorrow, that is right.

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): Mr. Chairman, would you repeat that?

Mr. Chairman: The estimates expire, as far as being in the committee here, at 10:30 tonight—that is the time. They have got to be reported in the House tomorrow before the orders of the day.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would like to check with my whip. I understood that we had three days in committee here, five sessions.

Mr. Chairman: I was of that opinion, but the Clerk of the House came to my desk to notify me that the time expires tonight at 10:30.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Social and Family Services): Mr. Chairman, just before you begin, if I may just have a word, I would like to introduce three members of the department who were not introduced yesterday: Mr. McLellan, sitting at the end of the desk, assistant to the deputy minister; Mr. Jack Spence, appointed this year to the newly developing family services branch; and one of the most important women in my life, Mrs. Audrey Verge, secretary to the minister.

To continue from that, I think there is a matter which is of some importance, Mr.

Chairman. You will recall that yesterday we were discussing certain activities of the department and one of the newspapers, the *Star*, has quoted the member for Scarborough Centre as describing certain activities of the department, of the investigative branch, as a "witch-hunt" and called for its abolition.

I should like to make a statement—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I did not have time to read that. Could I see that article, Mr. Minister? I am not responsible for what the press writes, of course—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No.

Mrs. M. Renwick: —but I would like to read the article.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member for Scarborough Centre inquired and made statements about the activities of our department respecting maintenance actions under The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act as they apply to recipients under our income maintenance programmes.

Members may be aware that a recipient of the family benefits allowance may assign to the department the payments normally due to her under the court order. Under this arrangement the wife receives her full entitlement to family benefits without variation from month to month in accordance with the variations in the maintenance payments.

Under this plan an accounting card is established within the department and the amounts are entered as payments are received. In most cases, the courts continue to request that the wife bring a show-cause action when the payments are in arrears.

Our department has received the following amounts from the courts:

1967-1968	\$ 365,100.00
1968-1969	946,900.00
1969-1970	1,312,000.00
April, 1970	98,889.35
May	107,764.90
June	123,837.60
July	136,906.96
August	131,962.00
September	135,880.03
For the six-month period of 1970	\$ 735,240.84

In all likelihood we will have received, by the end of this year, \$1.5 million.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Chairman, what are the fiscal year's operating costs? I would like to see whether this can be run at a profit. Do you have the figures?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not have them here for the moment.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the minister would permit a question? Could we have a copy? Those figures are pretty hard to catch; my colleague here from Middlesex South (Mr. Bolton) cannot get them written down, they have been given so quickly. Thank you.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We anticipate that in the four years since the fiscal year 1967-1968 to the close of this coming fiscal year, at the rate we are going we will have some \$5 million, through maintenance collections. I am advised that the cost of the office at Eglinton Avenue, which was referred to yesterday, for this fiscal year is anticipated as being \$71,000.

The cost of the experimental project referred to in St. Catharines, Belleville and Sudbury—one field worker in each centre at \$7,000 for a total of \$21,000—for the year, we anticipate will be about \$100,000. For that investment we will have recovered, we believe, \$1.5 million.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Except for the cost of children's courts and the family court.

Mr. Braithwaite: This is what I wanted. Are all the costs in there or just the direct costs? Do you have the indirect costs as well? That figure seems awfully low.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, these are the departmental costs. There is no additional burden to the courts by reason of activities—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The courts are backlogged several month.

Mr. Braithwaite: What about the distasteful operation where families are forever split up? I think that that is the worst feature—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Does the hon. member think that a husband has the natural right to leave his family and go off and make the innocent taxpayers of this province pay?

Mr. Braithwaite: I do not agree with that statement. Do not put words in my mouth. That is not what I said.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: You are beginning to put some in mine.

Mr. Braithwaite: I do not make that statement, but I do feel that families should not be broken up. A wife should not be forced to lay a charge against her husband.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: In these three areas of the province, our department is experimenting with a revised approach to the matter of maintenance agreements. It has normally been the practice for the wife to undertake the court action and to follow up with subsequent enforcement requests when these are required. In these areas, we are using a practice where the wife is not obliged to follow up from the court action but this is being done by a representative of the department.

It is our feeling that there will be positive effects on the family as a result of this approach, since situations where the wife is obliged to go to court have often been distressful and upsetting to the family. In addition, in these experimental areas we are attempting to develop a more systematic followup. The accounts branch notifies the family benefits branch of arrears. The file is then reviewed for information concerning the husband, that is, location, income, education, work record, and so on. If there is a possibility of collection, an interview with the defaulting husband and a review of his circumstances, including employment, health, education and income and resources is made by the regional worker.

As a result of this interview, subsequent action is taken which may be in the form of:

1. No further action if the husband's actions indicate that he is unable to meet his obligations.

2. No further action if the husband agrees to resume payments and puts an additional amount toward the arrears.

3. A show-cause action and rehearing if the husband's circumstances appear to have changed for a show-cause action.

4. A show-cause action.

Where court action is taken our regional worker attends at the family court and is able to cross-examine the husband as to his circumstances. In most cases, the wife is not required to be present in court. We are following the experimental project with interest and we anticipate that at the conclusion of the experiments we will be able to assess the merits of this approach.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, might I ask the minister some questions about this statement?

Mr. Chairman: Could I have your attention. You were speaking last night and you are the first speaker on today but the member for Etobicoke has a short statement he says he would like to read. Will you give him permission to proceed?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, would you prefer me to hold the questions as the minister has just finished, or would you permit those questions and then—

Mr. Chairman: He says the statement is short.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Chairman, in the light of the necessity for notice—I believe it is 48 hours—of a motion to be brought before the House, and following overnight consultation with my colleagues on the question of putting a motion before the Speaker today, I came to the conclusion that it would be in the interest of the orderly consideration of these estimates that the committee, as now constituted, proceed with the task in accordance with the terms of reference given it by the Legislature. For this reason, the motion was not put in the Legislature this afternoon.

It is my intention, during the reporting-back procedure to the Legislature, to point out the shortcomings of our limited terms of reference and to show that we were unable to deal as effectively as we might otherwise have with the matters before us, particularly in hearing about conditions at first hand, from the people involved. In this regard it is not sufficient for the minister to catalogue all those occasions on which the aged or disadvantaged might have been heard elsewhere. This committee, Mr. Chairman, is the forum that really counts.

I shall look for widely based support, therefore, for the proposal I shall make in the Legislature, that during the next session the terms of reference and powers of the Social and Family Services committee be broadened so that we might bring senior citizens and welfare recipients before us, and generally get to the root of the problems which affect large numbers of Ontario residents today.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson (Victoria-Haliburton): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a comment here. The procedure that the member has outlined here today really means that he is thinking that there is not sufficient time for the standing committee to deal with such a matter. If the member advanced his proposal today, it still could be dealt with in this committee before this session ends, so that ordinary standing committee function could

take place. I somewhat suspect the member's motives.

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): Mr. Chairman, on the same point. I want to support the member for Etobicoke's motion and his statement to the fullest and I would, in fact, broaden it out. He mentions that we should get to the root problems of the welfare situation, then we should bring in people like the Prices and Incomes Commission chairman, Mr. Young, and Pierre Trudeau and Bryce Mackasey and Mr. Rasminsky and a few others of the Liberal hierarchy, who are to a great extent responsible for some of the problems. I think that the member for Etobicoke has come up with a very excellent idea; we should give it full support.

Mr. Braithwaite: In all seriousness, Mr. Chairman, the motion that I intended to put yesterday was for the specific purpose of bringing in officials and others who could specifically tell us what problems there were in specific areas. Seeing it could not be done, I am taking the next best line of approach and I am going to go back to the House to explain this matter—

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Braithwaite: Would you let me finish please? I am going to mention this when I report back to the House as far as our party is concerned.

Mr. Chairman: I think we have had enough on this discussion.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, on a point of privilege, I have just been handed a copy of this press release. When I listened to the member for Etobicoke read it, I could not believe my ears that he would put into print a statement such as this: "In this regard it is not sufficient for the minister to catalogue all those occasions in which the aged and disadvantaged might have been heard elsewhere." I made no such statement, not a word. I would ask the member to get up and issue another press release, that I made no such comment.

Mr. Braithwaite: Does it say that the minister did? Read that again.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It says here: "In this regard it is not sufficient—

Mr. Braithwaite: It is not sufficient.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, it is not, that is—

Mr. Braithwaite: No, I did not say—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Now let us not get into semantics.

Mr. Braithwaite: All right, you are starting—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We will not get into semantics.

Mr. Braithwaite: We have until 10:30 to-night.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: This is very unfair. It is typical of the opposition to issue a press release.

Mr. Braithwaite: Is that right?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, typical.

Mr. Braithwaite: It is not intended to be read that way. Nobody said the minister said that. It said it is not sufficient and—

Mr. Chairman: The member for Lambton would like to have a word on this.

Mr. L. C. Henderson (Lambton): Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a comment on this, and I quote, "so that we might bring senior citizens and welfare recipients before us and generally get to the root of the problem." I am greatly surprised at this statement by the Liberal member. This just verifies to me that the people of this province have no representation in the Liberal or NDP. They want to bring outsiders in to present their cases.

Mr. Chairman: Order, I think we had better drop this altogether.

Mr. Henderson: I will present this for the senior citizens in my riding; they will be represented here.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: Order, please, we will continue.

The member for Scarborough Centre has the floor. That is enough of this discussion, if you want to finish these estimates.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I want to make a comment on this particular release.

I would just like to say briefly, Mr. Chairman, that the government in trying this experiment of dealing with estimates in committee, received from each party total co-operation. I might say it was much against my personal views. I think that the committee has evolved into something which is not a better system. I think that we are either a committee, or we are operating in the same

quality of operation as the legislative assembly. The government cannot have it both ways, and if we are a committee then it is a committee that has to have wider terms of reference.

So, Mr. Chairman, I will go on with my remarks for today.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: This is nothing more than an extension of the arm of the Legislature and it operates under exactly the same rules, and it is to every member's advantage and responsibility to know the rules.

Mrs. M. Renwick: We cannot pass a motion here.

Mr. W. G. Pitman (Peterborough): Is it possible to pass a motion in this committee?

Mrs. M. Renwick: It is in the Legislature.

Mr. Braithwaite: Then the motion is ruled out of order.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You cannot have it both ways, Mr. Chairman. On a point of order, I think that what is going to—

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: The vehicle is there for the hon. member to exercise his right and his prerogative and make the motion in the House to ask that the standing committee consider certain matters. It still can be dealt with by the members of this committee in normal committee function.

Mr. Pitman: On a point of order, Mr. Chairman, we are essentially dealing with a matter before this committee, but all we are doing is changing the methods by which we deal with these matters. Which means, of course, bringing in others who are prepared to make statements and to discuss with us matters that are before this committee.

There is no extension, it seems to me, of the power of this committee. We are not extending its power to do anything with the estimates. We are not extending its power of appeal, which is beyond the subject control of these estimates.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: What you are asking for is to bring people into the floor of the Legislature. This is the same situation as in the Legislature.

Mr. A. Carruthers (Durham): It was brought up in the House. It was brought up in the committee.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member for Victoria-Haliburton has said that

this is just like bringing someone on the floor of the legislative assembly.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Definitely.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right. Mr. Chairman, when a vote is taken in the legislative assembly, every person in his seat concerned with the issue at that time may vote. This committee is not functioning like an arm that is an extension of the legislative assembly. The only persons who have a right to vote at this committee are the members of the standing committee of Social and Family Services and Correctional Institutions. This is ridiculous.

If we are going to operate as an arm of the legislative assembly we have to have a proper forum. We cannot have the member for Eglinton (Mr. Reilly) sitting beside our mike on this side of the room, for one thing. We cannot have any sort of second-rate pick-up, which in this room I understand makes it very difficult for the people in *Hansard*. We have to have a proper forum where the parties are separated. That is the way we began this committee system, Mr. Chairman. When the committee system was begun we sat in separate groups.

Now we have disintegrated into something where we cannot pass a motion in this room, Mr. Chairman. I had a motion refused—I raised this earlier—by the chairman in the Health committee and then a motion by the member for High Park (Mr. Shulman) the next day or two days later was accepted by the same chairman in the same Health committee. The next time one of the members had another motion, that one was refused.

This is just simply not an extension of the legislative assembly. I do not like the system. I think that the parties that went along with the system, Mr. Chairman, made an error, but we did go along, we have tried to co-operate and I think it is time that the government set up a committee to study exactly what has been happening.

Mr. Carruthers: Let us decide whether we are going to debate The Department of Social and Family Services or the regulations of the committees.

Mr. Chairman: I think you were notified that you have until 10:30 tonight in committee on this department. If you want to waste time arguing constitutional matters, that is your privilege but I would say you had better get on to vote 2002. The member for Scarborough Centre is the first one to speak.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I will begin where the hon. minister left off when he was explaining the position the government has taken on maintenance actions, which are causing untold amounts of distress in family units that are in receipt of family benefits and general welfare assistance in the Province of Ontario.

I would like to ask the minister about the point where he says in his brief, "A recipient of family benefits allowance may assign to the department the payments normally due to her under the court order"? Does the lady sign a form as to whether she wishes or does not wish to assign those payments.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right. The payments were obtained by the lady's doing what?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Is the hon. member seeking information or just wanting me to give the answer? I thought she was aware of the fact that we had quite a discussion yesterday that the action was started by a charge laid under The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am asking about the lady who receives payments which she may thankfully at least assign to the department and be assured of full payment of her welfare or family benefits cheque. What did the lady have to do before she ever received family court payments when she is under general welfare or family benefits assistance?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not understand the hon. member.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Did the lady have to swear out a warrant for the arrest of her husband?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We went through this procedure yesterday. She lays an information before a justice of the peace under the terms of The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is she allowed to sign that or not sign it according to her wish?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is not just a determination that she will or will not sign. She can give reasons as I explained to the hon. member yesterday, for not signing and then those reasons are—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right. The minister has said that when the same lady is assigning to the department her payments from family court, that she signs a form, she has a form

on which she states she either wishes or does not wish to sign those moneys to the department.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is a form of an assignment.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right. Does the lady have the same type of form to sign whether she chooses to make an arrest charge against her husband or not? Does she get an opportunity to see a form, a proper form, drafted: "Mrs. So-and-so, in pursuit of your husband to maintain you and your children, do you wish to sign a paper for his arrest that we might pursue and bring this to court?"

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: All procedures in court have a beginning and in the case of The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act the matter is commenced via the laying of an information, that is the—

Mrs. M. Renwick: By whom and to whom?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: By the wife.

Mrs. M. Renwick: To whom? To whom does she sign and lay that information?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: She lays an information before a justice of the peace.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Where?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: In the court office.

Mrs. M. Renwick: When does she first make any contact with any member of your department about laying that charge?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There could be situations where, of course, the wife may have commenced proceedings on her own and obtained a court order.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right. We are talking about the ladies who have not commenced any sort of proceedings on their own.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: At the time of the interview between the applicant and the field worker.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The interview with the initial application for assistance, which is done in the home if it is a family benefits case but in a welfare office if it is not, is that correct? Would the minister answer instead of nodding his head because you know they cannot get that nod of the head down there in that corner.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is my understanding.

Mrs. M. Renwick: This is a very serious festering situation.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Perhaps it would speed up procedures if the hon. member would—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Let me just tell you how it is.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No. The member should just make her comments on what she thinks the shortcomings of the—

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, this is too serious a subject, sir, for me to just make comments on.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Shortcomings? I think that that is the most important part of the whole—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would like the minister to realize this rotten deal the way it is, because it is pretty shady, it is pretty second rate and this government should be having no part of it. It should be having no part of it at all. If this government wants to go after the husbands of these women, then that is the privilege of this government, but to somehow coerce an already estranged wife or mother of a family is rotten. And it is done verbally, Mr. Chairman, that is why the minister cannot say, "Yes, there is a form," the same way that there is one to sign over her allowance to you or to your department. There is no form for that lady to sign which gives her an alternative as to whether she is going to sign an arrest for her husband or not.

Many times those women do not want to sign an arrest form because, Mr. Chairman, many times those women know better than anybody on this earth that the man first of all was not able to cope with supporting the family in the first place and that that was all part of his absconding from the scene. They also know that they cannot sign it if they still care for their husbands—and nine times out of 10 I have been told by these same women that, "He just had to go away in order to still be a man; he just had become so inadequate in supporting two or three children and me and he just had to get away from the strain and I know that he cares."

I deal with these people every day, Mr. Chairman, and my understanding, which I would like the minister to verify, is that these women finally end up in that Eglinton Avenue office in what I call the SIU branch on which Simon Fodden did his first-class paper out of the Osgoode Hall law school. What happens when they get in there? Are you counselling them to put the marriage together or are you asking the woman to sign an arrest for her

husband? Where does this arrest form get signed, Mr. Chairman; in a police station or before a justice of the peace, or where? In the SIU branch? Where does this woman have to go to sign this form? Who takes her there?

There are thousands of them, Mr. Chairman. I am waiting for the answers—there are thousands of them. I am not going to continue; this is too serious a subject to just let the minister get off the hook like that.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: As a matter of fact, as of September 30 there were 8,420 assignments in force which is a considerable number.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, that was not the question. It was not the question.

Mr. Pitman: We want to know how you go about it.

An hon. member: The mechanics.

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is right! I asked the minister to ask some member—

How many staff members are here; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, I am down to about 22.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Would the hon. member prefer not to have the staff?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is there anyone of the staff—

Mr. Pitman: No that is not the point and you know it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Oh, Mr. Chairman, that is not worthy of the minister.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well then, why the counting?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, out of 22 members of staff is there anyone in this room who can stand up and clearly state the operation of that particular office of policemen or ex-policemen up on Eglinton? I have talked to one of those policemen. The policemen in that place say these families need counselling; they do not need the wife to sign an arrest form to completely estrange the family. The poor woman is distraught. We are adding more trouble to this woman by saying to her, "Well, you sign the arrest form for your husband because—" Many of them do not want to sign it.

In the office of the now-judge Jim Felstener in family court the justices of the peace tell me that they quake in asking these women, or putting before them a form which they are to sign and which says, "I know

where my husband is and I know he can support me," because nine times out of 10 the woman does not know where her husband is. The SIU branch or the Eglinton Avenue office does know where the husband is because it has tracked him down. But the woman does not and she is going after a man she just cannot even see and she is signing that she knows where he is.

Mr. Minister, where is this form signed—in a police station, in a justice-of-the-peace office you said originally. All right. Where is it signed?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member just stated herself a few minutes ago—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Where is it signed? Are they all signed in that family court justice-of-the-peace office, because there are many other justices of the peace.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: To my understanding that is where they are signed.

Mrs. M. Renwick: They are all signed there.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Although any justice of the peace would be empowered to do so.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right. Who looks after the babies of these mothers while they go down there and do this?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I imagine in the ordinary course of their lives they make the arrangements.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The ordinary course of your life is not that simple. Babysitting arrangements; perhaps the hon. minister would not know because he does not have children.

An hon. member: What happens when she goes away to make a phone call?

Mrs. M. Renwick: It is not that simple, Mr. Minister. You see, part of the frustration, Mr. Chairman, that has brought this right back to the lap of the hon. minister is this: Those women are expected to go to court, but there are no babysitting arrangements, there is no money for babysitting, there is no transportation money. They go to court sometimes two and three times before the husband appears and that is their first meeting, Mr. Minister. You know enough about life to agree with my view that that is the first confrontation of the man and wife if the woman is in court, but that is not right; you should be easing her toward the husband, not apart.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, may I say for the benefit of the other members of the committee that it is the intent and purpose of our department to achieve both ends—to see whether in any way possible there can be a reconciliation of the family. That is what we want, because we know, as everybody knows, that in the long term a family together is the solution to all of these problems.

However, when it is clear that this cannot be done, and it will be a judgement of the field worker or the persons involved—when it is clear that it has not been done—it is the responsibility of this department to ensure that men look after their responsibilities. We cannot have a society in which people can just get up and walk away from their responsibilities and leave somebody else to carry the burden.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: This is the distinction. I do not know if the hon. member and I are in agreement or at odds. If she is saying reconciliation should be the goal, we are in common on that.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many people—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If she believes that we should not pursue the husband, we are in complete disagreement.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many people, Mr. Minister, how many of a staff are working at counselling of this kind?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is within the family services branch. There are nine in the city of Toronto.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Nine what?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Nine counsellors.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many consultations of husband and wife have they dealt with over the same period covered by the fiscal figures that you gave us?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not have those figures available.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, I would say that it is very important that you do have them, because for every family that you could rehabilitate, you might very well find that they are no longer families in receipt of social assistance.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member is re-echoing my words of a moment ago.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, how do you know how it is faring out there with the nine counsellors if you do not know how many they are counselling? They may be counselling six for all you know, obviously. I think that is disgusting. I think it is important that you know how many families are being counselled, how many have been rehabilitated in marriage and how many were getting outside assistance with their marriage.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We will have all those statistics.

Mr. Braithwaite: When?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We will have them as this programme develops.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, the hon. minister does not realize the sort of rehabilitation that can be done. I am very briefly going to tell him that Miss Barbara Chisholm of the Victoria Day Nurseries has said that if you give her a family, in 18 months she will have it rehabilitated, provided you allow her the services that she needs.

The minister is not listening, Mr. Chairman. I will wait until the minister looks after the paper and the note.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The interesting thing is that ministers are expected to do about three things at the same time.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Me, too!

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: This is a very important—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Sometimes four and five.

I think this is very important, Mr. Minister, with all due respect. Barbara Chisholm is not very far away from you, sir, and I would ask that sometime you might even speak personally with her. She is a very charming person, a very knowledgeable person. She worked 25 years in the day-nursery field. When she lectured us at the university on nursery-school courses she brought a case before us as an example of the type of rehabilitation that needed to be done in the Province of Ontario and that we donot have.

She had a child brought to her that been the youngest, most incorrigible charge in courts. He was four years old. We were charging him in the courts. He was charged with beating up little babies in baby carriages on the street. He was one of two or three children at home and they were crowded one upon the other and he was shoved aside. His mother had a case of mental despair, and was

receiving out-patient's treatment two days a week at 999 Queen Street.

His father had a drink problem. It is not hard to understand how the father and mother had mental disorder, because they had left an east coast town, had come up to Toronto and the mother-in-law of this particular woman had sent all her belongings to her cut up in two-inch squares, including leather shoes.

Barbara Chisholm took that child into her day nursery. She was only responsible, Mr. Minister, for the child, and she took him in; but she went, as she would, beyond that. She got a visiting homemaker to go into the home, two days a week—and I know the minister will tell me we only have two or three.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Sorry, but two or three—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I know we have visiting homemakers but I mean the ones who are available to the people—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Two thousand, three hundred—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The ones that are available, Mr. Minister, the ones that are available free of charge to the people on welfare and social assistance, are two or three in the city of Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Two or three?

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is right. For the whole city of Toronto, for the 50,000 recipients of welfare—no, not that many; no, 35,000.

But, Mr. Minister, Barbara Chisholm took that child in, she got a visiting homemaker two days a week, and she followed up on the woman going to 999 Queen Street, because she had not been going, she had no incentive to go, and she was dropping back. She was an unwell woman. She had bad lungs and emphysema. The father, when Barbara Chisholm spoke to us at the university, had been dry and off liquor for three months.

Three years ago, when I was coming in as New Democratic Party critic for your department, I went to see Barbara Chisholm, and I asked her if she remembered the lesson she had taught me about rehabilitation, and when she answered she said the father had a job with the city of Toronto. That was her final statement. The father now had been dry for three months and had a job with the city of Toronto, in the street-cleaning department.

She said, "I never believed a student would remember that family. The father has been promoted; he is in charge of a department. They have a down payment on their house and all of the children are home, and the mother is well." The minister is quite free to check out any of those details with Barbara Chisholm.

Mr. Minister, I am saying to you, sir, this is what we have to do with these families. We cannot pit man against woman for a paltry \$100,000 or \$200,000 to come into the government Treasury.

If the father is working and earning a good livable wage and he is simply deserting his obligation to his wife and children, yes, you know that. But if the father is already beaten by the system, beaten by trying to support his family, do not harass the mother and the father and the children into the fact that now daddy is going to court. He is a daddy; he may be a failure to the hon. minister and his department, but he is a daddy, and he is a husband, and it is a family unit, and it is disastrous that this government would do what it is doing.

Mr. Minister, the money should go into counselling, into visiting homemakers, into vocational guidance, into rehabilitation, not into X policemen up on Eglinton. Actually, do not use X policemen, use the courts; from the department to the courts. Get out of this whole, if you will pardon the expression, shabby operation, because it is really very dreadful. Give this ordeal to fathers who can support their family and are true family deserters—and there are a lot of them around, Mr. Minister, and they are not all poor by any means—and get those men into the regular court channels. But in these pitiful cases, where the father could not cope, where the family was more secure if he absconded and they had a regular welfare cheque, do not estrange them again.

Nine times out of 10 I would like to know if these moneys were collected, in exactly how many cases they were, and were they on a continuing basis, because nine out of 10, even when these people are taken to the courts, the men in the justice-of-the-peace office tell you that they pay their \$20 or \$30 or \$40 or \$50 a month for two or three months and then they abscond again. But then they have a bitterness added to the financial strain, to the estrangement of the family unit.

What is happening? There is no daddy now at home, okay? Does the minister understand what I am saying?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The minister understands completely.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Thank you.

Mr. Pitman: Will the minister do something about it?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The minister is doing something.

Mr. Pitman: Does the minister mean that from now on there will be a direction toward what the member for Scarborough Centre has suggested, that we will now—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There is direction toward family counselling to ensure reconciliation if at all possible, and if there is not hope for reconciliation, to go after not a paltry \$100,000, but \$5 million in the last four years.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Depending on the financial ability of the father, because in a lot of the cases it must be useless to go after them.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, we detail them.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, one important question: You say your department has received the following amounts. We are dealing actually with deserted wives and children who are in receipt of general welfare assistance and family benefits. Are there any moneys in these moneys that really come under the arm of the deserted children who are under children's aid?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No.

Mrs. M. Renwick: No. Is the minister aware that in this particular situation, when it gets taken now from the general recipients into the children's aid field, that the children's aid presented a brief to the minister, or they have made a statement saying—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: To the Attorney General (Mr. Wishart).

Mrs. M. Renwick: To the Attorney General; thank you, Mr. Minister. They no longer want to be the unit that is responsible for tracking down the husband, they said. They do not have a large enough number of these cases to warrant a department, and yet they are being harassed by having any cases, and they want those cases dealt with. How, Mr. minister? By your department?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, they made the suggestion—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Or do they want them to go into the regular court?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They made the suggestion that the court be used as liaison.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: But the Attorney General replied that it did not seem to be proper that an adjudicating body should also be the enforcing body. In this regard, as is evidenced by the statements of the Attorney General in the House and my statements here before the committee, the two departments will be involved in coming up with a concept that will perhaps be able to deal with this on a province-wide basis, based on some of our experience in the three cities.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would the minister tell us then, what is he learning, or has he learned, from the experiment? How is the experiment working in St. Catharines, and what are the other two places?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: St. Catharines, Belleville and Sudbury.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right. How are you operating this system of collecting there, these experiments that are going on?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is in the statement there. There is a field worker assigned to the—

If the hon. member will look at the third paragraph from the bottom.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The accounts branch notifies the family benefits branch of the arrears, the file is then reviewed for information concerning the husband, location, income, education, work record and so on. If there is a possibility of collection, an interview with the defaulting husband and a review of his circumstances, including employment, health, education and income and resources is made by the regional worker.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, then, Mr. Minister, this paragraph really only refers to the show-cause action, the followup action for relinquishing payments. Has the minister no experiment going on anywhere which is simply a different way of dealing with the problem altogether, such as the department going after the—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: With the initial show-cause action, no, not as yet.

Mrs. M. Renwick: With the initial warrant for arrest, which I am told by lawyers is not a show-cause—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, it is not a warrant for arrest, no.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The first action that the woman takes is a show-cause warrant?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is a show-cause.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, the justice of the peace explained that this was the second action; the first was an arrest warrant.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is a show-cause action from the very beginning. Then there is a special provision which I think perhaps the hon. member is confusing, that if there is imminent possibility of the husband fleeing the jurisdiction, there is available the further proceeding of a warrant for arrest. I do not know how many cases there would be of that kind.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, Mr. Minister, I have had a good opportunity to discuss this particular subject. I think that perhaps I should relinquish the floor to someone else and come back in on this particular vote.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Pitman.

Mr. Pitman: I would like to make just one or two points under this item, Mr. Chairman.

One of the things which really bothered me very greatly is that we seem to have divided welfare or social assistance, from education. I find it appalling, because I find in my constituency that there are people who are in trouble once they try to get into some form of self improvement, once they try to do something about their situation—as long as they are prepared to sit at home and vegetate and watch television or collect their cheque, everything is fine, but as soon as they try to involve themselves in an educational programme—suddenly they find themselves out of touch with welfare, the welfare is cut off.

A family who contacted me just yesterday have a lad who is taking courses at the Manpower Retraining Centre and it costs \$2 a week. Now \$2 a week does not even cover, I am sure, the wear and tear of the floor that he walks on during the day but nonetheless they cannot pay that \$2 a week. It is not included in their budget and so therefore you have, I think, a perfect example of the incompetence of our welfare system to recognize that human potential is the important thing. If you are going to get people out of this rut and off this treadmill, you have got

to encourage them to get any form of re-training, any form of personal development that can be found.

Now this has happened, and it would seem to me you are caught up to some extent in the whole Canada Manpower shemuzzle that it is the whole idea that no one can go to Canada Manpower retraining except when he is sent there by the Canada Manpower Centre, and of course the only interest of the Canada Manpower Centre is making sure they have a job for them at the end and therefore they are not too interested really in individual development.

The point is, when a person does go outside that system and says, "Look, I am going to take any kind of course at all," there is just no provision for that kind of training. In fact, I have had people come to me and say that they have been told that they must stop taking training or they are no longer welfare recipients because they are supposed to be simply passive acceptors of the little bit that we give them.

Now is there any way that you can do something about this? It seems to me that this is surely the most basic kind of necessity. Heaven only knows it is bad enough that we have mothers having to chase husbands and destroying family units in that way, but to virtually say to a person, "We are not allowing you to improve yourself as long as you are a welfare recipient," that seems to me to be criminal.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am completely dedicated to the proposition that education is one of the means whereby people can get out of the reliance on social assistance either for themselves or their family. I would like to review with you the provisions which we do have and this is under The Family Benefits Act.

Under The Family Benefits Act recipients and spouses, where applicable, are entitled to attendance at any educational facility in the province and that would not affect their eligibility under the programme. That is under The Family Benefits Act, "any educational facility in the province."

Mr. Pitman: Is that true under municipal welfare?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I will come to that in a minute.

Now as for beneficiaries, that is the dependent children, they can continue to be eligible while in full-time attendance up to age 21 at educational institutions under a list of

Acts—The Public Schools Act, The Secondary Schools and Board of Education Act, The Separate Schools Act, The Department of Education Act, The Schools Administration Act—schools, colleges and institutes, private schools; the schools operated by the retarded children's authority; the Police College and the colleges of agricultural technology—which is presently the broad range under The Family Benefits Act.

Now under The General Welfare Assistance Act the following persons are eligible for general welfare assistance while students in the schools indicated.

Recipients:

1. A single, employable person, that is over 16, not living at home, while attending a public or separate or private elementary school under the relevant Acts.

2. An unemployable person, single or head of a family—any institution whatsoever.

3. Any woman who is the head of a family, employable or unemployable—any educational institution whatsoever.

4. Any employable person, male or female, single or head of a family—any school where he takes a vocational course of 52 weeks or less, that is, exclusive of university or community college.

Mr. Pitman: But you see, your Manpower retraining centres are in your community colleges. That is the point. On top of that there is a cost involved. It is \$2 a week if you are in a community college, and that is specifically the area where you expect to find those people. They will not be in high school, they will not likely be in university schools, they will not be in all these other institutions you talked about. They are just in exactly the place you have identified as the place they are kept out of.

It is not just a matter of eligibility—that is bad enough if they are not eligible for the area in which they are most likely to be—but the fact that they are not given the money to cover the cost of doing this. As I say, \$2 a week plus expenses of books or expenses of clothing. It seems to me that this is, as I say, unconscionable. After making a statement like this, that they are eligible for all of these things, how do you justify the fact that they are not eligible for the very things which would be the most relevant to them?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Of course the Manpower retraining system is a completely different programme.

Mr. Pitman: That does not solve the practical problems for the person who is on welfare, you know, telling him it is a different programme; he is not impressed by this.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Then what will have to be brought about is a change in the Manpower retraining programme.

Mr. Pitman: It seems to me that the first step you might take is to get your welfare tied in with that very same programme, because of all areas surely that is the most relevant. This is what they need education for, to be retrained in order to get a job. And it just seems ludicrous, unexplainable—and I cannot explain it to anybody, quite frankly—when a welfare person comes up to me and says, "I want to improve myself, I want to make myself a contributory person in the community, but they will not let me." I am speechless, just speechless. It just seems so absolutely horrendous.

What explanation can you make? You cannot even make an explanation as a minister of the government, as to why you would ever keep a person out of the very area where they would be most likely to be involved and be useful. Can you not do anything about this? Can you not make \$2 a week available at least to cover the cost so that if the person cannot go through that operation he can at least—well, can you not deal with the eligibility and the cost of that area?

Mr. Makarchuk: Take it out of the Minister of Trade and Development's (Mr. Randall) advertising budget.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I cannot deal with it in the eligibility part, but I am going to check into this \$2 tuition, the minimal cost. This is something that puzzles me.

Mr. Pitman: It is not provided in your budget.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): Is the minister just hearing about this for the first time, what the member for Peterborough has said?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, no.

Mr. Trotter: Why are you just checking into it now?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member has raised a fee of \$2.

Mr. Trotter: I know, but this is old hat. I am glad he raised it, but I am surprised that the minister—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member has been bringing it up for some time.

Mr. Trotter: I am surprised you are just looking into it. I am not surprised at him bringing it up.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The member for Peterborough and I were engaged in a very crucial conversation.

Mr. Pitman: I am really disturbed about this and I would like also to deal with this whole question of health. It seems to me that there are two things that people who are on welfare surely need. One is the opportunity to develop themselves intellectually, and the other thing is health. It appals me when I read the newspaper or I have people come to me and find they are running into all kinds of difficulties getting dental health care, for example, and certain kinds of medical health care, simply because the municipal budget—we are dealing largely now with general welfare recipients—is beginning to get cut down. The municipalities are now starting to look at their budgetary necessities rather carefully, so that people are actually being deprived.

Surely what is basic in terms of an individual's self worth is his ability to cope as a human being? It seems to me that it is time we took this section out of the hands of the municipalities. Obviously the municipalities are the least able, in terms of taxes and in terms of their tax sources, to cope with that kind of a problem; the least able to cope with rising costs of dental care; the least able to cope when a particular area has a very wide fluctuation.

I just looked at those statistics which you very kindly gave us some time ago. It is quite considerable, the fluctuation from community to community, the extent to which one community, for example, has an increase in the receipt of general assistance of 97 per cent and another area has an increase of 6.3 per cent, another area such as Galt has a 115 per cent increase in the numbers receiving general assistance, another one has a 2.3 per cent increase, Kitchener has a 129 per cent increase and you have Hamilton with 7.5.

In other words, the fluctuations are so dramatic that these communities simply cannot cope. Waterloo has a 14 per cent increase; how does a community deal with those kinds of fluctuations of 'budgeting'? It cannot from year to year. Therefore, what happens? The local municipal welfare officer is under the gun to cut down his budget and when people

come in with these special needs—and surely health needs are basic—then that is where we start cutting off the fat of the municipality, in the health needs of people.

It seems to me, once again, that this is the most obvious area that the province should be concerned about. The person who cannot eat his food properly, who does not even look healthy, is not likely ever to get a job and rehabilitate himself. Education and health needs are certainly not being coped with under the system that we have now, part of the chaos that we talked about last night.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, on the same subject, speaking further to the education of the people who are under these Acts, there was a study done in the area of Thunder Bay of single parents who were on mothers' allowance while some of them are working to supplement this, and I take one section, Mr. Chairman:

When questioned as to whether they would go back to school or take some form of training to enable them to be self-supporting almost all said yes. One or two felt they were too old and a couple thought they would wait until their children were older. Most of those who said yes added comments: "So I could get off mothers' allowance"; "So I could go and be a social worker and be better than some they already have in the Lakehead"; "I would rather stand on my own two feet and sever the present feeling of obligation and regain my self-respect in privacy."

Mr. Minister, the other aspect of education in the sections of the brief of the single parents in the Thunder Bay area, occurs where they were asked whether they thought that a raise in mothers' allowance would eventually be beneficial to all concerned. That is, they could keep their children in school longer so they would have enough education to be self-supporting and not end up on welfare themselves, and the mothers would also be able to retain a little self-respect.

They said many recognized the fact and were helpless in the face of the probability that they were producing children who would end up being unskilled and probably unemployed in the future because they could not afford to keep them in school. Perhaps this is the most heart-breaking aspect of it all because this, Mr. Minister, is simply not being done. The families that are poor are not able to see that their children can continue in school as long as they are able to do so and willing to do so. So there are two

aspects: How to get the children skilled, not just under the regular educational system but on rehabilitation through the minister's department?

What age is it that a child is no longer a recipient as a child under general welfare assistance provided he is in school?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Up to the age of 21.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I think you will find that it is younger under general welfare assistance, Mr. Minister. There are two different ages—as if children are any different under general welfare assistance or under family benefits, unless it has been amended recently.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Is the hon. member speaking about FBA or GWA?

Mrs. M. Renwick: GWA.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Under GWA, over 16 and away from the home the minor is no longer a dependent of the family.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What about over 16 and in the home? To what age can a child stay with a family and go to school and still be covered under general welfare assistance? The definition of a child, Mr. Minister, unless you have amended the Acts, is 16 years of age under general welfare assistance.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Up to the age of 21 so long as he is a dependent adult.

Mrs. M. Renwick: And in school?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: And in school.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Under both Acts?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Why does the minister not embark upon a type of student loan supplement to families wanting to keep their children in school as well as the rehabilitation of the schooling of the parents? Does the minister know that under Manpower, if a woman wants to go back—and, Mr. Minister, you and I have been corresponding on a case with the Minister of Manpower—a woman who has been out of the work force for three years is not considered someone worthy of monetary support to go back and retrain.

A woman who has been in a house for five years is being trained in different kinds of skills, that is all. She has not been just out of the work force. She has been skilful. She can go and do those skills. She could be a homemaker. She can go into all the things that she knows. Saying that women in homes are un-

skilled—and I realize that this is a federal decision but the minister then has to pick up the slack in the Province of Ontario and get these ladies retrained—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: As the member says, we have no control over the Manpower retraining programme—

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, but this is what I am pointing out, that the minister has to come in then—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The latest amendment to the regulations as of May 1 this year makes clear that a female can go to any educational institution completely, no matter what category she is in—

Mrs. M. Renwick: While she is still in receipt of welfare?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It will not have any effect on her eligibility.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It makes me very happy that I got out of the car and fought Mr. Anderson on that hot-line programme two years ago on that first case—the first case that was accepted. It is now blanket right across the board. I am very pleased to hear that.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not know whether the women's liberation movement will take that as being special treatment or not.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, it is always a problem in your department, I am sure, to know where to put money and where to get more money. I think the minister was hampered by the Treasury board's decision last spring to not allow him the amounts of money to bring into the assistance programmes the full cost of living increment and leave him left out in left field to be criticized by people like myself.

I would like to draw the minister's attention to the public accounts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1969. I would like to refresh the minister's memory to the out-and-out fight that took place in the legislative assembly about the \$1 million in the Indian affairs branch which was not spent. I would like, Mr. Chairman, to draw the minister's attention to the fact that under the family benefits branch—just look. I saved you from that embarrassment, Mr. Hodgson.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Not embarrassment. I thought you meant another field of inquiry.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You jump too quick to the gun. Under the family benefits branch, under The Old Age Assistance Act, Mr. Min-

ister, I am perplexed to know how you could have had an appropriation for \$1.3 million, roughly speaking, and have only expended, roughly speaking, the \$300,000 and have unexpended funds. Maybe there is an explanation, Mr. Chairman. If there is I would be very happy to hear from the minister about the \$1 million in the family benefits branch for allowances under The Old Age Assistance Act.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Very simple. There was a larger number of people transferring to old age security than we had anticipated.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right. Mr. Chairman, does the minister recall that when we were fighting so hard on the opposition side of the House to get the government to broaden its use of the Canada Assistance Plan, one of the facts that I read into the record was that this province tended to benefit, the federal government had stated in their brochure on the Canada Assistance Plan, about \$11 million over a period of time. The minister looked askance and said, "We are going to get millions of dollars out of the old age programme?"

The minister budgeted \$1 million that was not used. Right. Now it has to be used in the new programme, Mr. Minister. Will you assure us that this \$1 million will be used in the new supplements for old age?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Actually to understand the accounts of the province you must realize that every annual budget stands on its own.

We are not privileged to carry over from one year to another year. We are not even privileged to carry over from one programme to another programme.

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, you will not have to carry it. You will just have to increase it. That is all, Mr. Minister. You will just have to say, "Well, that \$1 million that we budgeted and did not have to use last year, we had better make this budget \$2 million this year." Not that money. Just make the budget broader this year; that is what we are fighting for.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There is a considerable increase in the departmental estimates.

Mrs. M. Renwick: An increase as big as \$1 million?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: In the overall expenditure of the department?

Mrs. M. Renwick: That \$1 million should be in with it. The whole differential in that

section, Mr. Minister, is close to \$2 million. The Family Benefits Act of moneys not spent. I am just curious as to how it happened.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member will notice that in the same page, that in addition to the unexpended there are Treasury Board orders for \$3.3 million, \$2.9 million.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You just did not use it all?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No we used more. In Treasury Board—

Mrs. M. Renwick: You are unexpended in your \$3.3 million. You are unexpended \$118,000.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We received a Treasury Board order for \$3.3 million to cover additional expenditures that we had not budgeted for.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right, and left unexpended \$118,000.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, which meant that the Treasury Board did give us \$3.2 million additional to what the Legislature had voted.

Mrs. M. Renwick: From Treasury Board you got \$84,000 for salaries in the family benefits branch and left unexpended \$35,000. Were you contemplating some expansion that did not take place?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, we could not fill the vacancies that we had.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You have vacancies now?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: This relates back to 1969-1970.

Mrs. M. Renwick: And losing the Indian affairs staff maybe?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Did they never replace them?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No. That is this year.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am just curious. We need people so badly. We need people whom we give good salaries to in order to attract the best people, and I wondered how you could have \$35,000 left in salaries.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member will find, all the way through accounts, that there are salary appropriations not expended for one reason or another.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would very briefly like to correct something which I stated yesterday, which was when I was dealing with the millions of unexpended money. I mentioned that the minister had several millions unexpended in some of his items. I did not realize that you used this type of weird—and it is weird; perhaps the accountant with you has an explanation for it—this weird system of showing your reimbursements of expenditures from the government of Canada over in the unexpended column. They were actually expended? They were actually spent?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: And yet you carry them into the unexpended column. I do not understand why. I do not understand why you do not have a column so that if you want to list them separately, fine. But they are not unexpended; they are spent. Does “unexpended” not mean “not spent”? I know it gives you the figure of what you have actually spent.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I would ask the hon. member to drop a line to—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I just thought I would raise it, Mr. Minister, because I got apoplectic yesterday when I saw that about \$100 million had not been spent—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is what we get from Ottawa.

Mrs. M. Renwick: But then I found that it was the large disbursements from the federal government, which you had carried over into the unexpended column.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: You might make that suggestion to the public accounts committee.

Interjection by an hon. member.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, no. Those are the funds we get back from Ottawa.

Mr. Trotter: Each year that figure is always the same. It is a revolving account.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The moneys are voted gross, and then we get back that portion under our agreement with the federal government. It is interesting to note that we do not make use of the Canada Assistance Plan to the tune of over \$100 millions.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the minister see very clearly from the contributions by the hon. member for Peterborough and myself today that we are fighting for rehabilitation

so that there will be a goal to remove people from the rolls of assistance; so that the rolls will diminish instead of growing? We are not a welfare state party, as so often we are tabbed; we are fighting for the minister to take active preventive measures, with partial assistance, and to undertake an active rehabilitation programme. So I would ask the minister, who has now signed an agreement with the federal government on work activity projects, what they will be in the Province of Ontario, where they will be and how many people they will involve?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The agreement has just come back from Ottawa. We received it last week, signed by the hon. Mr. Munro, and we will be putting forward regulations for implementation of the programme. We contemplate again a joint venture with the municipalities, because the projects will be developed, we trust, at the local level and brought forth.

Mrs. M. Renwick: A joint venture with the municipalities will not do.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Actually to the hon. member for Scarborough Centre—

Mrs. M. Renwick: We cannot afford anything more, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: To the hon. member for Scarborough Centre I would say the even bigger job of rehabilitating or getting into the work force those who, for one reason or another, have not been able to do so until now, is almost secondary to the hopes of the substantial number of people who are unemployed, but who already have the proper work habits.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You know, Mr. Minister, that is right. But you have left these other problems so badly that they are now overlapping and they are now a horrendous and dangerous problem, as we pointed out originally. Certainly, we now have the unemployment type of problem which is a different problem altogether from the families that we have been talking about today, which are basically the chronic cases and the cases of the families who are just beaten by the system.

I realize that the minister now has doubled his problem; the society has doubled the problem; the federal government has doubled the problem with its attitude and its fiscal policy for fighting inflation which was too much, too late. Mr. Minister, I would like to speak about the municipalities. The municipi-

palities are at a breaking point. They have had a real hosing on having to take 50 per cent of special assistance. They thought they were getting off pretty well, because 50 per cent looked like a lot to them; 50 per cent of their staff payments looked a lot, but they have a real problem now.

Now we have people who go to a municipality and they cannot get what they, at one time, could get in the way of assistance because it is no longer allowed. I want the minister to state very clearly what is being allowed in the form of assistance at the municipal level here in Metropolitan Toronto. Under the new arrangement that has taken place since the minister allowed the percentage of income over the welfare payments? Mr. Minister, a very short letter, which says:

Dear Mrs. Renwick, I am waiting for an answer from Social and Family Services for my daughter's hearing aid, which I was told would cost over \$100, and the batteries after that. I notice this is not mentioned in the drugs and glasses, etcetera.

This is a family benefits case, Mr. Minister, but the same one is not listed for general welfare assistance now under the new municipal activities in special assistance. I am wondering if this is going into the budget for deaf people. Are we not supplying hearing aids to deaf people who are persons in need?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is possible.

Mr. Pitman: Then try to get the batteries.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is it a matter of rights?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, it is a matter of discretion.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You remember the board of review case for the \$2.50 batteries for the small child to whom the Lions Club had given the hearing aid in Peterborough? Are we not going to get away from that type of operation, Mr. Minister? What is happening at the municipal level here now with regard to eyeglasses, teeth?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: My understanding is that in Metro Toronto there has been no change in the system. If the man is employed it would be proper that his earnings from employment be used to provide any items of special assistance."

You will recall that we made it possible—

Mrs. M. Renwick: There might not—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We made it possible for certain incomes and the recipients of general welfare—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, explain it. I will wait while you get it straight because I want it straight from you so that we understand it clearly. I have had memos rushed up from down there in June, when they were deciding some of the fates of these people. I would like the minister to state how those arrangements have been worked out exactly—it is something to do with \$50, and it is something to do with six months and over \$50 they cannot have any assistance of this kind—\$50 earnings or something of that sort. Would the minister explain clearly the financial position?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member will recall that we made it possible under the general welfare assistance regulations that a man can now work and be entitled to the same exemptions that were formerly available under family benefits. He has an initial exemption of \$24, then \$12 for each dependent. For example, if there were two children, a husband and wife—four people—they would have \$24 and \$36; there would be an exemption of \$60 of earnings and then 25 per cent over that. The position taken, as I understand it, in Metro was that if the person was employed in making these earnings—

Mrs. M. Renwick: He can buy his own eyeglasses and his own mattresses and his own hearing-aids and so on.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is right.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, what is the percentage that they keep of anything that he makes over that?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Twenty-five per cent.

Mrs. M. Renwick: In Metropolitan Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Anywhere in the province where the general welfare council adopts that as a matter of policy.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Where the council adopts it?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: But where it decides not to and cannot afford to—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Where the municipality decides not to allow that exemption then it is not permissible.

Mrs. M. Renwick: No. In this study of the mother's who live on mothers' allowances in Thunder Bay one of the points they make is that the government keeps 75 per cent of anything the mother makes over \$24 for the mother per month and \$12 for each child per month. Now 75 per cent is a pretty large bite into what anybody is earning over and above assistance. That is even worse than the Freidman report on guaranteed incomes which was a 50-50 arrangement.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: But she does have the basic exemptions and when you consider, Mr. Chairman, the amount of money paid out in dollars to that family plus the additional benefits which are paid for by the province and then tack on to that the exemptions the total benefits come out to a not unreasonable sum of money for a family to get along on. And the hon. member will have seen in our presentation to the Croll committee that the statistics which indicated the effects of these exemptions in relationship to certain family

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, Mr. Minister, I am saying that they are unreasonable amounts of money to get along on and that they are absolutely restrictive because a dollar a day per person for food, clothing and personal care is a very small budget. I am sure the minister and I would not like to be living on it.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: But a family with a father and mother and three children could be earning almost \$1,000 a year; the total exemption comes out to \$864 a year which on top of the total family benefits allowance of—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, let us take a look at the dollars per day instead of per year. Let us take a look at the \$50—what did you say that lady could have, \$62? That family—the father and mother and two children? Two dollars a day?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Let us deal with it on a yearly basis and then the hon. member could go to it on a daily basis.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right, Mr. Minister, before you go to it may I make one small point with you: that this has been made in a very restrictive fashion and it is really not an incentive to go to work.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There is an incentive to go to work.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Very slight, very slight.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Eight hundred dollars a year for a family of that kind on top of whatever they are entitled to by way of social assistance. Let us talk in figures.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, to go to work it takes car tickets, it takes hosiery, it takes babysitting, it takes a lot of things that the minister has not even taken into consideration here.

I would like to point out an example: I fought with the minister about the inadequate shelter allowance and I wrote about specific case of a woman who paid more than \$60 a month over and above what the minister's department allows her for shelter. The differential between what the department allowed for shelter and what she had to make up was in the vicinity of \$72—something like that. Anyway this is a prime example—\$72.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, shelter cost is something that confronts many families.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, wait a minute.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I will tell you at the very beginning, before we get into a time-consuming thing, that I feel the answer to the housing problem with respect to low income people and people on social assistance is more housing. And so does my seatmate in the Legislature, the Hon. Minister of Trade and Development, I cheer him every time he announces he is building another home.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, that is—

Mr. Trotter: There are 22,000 applications in Metro Toronto alone they cannot fill.

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: But that is the answer.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Has the minister brought in today the numbers of families that had to get the \$10 rental increase because they were in fact paying more than the shelter allowed?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We have not got those figures.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right. This lady was paying \$60-a-month—I have got it straight now, Mr. Minister—she was paying \$60 a month more than you allowed for shelter. She had two children and herself, so she earned \$48 under your permissible allowances and of anything over \$48 she had to pay back 25 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, 75 per cent; she kept 25 per cent.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right. It left her with a \$12 figure for shelter that she still did not have. And this department took her money from her because she was earning over the \$48. She could not even put that \$12 toward the housing.

Now you say budgets are based on budgetary needs and you know that the actual need of that woman was \$60 more for housing and she earned \$48 and every dollar she earned over \$48 you took back—or the government or the municipality through your system took back—75 cents off the dollar. Even though she earned more than \$60 a month which she could have applied to her shelter cost, after \$48 the government took back 75 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We attempt through—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Where was she going to make up the dollars for her shelter?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We attempt, through our schedules, to work out a scheme which will be fair and equitable to as broad a spectrum of people as possible.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, where do you think the families that your Acts do not provide total shelter costs for, are going to get those other dollars?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: By our exemptions.

Mrs. M. Renwick: But our exemptions? By going out to work. What about all the people on your list who cannot work? You are saying they should go to work?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No; if possible.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am sure they want to. That is why we want to get the minister to want them to go to work and to help them go to work. But if you are paying \$150 a month rent and the Act allows \$110 where do the people get that other \$40 from?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They will have to work their—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Out of their food budget.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They will have to work out their budgets, their total budgets, the same as any family with a total annual income.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, Mr. Minister, it is hopeless. Did the minister bring in the menus

for nutrition today so that we know if the people are being fed sufficiently?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No. But it might be of interest to the committee, Mr. Chairman, to just take a look at some of these figures—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the minister have a Dovercourt welfare office? A welfare office in Dovercourt? Has the municipality got a welfare office in Dovercourt?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Metro has one on Dovercourt, just north of College.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Has the minister any idea that there are sometimes 200 and 300 people apparently lined up there for their cheques? One man could not even get inside the offices, the last few days.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: On the three occasions that I have been there I have not seen that.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I thought we were mailing out cheques to people now. Do some people get their cheques mailed and some come to get them? Is that what is happening?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: At the Metro offices? The cheques are mailed out. Those must have been either applicants or people who were attending on the office for emergency assistance. Mr. Chairman—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Could they have been recipients who were requested to report to show they were available for work?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Not necessarily, no. The applicant, of course, must indicate that he is available for employment, and is making reasonable efforts to find employment.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Do you still have the three men on George Street, or do you have that enlarged to help men find employment—men who receive assistance?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am not familiar with the office on George Street, Mr. Chairman.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The George Street operation?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is a Metro operation.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Yes, this is a Metro operation. It happens to be operated by the government of Ontario through the municipality, and it is the government's business to know what is happening in the area of getting people rehabilitated and employed again.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I wonder if the hon. member would just permit me to take a look at these figures, Mr. Chairman. In order to try to determine the direction in which we are going in respect of our social assistance, we have these tables to convert into cash income the value of benefits. You will see that with a mother and three children, ages 10, 12 and 14, her pre-added budget on a total year basis would be \$2,076; the shelter maximum payable would be \$1,140 and fuel would be \$204 under the schedule, for total family benefits of \$3,420.

In addition to that allowance, there are other benefits: hospital insurance, \$132; medical insurance, \$177, and dental care costs to the department for that family of \$67, for a total family benefits assistance of \$3,796, and that family, of course, would also be receiving family allowance of \$288, so that the total gross income—cash and benefits—to this family is over \$4,000.

On the right-hand side, you will see that there is a calculation for a father, mother and three children—the same ages—for a total gross income of \$4,593. Now in addition to the above, there would be for the family, on the right-hand side, with three children, a basic exemption of \$864. That man could earn up to \$864 without losing anything. If there had been life insurance in existence at the time the family went on allowances we would pay up to \$10 a month for 12 months, a premium payment of \$120. In certain instances there is a diet allowance of \$144, and for the blind and disabled, the hon. members will recall, we made special provisions of \$180. I am not saying that those figures are the total answer.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I am not saying they are either, because—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They are not the meagre amounts that the hon. member would make them out to be.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, it is ridiculous for The Department of Social and Family Services to have issued this sheet. It just shows that there is no real grasp of the problem. For shelter, the maximum allowance for a family of three children and one mother is \$1,140 or \$95 a month. They have to have two bedrooms, Mr. Minister, and even that does not give the mother a bedroom to herself, and with children of 10, 12 and 14 the mother should have a bedroom to herself, with the ages of children like that.

Ninety-five dollars a month is not a realistic rent. This is cutting right down, because I

am having to go back to six months ago dealing with families trying to find two-bedroom apartments in the borough of Scarborough, but I finally got families placed and the assistance worked out, and they could not find any two-bedroom apartments under \$180. Now \$180 is \$2,160 a year. The minister wants to take his \$2,160 from his total of \$4,084, which is not dollars for the family. Naturally they have got those cares. If we cannot in our society extend hospital insurance and medical coverage to the unfortunate of our society, we are not civilized and we have not progressed anywhere. That whole exercise is a nothing thing as far as the dollars to the family to live.

But even if the minister wants to take the rent—the actual rent of a family—from his total of \$4,084, he still leaves that family with little over \$2,000 a year to live on. But that is not possible, because they do not get in dollars the \$132 for health insurance, and have no choice. Thank God, they do not, Mr. Minister, because they would have to put it toward the rent, instead of having health coverage.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I just—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Just a second, Mr. Minister, I have not finished, because when I take the actual, realistic rent costs in the city of Toronto from the \$3,420, the family lives on \$1,360 a year—a mother with three children, 10, 12 and 14, on \$1,360 or very little over \$100 a month. There are four in the family so that is \$25 a month per person or a dollar a day per person. It is ridiculous to have \$7 a week to look after a 14-year-old, or a 12-year-old, or a 10-year-old child. Two dollars a week! Mr. Minister, you are asking for trouble in this province.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I wonder, Mr. Chairman—

Mrs. M. Renwick: You will not realize the trouble that is there.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If I may provide the hon. members with some further figures.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Please do, if they are as good as those ones. If they are to my advantage, I will take them. This is just like those crazy gymnastics that you went through in your opening statement about how all the blind and disabled were going to be cared for by the grand minister, and the new increases on May 1. The minister saw that I shot those figures down into pieces. I do not know why he would allow his department to present these ridiculous figures here today.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, you will notice that we had arrived at the figure of \$3,796, and \$4,035 for the respective families in total family benefits assistance. To highlight the kind of problems that we are confronted with, you will see that to get the equivalent of assistance of a mother fully employed and not on assistance, to get \$3,796 she must earn \$4,476. And for a father, mother and three children ages 10, 12 and 14, the father, fully employed, would have to earn \$5,000 to have the same amount of net costs that are available to a family on social assistance.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am saying that if families on social assistance are having problems, they are having problems which many people in our society with these kind of earnings are facing.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, what is the breakdown of the \$4,476 figure?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If a person earns \$4,476, a year after he has earned that, he will have paid \$57 unemployment insurance; \$68 into Canada Pension Plan; \$315 in income tax and, being fully employed, we have allowed work expenses of \$20 a week. So having earned that, a mother, fully employed, having earned \$4,476, would end up with \$3,796.00.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is not this a shocking disgrace that a family which earns only \$4,476 a year would have to pay the taxes that are listed here—\$315 in income tax?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I would hope that Mr. Benson in Ottawa would take cognizance—

Mrs. M. Renwick: This is what is wrong with these figures, you cannot—

Mr. Makarchuk: On this same point, Mr. Chairman, what the minister is trying to do here he is trying to justify one rotten system by introducing another rotten system and because you have got two rotten systems—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Let us get on with the breakdown.

Mr. Makarchuk: —you figure that this makes it perfectly good.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Not at all.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well, yes, certainly. You have if you have—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Not at all. I am indicating that some of the problems that we

have to deal with are far broader than dealing with any particular segment of our population.

Mr. Makarchuk: We are not disputing the fact—

Mr. Chairman: Are you finished, Mrs. Renwick? We will follow this thing in order. Mr. Trotter is the next speaker.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Trotter: There are a couple of things I want to mention, Mr. Chairman. As I understand the figures—just taking them for a single man—I believe a single man, if he is receiving social assistance, receives \$105 per month. Now, those are my figures of June of last year. Have they changed since June of last year? I do not think there has been an increase, has there?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: One hundred and fifteen dollars.

Mr. Trotter: One hundred and fifteen dollars. Okay.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is the minimum amount. There may be other payments payable; if it is payable, he would get extra travel allowance of \$15 to \$30.

Mr. Trotter: But the figures that the welfare and housing committee of the city of Toronto go by would now be \$115 a month, and that comes out to approximately \$3.60 a day. What I am concerned about is that we have extensive unemployment, there is going to be more unemployment, and I do not know how any government can expect—I am just starting now with a single man, not with the family—a single man to exist on \$3.60 a day. That includes food, his housing and the so-called personal items, be it a car ticket, trying to find a job, or trying to buy a toothbrush. And unless these fellows are going to use secondhand toothbrushes handed down, I really do not know how you expect the populace to exist in the type of economy that we are now headed into.

There is no doubt that you hear from various groups like the Chamber of Commerce that there are too many bums on welfare, which I do not agree with. I think if you went into your own figures you would find that relatively few people want to be on welfare; the majority of people want to be off welfare. But regardless of the hard-core cases that give the system trouble, there is no question that we are not taking care of the vast majority of people who require help and who

deserve help. So your rates in this so-called affluent province in which we live are just incomprehensible.

Then when you get into the family situation, your own figures show that the pre-added budget, which includes food, clothing and personal items for a mother and three children—the children aged 10, 12 and 14—that comes out to \$1.45 per day for each of those people. Now how are you going to raise a 14-year-old kid on \$1.45 a day? Most of those teenagers eat more than an adult. No matter how you add your figures, or what you throw in, you simply are not facing the facts of the world in which you live.

I am even more concerned about the people at the moment who are working and who are going to be faced with this type of budget that you are defending. This is why on the first vote I asked what is your approach, what is your overall programme, because if you hug to these figures, you are just courting disaster with the community as a whole. I do feel that the minister is completely out of date.

I would ask the minister as an individual, or any individual, who is not used to a low income, how an unemployed man who suddenly finds himself out of work—such as in the General Electric plant in Toronto; one of them has just closed down—is going to exist on \$3.60 a day? Would the minister give me his views on that?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not think it would be easy, Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Trotter: You do not? Well, you see what is happening: There are literally thousands in a community like Toronto—I admit in some areas of Canada it would be easier to get by, but not in Metropolitan Toronto, not in Hamilton, not in most communities in Ontario that I know of—and it is even worse, I would say, in trying to have a 12-year-old child or a 14-year-old child and raise him on \$1.45 a day.

I know that in the case of my own children I get notes from the school that they are going on some trip and they need 50 cents or 75 cents. What do these people do? You automatically make the poor poorer. You are just going to cut them out of the ordinary everyday things that do take place. In some cases, I know school teachers actually foot the bill of small items such as this; they know that families cannot get them. The teachers themselves will pay the bill in certain sections of the city of Toronto, but there is a limit as to how far they can go and the minister

has got blinkers on to the situation that we are actually faced with in this area.

Now, the minister says it is going to cost money; and I repeat that if you find their educational system needs \$50 million in order to keep the local boards happy, the Treasurer has that at the snap of the finger. And if we need a new building down on the lakefront, we seem to find the money for it, because, I would say that type of thing gets votes.

But these people cannot speak for themselves, and it is up to the minister to speak up. And if he feels he may want to criticize the federal government, well perhaps he should, but still it is his responsibility. With the resources at the command of the Province of Ontario, regardless of the federal government, this simply need not exist in this province. And it exists because this minister evidently has not heard of the Treasury Board, or he has not spoken up, or the government as a whole obviously certainly does not care.

I want to know if the minister has any anticipation that as a result of the increased unemployment which there is going to be—and do not forget that people who are going to be unemployed are those people who are now working and certainly have no intention or desire to be on welfare—is there any anticipation of Treasury Board orders being issued in the near future to boost these rates? I have something more to say in the matter but I would just like to know if there is any possibility?

Mrs. M. Renwick: There might be some possibility then.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There will be a necessity for supplementary estimates to the tune of \$22 million, I believe, in general welfare assistance because of the unemployment.

Mr. Trotter: Twenty-two million dollars will certainly maintain these rates. Is that not true?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is right.

Mr. Trotter: There is no anticipation of increasing the rates, the \$1.45 a day?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We will need all of the \$22 million more than this committee is dealing with today to meet what we anticipate the unemployment figures will bring about before the end of the year.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, how many dollars of these budgets are for food?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I think that the hon. member and I arrived at some conclusion yesterday. We do not allocate any specific sums for any amount, the schedules work out to a total figure. The social assistance recipient gets that cheque and he or she has to figure out his own way and he has complete discretion as to the expenditures. Now we are trying to set up within the department whereby groups of women will be assisted in working out the best means possible.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, when families are in financial difficulties and the cheque is issued to them specifically for certain stores, because the family was not managing its allotment of funds, then the pre-added budget of food, clothing and personal care has to be broken down to where a cheque is made out to a clothing store, and a cheque is made out to the grocery store for food, plus the \$5 per case for personal care.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the minister, when this is done at the local level, how do they know how many dollars go to the clothing store and how many go to the food store? They know, Mr. Minister, because they have a chart just like I have a chart showing how to break them up.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. M. Renwick: They are still maintaining after three or four years that they cannot tell us anything about dollars for food.

Mr. Chairman: Have you finished?

Mr. Trotter: No, I just wanted to—

Mrs. M. Renwick: What is the answer? What happens when you have to take over the financial problems of a family and issue a cheque to the clothing store? The city of Toronto here is doing this and Metro is doing it too; they issue a cheque to the grocery store.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am not familiar with Metro Toronto but to my recollection with reference to family benefits I have only known of one trustee case that took place in northern Ontario.

In that instance, the store owner himself was the trustee. He was the only person in the area who would act as trustee and he handled all of them.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, I will give the floor back to the member for Parkdale, and thank you once again for allowing me to have my fifth annual try to get from this gov-

ernment the number of dollars it allots for goods; the number of dollars it allots for clothing. Later on, I will bring in the information that I have that shows it. It is no secret any more. It is just ridiculous to keep hiding. I wondered if that exercise would come about again and I am sorry to hear it.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am happier, Mr. Chairman, than the hon. member for Scarborough Centre when I can increase the total amount.

Mr. Trotter: Mr. Chairman, I wanted to give the minister an example of a complete breakdown in social services that can happen to a family in the City of Toronto. A complete lack of co-operation between departments; you mention about The Department of Trade and Development and how you cheer his announcements. I realize you are involved in part with education, with health; there is a lot of this cannot be assigned to one particular department.

I want to give the minister an example of a mother-led family of five; she has five children on welfare. In this case, the husband was actually paying \$250 per month toward her upkeep. Despite the fact that this money was coming in from him, for example, the mother applied for housing through Ontario Housing Corporation. She was far down the list and before she obtained any housing she was evicted and she was sent to the emergency housing for the city of Toronto near Bathurst and Dundas. I wonder if the minister has ever been through that building? Have you ever been through that building, sir?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mr. Trotter: I then learned that once you are on city welfare and you are in the Toronto emergency housing—and mind you, your department is paying part of the bill—you are no longer considered on the list of Ontario Housing Corporation. I inquired why—and believe me I went all the way to the top on this—and I was told, “People will get into emergency housing in order to get into Ontario Housing”—they will use that as an excuse that they are emergency cases.

I inquired how many people had been placed in Ontario Housing from the Toronto emergency housing and the answer was one family in about 18 months and that was because a politician intervened. Unfortunately, I do not have that much influence with the government and I could not get the people out of that.

Here is a situation where the woman got no help from Ontario Housing. She got no help from any social services, really, in Toronto with the exception of the woman in charge of the emergency housing for Toronto; she is a very good woman and she was of some help. You have a situation where a woman with five children—two of whom had only 10 per cent eyesight and had to go to a special school—was left at loose ends for nearly six weeks. They had to locate in some house before Ontario Housing would recognize them; therefore, they would move once and then, if they could get into Ontario Housing, they would move again.

Surely the minister would agree with me, Mr. Chairman, when I say that we have a shocking setup of social services when we see this family adrift. Mind you, here again, the husband was still paying \$250 per month. It was not a case of somebody being completely broke—they were not bums as some people like to throw up in our faces when we complain about these cases. Yet, that woman finally did locate in what she could get. In the meantime, the two children that required the special care, I think they are getting it; yet what happens to the other three normal children in the meantime who are now, I understand, emotionally upset?

Again, I want to say to the minister, as long as you have this type of service all those five children are eventually going to end up, in my view, as public wards, or public charges of one kind or another. This story is repeated, I am quite sure, in the city of Toronto alone. This happened just before school opened this year, in the latter part of August, and I have never been so frustrated in my life with the services provided in the city of Toronto and literally through the leadership of this department.

I want to emphasize to this minister that you are responsible for the social and family services in this province, no matter where they are administered, and there is much that you can do and unfortunately there is much that you simply will not do. Possibly your government will not give you the funds, but I think that that one example, in my mind, highlighted the utter and complete inadequacy of the services in this province compared to what we could do. If we were some poverty-stricken jurisdiction that could do nothing, there might be some answer.

I am deeply concerned about the hard-core poor that you are creating—we are creating, by government policies—and it is a hard-core poor that need not be created. There

are many men of the minister's generation and my generation who can say, "We were hard up but we worked our way out of it." This is quite true but society is so oriented, particularly in our large cities, that these children will never work their way out of it simply because of the society in which they live, and because government will not take the necessary action that is so obvious. It is obvious what could be done.

In many cases it is putting money in the right places. In other cases, it is providing counselling services. The only counselling services that were available to that family was that one woman who was in charge of your emergency housing for the city of Toronto, who I thought was excellent and went out of her way to do something. But that was sheer luck. Otherwise those people would be at an utter loss. Again, I emphasize that there was a family which actually had an income of \$250 per month.

My guess is that the man involved in that case might throw up his hands in disgust and you will end up paying the whole shot. I do not know; I hope not.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would the member for Parkdale permit me to add one thing about that centre?

Mr. Trotter: It is ladies' day at the committee today.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Thank you. Mr. Chairman, the member for Parkdale has presented to you very well what is going on in that centre, the emergency housing centre. I would like to refresh your memory and his memory, too, that there was a point when I went into that shelter in pursuit of a family. Two families had been evicted, and one threatened OHC with going to the press and got a unit. She was told on leaving Miss Meredith's office to tell Mrs. So-and-so "I am sorry there is nothing for her." because the other lady was not very articulate. I could not find the other lady and her children and I found them in this emergency shelter. That was my first trip to the shelter.

I found the woman without any money to go to a pay telephone to phone OHC, because the minute she went into the shelter her welfare allowances were cut off. I found also that OHC did not have any communication or any working arrangement with the shelter; that they had such an antipathy for Mr. Bradley and had no interest in the problems of the shelters in Toronto. Mr. Bradley, at that point, was about to be without employment in the housing field and the Minister

of Trade and Development told me privately, "If I were to put him into my organization all the rest of my staff would quit", which is ridiculous. Mr. Randall had, in every mail box in that building at 8 o'clock the next morning—because I was there—an OHC application form letter after I raised it here in the legislative assembly.

An hon. member: Quick work!

Mrs. M. Renwick: Quick work is right—cover-up work. And then to deviously go months later and remove any connection between OHC and that—I am just shocked at what the hon. member for Parkdale has brought to you today. I heard that there was no communication; that once people went in there they were no longer treated as applicants to OHC.

Now a family can be on the waiting list, Mr. Minister, to OHC, a building be demolished, they go into emergency housing and the three years' seniority that is built up at OHC is lost because they are no longer treated as though they are current applicants. OHC's answer to me, Mr. Minister, about this was, "We assess the family unit in their living circumstances, that is how we assess them. When we have to assess them in the housing shelter, well, that is not very good because we do not see them in their house." That was their answer to me, Mr. Minister.

I am telling you, people are fed up, we are fed up in Ontario are fed up, with this sort of shilly-shallying game of ministers of the Crown. This is a lot of nonsense. It is ridiculous. People who have no housing are in shelters; they have to be accommodated. OHC should have a special person dealing with those cases, but they do not want them, Mr. Minister, because they may be multiple-problem cases.

But the hon. member for Parkdale, with his serious application to his work, has brought you very cleverly a case of where the family earns \$250 a month. Well, that is the difference. You see, it is always a class thing. You know those families are a problem, we do not want them in OHC so we just leave them there and they will go out to one of these second-rate places that come into that George Street housing rental place, because that is all they have, that hole on George Street that I referred to earlier.

Mr. Minister, you are in trouble, the government is in trouble, and thank you Jim, because after my fighting and getting OHC application forms in every letter box at 8 o'clock the next morning, now I find that

somehow they have managed to wriggle out of looking after those families in the shelter.

Mr. Trotter: I was wondering, Mr. Chairman, could the minister tell me when he visited the emergency housing centre in Toronto down near Bathurst and Dundas?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That was about two years ago.

Mr. Trotter: Do you not think, Mr. Minister, in two years' time something could be done to provide some decent accommodation for these people? I think when I was down there there were about 56 children, that is what concerns me the most. Because suppose you wanted to take extreme examples and say, well the father is no good, the mother is this and all that, which is very seldom in truth the case, although alcoholism is quite widespread in certain areas as it is in the upper classes too.

But when you go into that place they have managed to paint two lower floors. The two upper floors still are pretty dull places, but in any event whether they have fresh paint on them or not, all there is is beds in these rooms. Sometimes five or six beds are put in a room for a family, with grey blankets like we had in the air force—it reminded me of the air force only not quite as neat. And this is where you may have a family for as long as six weeks.

If it is a single person it is easy to get them a room, but if it is a family with five or six kids it is very difficult. And you have children in there for six weeks. They have usually been evicted from some place and they end up there, and then they drift on someplace else. It amazes me that a government will just sit back, and particularly the minister.

I have been there once and I was damned mad. I wish you would get damned mad because you have some influence, you could do something. No doubt the municipalities need help.

The solution is at Queen's Park, not at city hall, because you are the only ones with a tax base that can get the money—true, it is the federal government as well. But it is hard for me to conceive, to have a minister of the Crown say, "I was there two years ago" and yet the same thing is going on.

You are always going to have emergencies, but there could be better preparation for those emergencies than we have in this area. It ill behoves the minister to come up with these estimates and give us the impression that they are doing so much. They are not.

Time is short and I do not intend to say much more, but it is pretty discouraging to listen to the estimates of this department year in and year out and to know perfectly well that immediately you are heading into a far worse problem than you have ever had before, simply because of the unemployment that you are faced with. You have really done little to come to grips with the problem you are going to face.

Now the minister has got a lot of power in this province. Any man who can spend \$275 million and be Minister of Social and Family Services in the Province of Ontario is a major figure in the welfare field on the North American continent. You may not know it, but you are a big wheel, and unfortunately you are a big wheel that will not spin and that is what is wrong.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Hodgson.

Mr. Trotter: He has got to reply to that.

Mr. Chairman: Just a minute now. Mr. Hodgson will be the speaker, followed by Mr. Makarchuk and Mr. Pitman.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Pitman raised the question of the increased burden on the municipalities of our general welfare assistance and he quoted some figures that showed up to 70-or-so per cent increase. I am very much concerned, because what this is doing is it has brought forth some resolutions in municipalities that have proposed the reinstatement of the residence requirements. I wonder if the minister might mention something about that.

I am also concerned very much when I hear that there are going to be supplementary estimates introduced to the tune of \$22 million. Because again, it seems to me that these municipalities having problems because of this general increase of budgetary considerations are now going to be faced with an additional \$4.4 million that they had not budgeted for. Therefore they are going to have a debt load on them to be carried with interest in this current year.

I am wondering if the minister will not consider also in his supplementary estimates some relief for the municipalities in this matter. It seems to me that the crunch is going to be on them, with their limited tax field, and not having budgeted for it and passed it on to the municipalities and their taxpayers.

It seems to me that we have a very serious matter here. This will mean a general curtailment of services by the municipalities in the

field of welfare, therefore, in order to try and raise this sum, or save this sum, that you might consider for the \$4.4 million in addition.

I believe that we have to be concerned about this matter. I might say to the member for Scarborough Centre that this is the first time that I have had since yesterday at 3:30 to break in and bring this subject matter before you, Mr. Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, with reference to residence requirements, one of the provisions of our entry into the Canada Assistance Plan was that there could be no residence requirements. The plan being one on a national scale, it was felt to be in the interest of the nation as a whole that there would be no residence requirements.

When somebody comes from outside the province into the Province of Ontario, I think the Province of Ontario pays 100 per cent for the first year. But within the province there are, as you have stated, no residence requirements. Actually, on the basis of our review of the whole province, it is a good system. That is not to say that in certain areas certain municipalities are affected, probably to a greater extent than they were when there were residence requirements. But if you look at it from the provincial point of view—

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Mr. Minister, if I might say a word here.

It seems to me that since the introduction of the Canada plan it has meant in some instances not just this 70 per cent that Mr. Pitman referred to. He picks out the one calendar year—that is 70 per cent over the previous year—and if you look at the previous year you would see a tremendous increase there.

In the case of one county that I know of it now amounts to a general increase in welfare costs to that county of, I would say, over 200 per cent. And I am pointing this out to you, that it is now a very considerable sum and a very serious matter with regard to these municipalities that must share this burden.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Of course, even in an urban area like Toronto, before social assistance became a Metropolitan Toronto matter, there were certain of the 13 municipalities which had extremely high costs and other municipalities which were very wealthy and did not have the same costs. Those municipalities do now carry a larger burden.

I do not say, Mr. Hodgson, that your point of view with reference to certain municipali-

ties is not valid. I will say that when one looks at this from a provincial point of view and the administrative costs that used to be involved, by and large we have ended up with a better programme. It may be that this is at the expense of certain municipalities, but there is no formula that we could evolve that would take care of it.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Mr. Minister, I would say this also: that your housing programme and your cost of housing in the cities has inevitably transported a great percentage of your welfare costs into the rural parts of Ontario. You have placed the burden not on the cities in proportion but you have placed it on rural Ontario. I must in all seriousness speak for the people I represent.

I am very much assured when I see these resolutions coming forth—there was a series of them last year—which suggested your department take over all the general welfare costs. Now I see the residence requirement resolution is coming through, hoping that they will not get a piecemeal approach. I simply point out to you, sir, that you must in all seriousness really tackle this; you must go to your colleagues and ask for some very general assistance or else you are placing a very great burden on these municipalities and putting them in jeopardy for carrying out proper welfare measures. I know when you start to put the squeeze on here, you are going to simply pinch and try to have a nickel there. When that happens, you are not really serving the overall needs of your department's proposed operation.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Makarchuk.

Mr. Makarchuk: Mr. Chairman, on this same point I would endorse the statements made by the member for Victoria-Haliburton and at the cost of the Treasurer (Mr. MacNaughton) having another attack of apoplexy in the Legislature, I still think—or despite that this may happen—I still think you should very seriously consider this thing and take over the cost of welfare in the various municipalities, the complete cost of welfare. Because, for the reasons that were pointed out there and for the reasons that most of you are calling the shots, you are settling the regulations for all of these municipalities as to how they administer this thing.

Mrs. M. Renwick: And they failed—

Mr. Makarchuk: And generally they failed in doing this.

If I may introduce another note into this discussion, it is the fact that both the Liberals

and ourselves have voiced a great deal of concern here about the poverty in this country. I think I have to become a little bit partisan in this case and I point out that the Liberals in most cases have been parties to this particular state of poverty; they aided and abetted it and still do. One has only to examine the income distribution figures in our country right now and the changes in the income distribution for the last 25 years, and you will find that there has not been any change in that figure.

The lowest 20 per cent of the population is receiving four per cent of the income; the next 20 per cent gets 12 per cent; the next 20 per cent gets 17 per cent. What it amounts to is that 60 per cent of the population gets 33 per cent of the income. The next group gets 23 per cent and the top group of the population, incidentally, gets 44 per cent of the income in this country. The point here is that these figures have not changed despite the economic growth that has been going on in this country. The size of the pie has increased, but the share of the pie has not changed in the last 25 or 26 years, since the end of the Second World War.

Because of the indifferent administration, because of the tax structures, because of existing loopholes and so on, this poverty has been perpetuated. It has been enshrined and formalized and has become institutionalized, and it is an accepted thing by both the Liberal and the Conservative parties. You only have to look at the current situation in Canada where it is encouraged—there was a statement made that you either like unemployment or lump it.

The other point I would like to raise at this time is has the minister at any time looked into the possibility of having the people on welfare—municipal welfare, the people receiving welfare in the municipalities—try to work out a system where the individual will fill out or set his own budget, his own requirements? They can provide this thing, and get paid in the same way as an individual fills out his income tax return.

This has been tried and is being used in certain areas of the United States—Boston is one of the areas—and they are finding that it is successful. There is very little abuse of it. It eliminates a lot of administrative costs; it allows the individual to retain his dignity and it cuts out all these various snoopers that you have—and snoopers is not quite a low enough description of the way some of these people act when they come and check the beds and closets. They crawl all over the place to see if there is either a bottle of beer

or there is a man in the house, or something of this nature. It cuts out a lot of administrative costs.

I wonder if the minister has looked at this programme or has his department at any time considered this programme? Let us hear his opinion on the matter.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, Mr. Chairman, our research and planning branch, in vote 200, has been making a review of all of the needs—testing application standing procedures in most of the jurisdictions. I do not know whether that study has been completed. I saw the other day where they had at least half a dozen—

Mr. Makarchuk: Would you indicate when you would try considering some other means of administering or providing general welfare assistance? Are you going to continue with the present system, or do you have plans that in 1971 or 1972, you will try switching or try experimenting with some other methods?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We may try experimenting, but I do not see any change in the immediate future in this regard.

Mr. Makarchuk: Is the minister aware of the guaranteed income operation or experiment that is being carried out in the United States right now where the people's income is guaranteed? In other words, if they earn some, they will not be taxed 75 per cent as you do right now. They will not be taxed on this money, this is extra income. In addition to that they are guaranteed a certain level of income every month.

They find that the results of this particular operation are very successful. The people are breaking the chain of poverty; they are moving off the welfare rolls, they are becoming self-supporting and, if we get them off welfare, although it may be expensive at first, in the long run it is a much more economical system. I repeat, I am not appealing to your humanistic instincts because I do not see any in existence; but I am appealing to your straight sense of economics, perhaps. This is the Tory mind; perhaps you would like to investigate this possibility.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Pitman:

Mr. Pitman: I would like to use for a moment some of the comments that the hon. member for Victoria-Haliburton brought up. I do not know how municipalities cope. I looked through these statistics, and I was absolutely dazzled by them. If you take a look at the general assistance expenditures for

municipalities with a population of 20,000 or over, and you take a look at what they are paying out, over what they had a year ago—I look at the municipalities I know, and they generally work on the basis that they might have a six or seven per cent increase.

Here you have the town of Mississauga, which in April, 1969, paid \$285,000—this is a 12-month accumulative expenditure—\$285,000; they are now paying out \$416,000 in April, 1970. If you take it on a monthly expenditure basis, that is an increase of 90.1 per cent. If you take the town of Whitby, which jumped from April, 1969, from \$49,811 to \$69,983—nearly \$70,000—this, on a monthly expenditure basis, is an increase of 101 per cent. Take the town of Chatham, which, in April, 1969, on a 12-month accumulative expenditure was paying \$135,496; now is paying \$222,433, a 64 per cent increase.

How does a municipality cope with that kind of leap in its expenditures? There is no end in sight. We could go on to London, which jumped from \$1,232,000 in 1969, 12-month accumulative expenditures; the statistics, the pages are not numbered.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Table 3.

Mr. Pitman: Table 3. But this goes on and on and on. How does the minister explain to the local welfare committee in a municipality how they expected to cope with these kind of increases? I am sure there is no answer at all. This is what brings up the whole ludicrous situation, the need for, once again, the word "integration." You simply have to take over this aspect of human need. I do not think a municipality can handle it. Or you have to give the municipality resources to handle it.

On the other business, the hon. member for Parkdale said about education that you simply throw in \$50 million just like that. What we are doing in terms of education is to try to save you problems as well, to some degree, but what we are really trying to do in education is keep people off the employment market. I am more and more convinced of this, that the key to education expenditure is to really bail you out in The Department of Social and Family Services.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There is nothing wrong with that, is there?

Mr. Pitman: There is nothing wrong with that, but if you took the holding rate of the educational system just eight years ago, in 1962, and just maintained that same holding rate, you would have had the highest unemployment in Ontario since the Depression.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Of all the members in the Legislature, I am surprised at the hon. member taking that tack. I went to school for 23 years and I think that every year I spent worked out to my benefit. I am still convinced of something that you have not even changed your mind about: Every year in school for every young boy and girl means that much more to that young boy and girl.

Mr. Pitman: I disagree heartily with you.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member has done a complete flip-flop. Five years ago he wanted everybody to go to school; now he does not want anybody to go.

Mr. Pitman: Oh now, that is just being lunatic. What I have stated is that we have to create an educational society. We cannot afford to keep everybody in school for 23 years, Mr. Minister, I can assure you of that, and we can afford to keep few people in school for 21 years.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is quite a change in five years.

Mr. Pitman: Your educational system is creating a stratified society that keeps the poor poor and the well-to-do well-to-do.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Not so.

Mr. Pitman: Just read what is coming out of all the major critics in education around the world, not just in Ontario. You cannot find them in Ontario; we have got an educational hangup here whereby we refuse to see any other ways of dealing with people. For example—this is the whole point—we seem to think that education is schooling, and it is not schooling; and if we could only get out of that hangup we could really do something for people right around this province. I will deal with the Minister of Education (Mr. Davis) on that point. But the point I am trying to get you to see—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I just wanted to make sure that you are aware of the fact that those dollar figures are gross figures. The municipality is just paying 20 per cent.

Mr. Pitman: Yes, that is right. But how do they deal with that 20 per cent? How can they deal with it in their budgets? They have no growth, no assessment going up in those spheres of 100 per cent and 90 per cent; they just cannot cope with it and therefore they take it out of the hides of the people who are on welfare. I say it is dead wrong.

Another point the minister brought up is the whole question of the inadequacy of recognizing the contingencies which welfare families are faced with. I have four children. They range from being in about grade 12 down to grade 8, and just since about the middle of September I asked my wife to total up the amount of money that those young people asked for to go to geography trips, aeroplane trips, the Ontario Science Centre. Educational experience is spreading out, but the point is that we are doing it largely on the basis of private expenditure. We are going into the private sector.

The total along with two books for grade 13 subjects, came out to \$46 in four weeks. Now what would one of your welfare families do when they were presented with those kind of costs? What would happen to the children in that classroom as they were humiliated when they could not bring that kind of money? We talk about equality of educational opportunity; it is quality educational opportunity when it costs \$46 in four weeks? What do we do? We talked about \$2 a week for the Manpower training centres; what do we do even for teenagers and young people who are in the schools of this province? I do not know.

We come back—and this ties right into what I was talking about with education—we have got to stop thinking of education totally as going on in school. Has the minister got any kind of a pilot project which might encourage him to take people who are receiving either general welfare assistance or family benefits and give them an opportunity to be trained on the job in nurseries; we need daycare centres, we have all kinds of human needs.

We have service to older people who need it. Have we ever gone to these other people and begun to train them right on the job? That may seem strange, but they are doing it in other jurisdictions. They are taking people who are on welfare and saying the best way to get these people off welfare is to give them work in the welfare field; indeed, some of them show a real insight in being able to operate in this area. You have to do it on a pilot project basis. You have to select the people very carefully; you have to select the people who are going to train them very carefully. But it can be done. I am wondering if the minister has done anything in this area, and by far more—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: This is a point we could just discuss for a moment or two, because I too think that there is a great

possibility for potential here that we should explore. I have thought of the deserted mother, the recipient of family benefits. How can we best meet their needs? Do we attempt to train them to be secretaries? How many could even have the time to become trained, and have the background? But there are basic skills—

Mrs. M. Renwick: You do not need a background to be trained as a secretary.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, it all depends; you have to be a secretary to get \$80 or \$90 a week and to earn that you have got to have some pretty good training. But there are certain basic skills which women have. I have often thought that in the day nursery programme which is going to be building up, we will need women who are skilled, who will be able to participate on a part-time basis, who can help each other. But all they have to do is to be trained to a certain degree and they will be able to find their place within the scheme of life.

Mr. Pitman: Exactly.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I think there is a great potential—

Mr. Pitman: Where are you going to start, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —in working out these particular aspects.

Mr. Pitman: This is the great point I am trying to get at. We are so obsessed with adolescent education and keeping 100 per cent of our young people in school till the age of 21, if we can, that we do not have enough time or concern or money to put into training in the adult field, and that is where you are going to solve your problems.

You are going to solve them when we are prepared to put the same committee into adult education, family training, the training of people who are on welfare and so on as we are prepared to put into the training of a 13 or 14-year-old. And until we are prepared to make that kind of a commitment, we will never get out of this hangup.

Perhaps if I might explain what I said a few months ago about education. You should be the one who should be supporting that very concept that young people should be out of school in some cases in their teens doing other things and coming back in later on, and we should be putting some of our resources into adult education.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I have not been sold on that.

Mr. Pitman: Well, I will sell you on that in the next two or three years. I just want to make a final point. Again and again, we have come back to this point that the federal government is only prepared to do so much, and it seems to me that we have so little faith in this Province of Ontario, in the potentiality of this province. If there is one thing that one cannot help but see when one travels across this province, it is the immensity, the richness of this province, and the tremendous potential of it—yet we always seem to be following along. You know, it is somebody else who develops the hospital scheme, somebody else who develops the Medicare scheme and somebody else who seems to develop all the imaginative programmes. For heaven's sake, why cannot we set out and in a sense put it up to the federal government that this is what we want for our people in Ontario.

This is how we feel people can only live in dignity in this Province of Ontario. In other words, we are going out, not waiting until we get so much money from the federal government. We are prepared to make a decision in this province as to what level we think a person can live in dignity and indeed, a self-dignity, and then simply put it up to the federal government to come up to the levels of excellence which we feel we should have in a welfare field. It is only when you get people beyond this subsistence level that they can take off. This is in essence how you keep people on this minimal state of deprivation so that they never are able to either see themselves as human beings in the fullest sense of that word. They are never able to take on. We keep them in this syndrome and we never let them take off.

I simply say to the minister that we in this Province of Ontario can do a lot more than we have done in the past. I do not think we have to follow along. I think it is time that we had something really exciting and unique being done by this jurisdiction under your department.

Mr. Braithwaite: Just a very short question, Mr. Chairman. The minister mentioned a supplementary budget of \$22 million. Perhaps I did not hear what he said, but I am wondering if any of that \$22 million has been allocated so that it will be going to the municipalities? He did not say that, Mr. Chairman. The plight of the municipalities has been brought to the attention of the committee and the minister. I am certain that

when he budgeted this money he must have considered this.

What I would like to know is, firstly, how was the figure of \$22 million arrived at? Secondly, has any of this already been allocated for the aid of municipalities in order to solve their problems with the unemployment that is expected?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The figure of \$22 million is a cost other than to the municipalities. The \$22 million does not include any additional subsidy to the—

Mr. Braithwaite: You mean the plight of the municipalities was not considered by your research people when you were budgeting?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: This has nothing to do with our research people. The unemployment rate which has grown will mean that before the end of the fiscal year the gross expenditure at the provincial level will be \$22 million. Municipalities have to find their proportion.

Mr. Braithwaite: In other words, your department at this moment has no provision for the assistance of municipalities who may suffer because of additional unemployment between now and the end of December.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I have answered that question.

Mr. Braithwaite: You did not answer the question. There is no provision for the aid to the municipalities themselves for any additional costs they may have to bear?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not think so to date, Mr. Braithwaite, as to the supplementary estimates, which would have to be added to these estimates to take care of this.

Mr. Braithwaite: Your answer is no?

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Hodgson, on this subject?

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if the minister would not give serious consideration to the proposition that where there is a percentage increase that is above a normal amount in general welfare cost of a municipality, he would not consider some sort of form of subsidization—something similar to this special grant provision that would take care of this sort of burden on the municipalities.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There is a provision presently under The General Welfare Assistance Act which provides that where for the

present month, and the preceding five months, the number receiving social assistance exceeds six per cent of the population, the subsidy then is 90 per cent.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: I was wondering if he would not consider a similar term; if it goes above the six per cent it would become 100 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Presently if it goes above six per cent it is 90.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: Would you consider—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: 90 per cent over a five per cent—

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: I know what you mean, but I am wondering if you would not go to the 100 per cent for another additional percentage figure so that you would take care of extreme hardship.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is a way. It is a partial approach.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): There are no municipalities in the province that are near the six per cent figure right now, so none of them are going to get any extra assistance. The highest one is 5.2, according to your statement here, so that is kind of a nebulous part of the Act. It is not going to come into force and there are not going to be any further contributions to the municipalities because of it.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There have been payments in the past under this.

Mr. R. S. Smith: But there are not going to be any this year. The highest one is 5.2 right now. Most of them are between one and three, so unless there is a dramatic change in the last four or five months of the year, there will not be any extra assistance up to 90 per cent.

Mr. R. G. Hodgson: I consider instead of six per cent we should consider that at three per cent.

Mr. R. S. Smith: We should change that to three per cent and, then, it would affect perhaps a third of the municipalities. But I have another point I would like to raise in regard to this matter. I think part of the problem that the municipalities are in comes from the fact that the general welfare assistance rates were increased earlier this year, and 20 per cent of that increase had to be picked up by the municipalities. I am not opposed to the increases. I would suggest

that most of the increases were too small, but the fact was that you made the announcement of the increases after many of the municipalities had set their budgets so that right away their budgets were out by that amount.

They were short that amount to start with and this has been compounded by the unemployment that we have had. So there are really two problems and you are suggesting now that of the \$22 million, none of it is going to go either to allay the problem caused by the increase in unemployment or the problem caused by the increase in your rates. You are obviously covering your increase in rates with some of this \$22 million, but you are not really worried about the municipalities which have no way to raise more money. There are really two problems at the municipal level, one created by an action taken by your department and yourself and the second of unemployment caused somewhat by the federal government and somewhat by your government. I should think that the least you could do is cover the cost of the increased rates for the municipal share, because I think that you could have announced those two or three months before. At that time they would have had the opportunity to go to—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There is always a problem when one jurisdiction subsidizes another and budgets are being developed. We discovered that a good number—we did not discover it because we could have assumed—of municipalities across the province had also become aware of the increases in the cost of living.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Yes, but that awareness was certainly there before you made the announcement. It was there a year before you made the announcement.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I can assure the hon. member, that I would like to find some way of being able to arrive at budgets which do not affect somebody down the line who is party to the development. But I accept that; it is a very major problem.

Mr. Chairman: Does the member for Parkdale want to raise a point on this subject.

Mr. Trotter: Yes. I had once before, Mr. Chairman, raised the point with the minister, having to do with the grants to the municipalities under The General Welfare Assistance Act.

The provincial government gives grants for paupers' funerals. I think a certain percentage is paid. One item that concerned me was this: two boys in my riding were killed. In

one family, they could afford to bury the boy; in the second case, they could not bury the boy. The government took over the cost—the local municipality—but because it was a pauper's funeral in the city of Toronto, they are not allowed to have any marked graves.

This is not true in every municipality, I do not think, in Ontario, but it is true in some. An older person or someone who is not known—maybe a lot of us—do not care where we are planted at the end. But in this particular case, where you have a young kid about 12 or 14 years of age who has died and been buried, to the family and particularly to the mother it is most upsetting that you have to go and find out where the boy is buried.

One of the reasons why they do not allow the marking of graves is simply because real estate is too expensive. This might seem a small matter but I think it is indicative of thinking in some quarters of social services. They have, in many respects, very little respect for human dignity. I would again ask the minister—he said about a year or so ago he might look into the matter—that pressure be brought on the municipalities. Surely they could relent on the regulations to permit some marking of graves in such circumstances as I mentioned. I think the attitude is pretty callous.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: To the member for Parkdale, Mr. Chairman. The regulations have been amended. They were amended during the past few months. There is now no maximum on what any municipality may pay in respect of funerals. There were ceilings. We have taken the ceilings off now. We will subsidize to whatever the local authorities deem is fit and proper and necessary in respect of funerals. So we have done this which we believe is what was within our jurisdiction.

As for the Toronto situation—I do not know the exact details of it but I think it has something to do with the arrangement that the municipality has with trustees. My understanding is that in some municipalities, Hamilton for example, the burials are in single graves and they are marked.

Mr. Trotter: They are not in Toronto and it depends on the municipality. But I think that if you are now being ever more generous they have got even less excuse to carry on the way they do. I think it is really a callous policy. I think the minister, with his influence, could bring about a considerable change in their attitude.

Again, if you are poor you seem to lose your human dignity whether you are dead or

alive. It affects the living more than the dead. I admit once you are dead, you cannot do much about it, but I was thinking in this case of the family who are extremely upset and they took me out to the graveyard and I said, "Where is he buried?" We walked across the field. The father knew where and he said, "There!" It did not seem to me a tremendous expense that would ruin any budget to have some respect more for the living than for the dead.

And just on that one point of human dignity I have about four lines from a brief of the recommendations of the board of directors approved by the conference of the Ontario Welfare Council. They say this, and again this affects your approach, the approach of welfare in general. In their fourth recommendation of a brief prepared in July, 1969, they asked this:

Welfare workers should be selected with attitudes favouring the maintenance of human dignity. The dehumanizing practices of waiting and being interviewed in public should be wiped out.

Whether it is dealing with someone who has died or whether you are dealing with the living, I think one of your prime considerations should be the dignity of the human

individual. I do not think that this exists today.

I know that it is because in large part the type of the society we have drifted into. But I think the minister has got to put more emphasis on this basic approach on how we treat people.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I would like to, just in the last minute, assure the hon. member and the members of this committee that from the minister through the whole of the department, the recognition of the dignity of the individuals is paramount. I know from first—

Mr. Makarchuk: That is a lot of nonsense. You perpetuate poverty and indignity.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I know from first-hand experience that very often the most hurtful thing to a man is really not necessarily to go hungry. He will put up with that if need be. But when he is compelled to lose his dignity that is a hurt that no man or woman should put up with. That is the theory and I subscribe to it.

It being 6:03 o'clock, p.m., the committee took recess.

CONTENTS

Tuesday, October 27, 1970

Income maintenance, general expenditure	S-1741
Recess	S-1773



ONTARIO

Legislature of Ontario Debates

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

**Estimates, Department of Social and Family
Services**

Chairman: Mr. O. F. Villeneuve

OFFICIAL REPORT — DAILY EDITION

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

Tuesday, October 27, 1970

Evening Session

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.

Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970



CONTENTS

(Daily index of proceedings appears at back
of this issue.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1970

ESTIMATES, DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND FAMILY SERVICES (concluded)

The committee resumed at 8 o'clock, p.m.

On vote 2002:

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick (Scarborough Centre): Mr. Chairman, do we have a quorum?

Mr. Chairman, prior to the recess, the member for Victoria-Haliburton (Mr. R. G. Hodgson) and several members supported him—raised the problems of the municipalities in dealing with the financial responsibility that this government is so willing to press upon them. This government must not fail the municipalities as it has failed the people who fall under these assistance schemes.

I would point out to the minister, in the minister's own statistics the member for Peterborough (Mr. Pitman) raised the increases that were having to be faced by the municipalities. I would ask the minister to let us know very clearly exactly what sort of increases have had to be faced by the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, broken down on a borough basis for the current period.

I must say these statistics are not mailed out to each member. I would like to ask the minister—he knows that the problem of unemployment is wide—should the monthly statistical bulletin not be mailed out to every legislative assembly member? Would he see that it is?

The scene is changing so rapidly that the hon. member for Peterborough is quoting the April figures and I am looking at the May figures, and, Mr. Chairman, they are significantly increased over and above the others.

Hon. J. Yaremko (Minister of Social and Family Services): Mr. Chairman, may I say that every member does get these statistics.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, can I have order please? Did I have the floor?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I was just on a point of order. The hon. member was suggesting that members do not get these statistics. I am sure

she would be the first to want to know that every member does get these statistics. An innovation from our department.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Why do I just have March, April and May?

Mr. L. A. Braithwaite (Etobicoke): I just got mine for April, I have not received May yet.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I would suggest you look in your mail box.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right, let us work from the May statistics then, Mr. Chairman. Is the hon. minister telling us that the last statistics of general assistance expenditures for municipalities with a population of 20,000 or over, grouped by economic region, that the last figures the minister is able to provide us with today are for May, 1970?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: In this form, yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, from your department, Mr. Minister. I would like to know the figures for the last month.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We only have those partially.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The month of September?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We only have those partially. We do not have them in this form yet.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, Mr. Chairman, somewhere in the minister's files, when is the last complete month that the minister has been looking at? I do not mean in this form, Mr. Minister, I just mean for your own information, in order to keep a close watch on the high escalation of cost of welfare assistance to municipalities? What is the last complete month of information, statistical information, the minister has?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I have, I believe, figures for the month of August. Not in this form, just in—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Let us have some figures then from the month of August, Mr. Minister, for Metropolitan Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not have them for the metropolitan area. I have them on a province-wide basis.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What has happened to the figures for Metropolitan Toronto, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: As the hon. member probably would imagine, it takes a little while to compile all the statistics.

Mrs. M. Renwick: A little while? Is the minister saying it has taken the department from the end of May, June, July, all the months until now, and the minister has not—or is the minister just keeping quiet—keeping the lid on this?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, I am not keeping quiet, I have just indicated to you—

Mrs. M. Renwick: When were the ones for March, April and May mailed out then? Does anybody know?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The month of May, I believe, just came out in the mail.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right, Mr. Minister. What is the expenditure for welfare last month in Metropolitan Toronto? Is the minister saying he does not know what the corresponding general assistance expenditure is in the Metropolitan area of Toronto last month, or the month before, or the month before, right back up until May?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not have them with me. We can very easily get that information for the hon. member.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Would the minister bring them into the legislative assembly and would he break them down into boroughs, so that those of us who represent certain ends of the city might well understand the problem there?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: One of the great advances within this, the metropolitan area, is that we do not think parochially in reference to boroughs; we now have welfare on a Metro scale. The figures would have to be on a Metropolitan Toronto scale.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How are they administered?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: On a Metropolitan Toronto scale.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Thank you. That explains why ladies in Don Mills go to the Scarborough welfare office, is that right?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That may very well be.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I never understood that, but thank you.

All right. In May, 1970, the monthly expenditure for general assistance expenditure for the Metropolitan Toronto area was \$2,-438,441 and the year previously it was \$1,545,892, a 57.7 per cent increase.

How many dollars were unexpended in your department, according to the public accounts of this last session? What was the total number of unexpended dollars?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not have that figure, but I think that the hon. member should realize—

Mrs. M. Renwick: It is very easily compiled, you know. I started to add it up earlier today, but I—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, but would the hon. member take into consideration also the Treasury Board orders, the sums that were expended—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The minister may expend his sums any way he pleases, but I am trying to get at how many dollars this department appropriated and did not spend.

Mr. M. Makarchuk (Brantford): Surely, Mr. Minister, you have that information?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, I do not have that information.

Mr. Makarchuk: That should be available to just about every clerk in your department. After all, the fiscal year did end in March.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not have the public accounts book with me.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I have mine, Mr. Minister, if it is just the book that you want, but they have to be added up.

Mr. Makarchuk: Does not anybody in your department know?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I have not got the public accounts with me.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does not anybody in your department know, Mr. Minister, what the expenditure was for general assistance in Metropolitan Toronto more recently than May?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Not with us.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You did not bring your music?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am sure the hon. member would realize that we occupy several floors in the Hepburn block.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I can believe it.

Mr. Makarchuk: But surely something as vital as the total expenditure of your department is not a figure that you throw around anywhere else? These are figures that are very important figures and probably your most senior people deal with them on a day-to-day basis when you are planning your budgets or when you are paying out your amounts of money. Obviously, it would appear to me that, for all reasons possible, these figures should be available. Somebody should know whether you underspent last year or overspent last year over your budgeted figures.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I have not got the public accounts book with me. It would be a very simply thing to add up the total of what was voted and add to that the Treasury Board orders and deduct from that the unexpended, and you will find the total amount.

Mr. Makarchuk: If it is that simple, Mr. Minister, surely somewhere in your accounting department or the accounts department somebody would have these figures? These are very important figures, Mr. Minister.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not have them here with me.

Mr. Makarchuk: How do you get to the Treasury Board?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Makarchuk, every figure is important.

Mr. Makarchuk: How do you go to the Treasury Board and say, "Look we want so much money for next year's operations," when you do not know what you spent last year?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We do know what we spent last year.

Mr. Makarchuk: Well where is it then?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The figures are not here before us.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, it will take less time than we have discussed this actually to record them; reading from the public accounts for amounts unexpended and amounts expended to the year end, March 31, 1969.

In the main office, unexpended \$177,117. The Treasury Board figures which, the minister would like to point out, may or may not have been spent, which were not apportioned originally, was \$45,500.

In the department's family benefits branch, unexpended, \$1,876,648. The Treasury Board amounts there were \$6,548,000.

Mr. Minister, did you under-budget \$6,-448,000 in the family benefits branch?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, the additional funds were required to meet an increasing number of applications.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Under "assistance in accordance with The Family Benefits Act" I noticed from Treasury Board you received \$3.3 million. Was that primarily for additional applicants?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is quite an increase, is it not?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We are always transferring new applications from the municipality to—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right. So are we, Mr. Minister. I will never understand why they cannot be administered immediately by your department rather than have delays.

How could the minister have almost \$2 million unexpended on the family benefits branch?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I would be delighted to explain it to the hon. member.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The first million we talked about, the first \$958,000, under The Old Age Assistance Act but what about the other items? How about \$118,000 that is left over from the \$3 million?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Is it \$118,000? Yes. That amount was for cheques that were cancelled.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Okay. Family service branch. I am skipping the municipal welfare administration branch which had \$14.5 million from the Treasury Board and was left with just \$121,000. Family services branch was left with \$374,000 unexpended. The minister budgeted in family services branch—this is very interesting Mr. Minister—

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Renwick, that is actually in the next vote.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, unexpended moneys was what I was discussing, so I will bring it up under the correct vote. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Minister: I would like to point out that the figures which the member for Peterborough and myself were discussing under general assistance expenditure do nothing to show the amount of dollars that are spent in this province under "special assistance". You do budget for those moneys? Because the minister has to finance special assistance even though he does not actually pay for it. The minister has to finance the special assistance at the municipal level. Right?

Where are we going to get the figures from now about the amount of dollars that went on welfare? Because these figures are not completely the amount of dollars that were spent by the municipalities or through the municipal programme.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is within the municipal allowances cost—the total figure here of \$62 million.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The \$62 million.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is in the municipal allowances under the general welfare assistance tax.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What page are you on, Mr. Minister? Are you on the public accounts?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, I am on the estimates. On page 155.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You are giving me a total amount for the whole of the province?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I was wondering how we could understand it. It is the same format as this statistical bulletin that you put out every month. I would like to see a bulletin put out on special assistance so that we understand the total expenditure for municipalities of 20,000 or over. These are just the general assistance, these are not the special assistance?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I know the hon. member does not have time to read all of it, but it is in here.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is it?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is it listed in the same format?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: In the May issue. I do not know what—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Thank you for being gracious enough to say I do not have time to read all of it. I wish I did. It is in here?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right. I would like to compare the additional amounts for the Metropolitan area of Toronto. Can the gentleman assisting you there perhaps produce that faster than I can? I want to get a more realistic picture of a metropolitan area by adding special assistance to the figures that I quoted and the member for Peterborough quoted in some of the other municipalities.

Is it right that the numbers of persons or the amounts of money have doubled in Metropolitan Toronto, Mr. Minister, recently?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Forty per cent.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Forty per cent. It is pretty high. What are we going to do about it? What are we going to do about rehabilitation and prevention?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I would be very happy to go into that question of prevention and rehabilitation with the hon. member.

Mr. R. S. Smith (Nipissing): Excuse me. Did you indicate that there was special assistance and supplementary assistance broken down in these statements?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, in the statement on—

Mrs. M. Renwick: What page, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: On supplementary table 3.

Mrs. M. Renwick: On supplementary table 3.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: In the May issue. I do not know which issue I have there.

An hon. member: I have March and April.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I must have been privileged to have this May issue.

An hon. member: It was not in a previous issue?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No. We have just commenced it so that we have it but we cannot give it to you on a cumulative basis. We just commenced it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The member for Sudbury would like to ask a question while we are waiting.

Mr. E. W. Martel (Sudbury East): Why is it, Mr. Minister, when we are confronted with problems where supplementary assistance is needed, someone in the department never indicates to the family that they are entitled to supplementary assistance? You know it almost has to be dragged out of them.

I have seen cases where the rents—as you know, in Sudbury the rents have skyrocketed; the vacancy rate is .03. Those waiting on the Sudbury and district housing authority's list for a home at the present time is 4,033 families. The rents in the last year in the Sudbury area have gone out of all proportion.

I have had cases where the rent has gone up \$35, \$40 and \$45. You know, the welfare recipients on the assistance cannot take it. There is not enough allowed there.

Would it not be possible to have your department advise or indicate to the people that to offset this tremendous increase in rent supplementary assistance be provided—you know, without having to prompt the department themselves, because they really know the problems that these people in the Sudbury area are confronted with right now.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Martel, I have made reference to the fact yesterday that our department is in the process of producing a brochure which we hope sets forth in layman's language all of the assistance and benefits which are available to people. It is not a simple thing to do. It is a simple thing to say: But it is quite obvious we have a structure which is quite complicated and we are trying to get this message across.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You might put out a brochure that special assistance or supplementary assistance is available to people. You are going under the assumption that municipalities are making it available because it is not a mandatory programme and there are many municipalities that do not make it available. The real problem in both those programmes is that it depends on the affluence of the area whether or not they are available. Usually, where it is really needed, the tax base of that area does not provide the funds for the municipalities to make it available. You know, it is a programme that where it is needed, it does not work because the municipalities generally, in those same areas, do not make it available; they do not have the money.

I know that you are as well aware as I that this programme until a year or so ago was not even known in my area. You know, the municipality refused—almost refused—to use the programme and the district municipalities in my area do not have the money to use the programme. Basically it was because—

Mrs. M. Renwick: That is like all the other municipalities.

Mr. R. S. Smith: —it was badly set up in the first place. You know, they have never been able to get over that; they are operating in near bankruptcy all the time. I know the minister is well aware of that situation. It has been going on for some years and there has been no move to correct it.

To get back to these two programmes. They are good programmes and they do provide extra moneys for the people who need them, but not in the areas where those people are. I think no matter how many brochures you put out, unless you make it mandatory for the municipalities to bring them into their programme, your brochures do not mean a darn thing.

I would like the minister to comment on why he does not make it mandatory.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The significant thing is—to the hon. member, Mr. Chairman—that these types of additional benefits are, at the moment in any event, not available to the general run of the public. Any programme that the province is involved in must, of course, be almost immediately available to everybody in the province. At the present each community will determine on its own. I may say that it is not really restricted to the affluence of the community; it is very often dependent upon the public acceptability, the atmosphere, of any particular community.

Mr. R. S. Smith: You know, you are talking at cross-purposes really. You are on either side of the ball game. I do not know where you are going really. The point is that you say that if the province has this programme it should be available to everyone. I think you said that just a minute ago. If that is the case, why not make it a mandatory programme?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No. When I say "made available to everybody" it would mean an availability not only for those who are on social assistance but for a substantial number of people who find themselves in the same difficulty in the provision of those items that come under social assistance and who are not on social assistance. That is what I was talking about with respect to—

Mr. R. S. Smith: You mean the old age pensioners and—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, the old age pensioners do not have the problem as much as those we refer to as the "working poor".

Mr. Martel: May I ask the minister then, in the Sudbury area, you indicated to Mr. Belanger or Mrs. Paterson or Mr. Schaak that they should, where necessary, provide this supplementary assistance. Rents are \$135, Mr. Minister—they start around there now in the Sudbury area—and, you know, in a family of a mother and two children, what does she have left? She might be allowed \$90 rent but she is paying \$135. She is into the food allowance just to cover the rent.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I want to point out very clearly to the minister and to the government, the cabinet and the Chairman it is now nearly 8:30 p.m. Under these restrictive, ridiculous rules to which all parties agree, we have two hours left in which to discuss an expenditure of—how much for children's services?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman—

Mr. Martel: That is what we are here for. We are here to do the business of the province.

Mr. L. C. Henderson (Lambton): Do not kick about it then.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I want to briefly question: What is the reason for the two and a half hour period—and I presume there is a two and a half hour period, is there not, for this department tomorrow—why is it going to the legislative assembly?

Mr. Chairman: Well, that is the order.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The Health estimates did not go into the legislative assembly, did they, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman: That is the order of the Clerk of the House. I asked him the other day for direction and he came to my desk today during the question period and advised me that it had to be finished tonight. These are the rules and the procedures. I am not interpreting them to suit myself. Those are the regulations which I want to abide by.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry.

Mr. Chairman: As far as in committee is concerned, this is in committee I am speaking of. It will be reheard in the House, no doubt about that.

Mr. Braithwaite: That is what she is asking about; why does it have to come to the House tomorrow?

Mr. M. B. Dymond (Ontario): This is a rule made by the Legislature. This is not a debate, Mr. Chairman; it is a committee. The rules should be discussed in the House. And if we are not satisfied with them, then—

Mr. Chairman: That is right.

Mr. Braithwaite: The point the member for Scarborough Centre is making is that Health estimates, for one, have not come to the House yet.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The Health committee has not reported back to the House.

Mr. Dymond: It is on the order paper.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It was my understanding from my whip, Mr. Chairman—and I want it put very clearly on the record why we did not have this period tomorrow in committee. I asked my whip at 8 o'clock tonight to check that for me. I just wanted to raise it with the Chairman again. I did not mean to cut off the hon. member for Sudbury East but I do think, Mr. Minister, that while all of us have the same aims, my colleague cannot be in two places at once and he does raise the very important issue of people not having sufficient cost of shelter. But I would say to my colleague, we spent at least an hour and a half on that throughout the last two days.

Mr. Minister: I would like to get at a couple of what I would call gut problems of this government with municipalities. It is no secret that in this government they are building a very strong central government in the Province of Ontario. And they are controlling completely the municipalities and they are using them to administer services like welfare, like health, and they should in fact be paying those municipalities to administer those services, Mr. Chairman. That is my own personal view, that is not necessarily something which has come out of the New Democratic programme.

I think the time has come, the chips are down. They certainly are when the member for Victoria-Haliburton, and all his colleagues on this side of the House who followed him up, has to bring it to the attention of the government. The municipalities cannot stand

the strain any longer. The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. McKeough) laughed at me in the legislative assembly when I said on an occasion not too long ago that the municipalities were bankrupt. In fact he said they were not bankrupt. They are so deeply involved that they do not know which way to turn, Mr. Chairman.

Now, let us take a look at this Metropolitan Toronto figure for May, 1970, of general assistance, of \$2.5 million approximately, Mr. Minister—\$2,438,000, call it \$2.5 million. How much of that budget does the minister's department pay? I have figured it out at \$750,000, maybe the minister would correct me if I am wrong, using the round figure of \$2.5 million for the month of May. And that means the municipality by my figuring, Mr. Chairman, pays \$500,000 plus the \$70,000 in special assistance, which means this government is paying roughly \$750,000 while the municipality is paying roughly \$575,000 and the federal government is picking up the 50 per cent of the \$2.5 million.

Now look at the differential, Mr. Minister. Does the minister know what I am doing with the figures? Am I doing them correctly?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Taking a round figure of \$2.5 million. Fifty per cent of that is paid by Ottawa, cutting it down to—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member takes individual figures, I take all—

Mrs. M. Renwick: It depends on which team you are on, Mr. Minister. Am I correct that in round figures for the month of May this government gave to the municipality of Metropolitan Toronto approximately \$750,000? The federal government would pay, of course, for 50 per cent. The municipality was left with 20 per cent, which came out at a round figure of \$500,000. But when one adds to that the special assistance expenditure that the municipality had—I added \$70,000 and I had forgotten the federal government takes 50 per cent of that, so it should have been \$35,000—the municipality's burden in May, 1970, was roughly \$535,000 while this government's was \$750,000.

Mr. Minister, that is just drawing it too close. The municipality has not anywhere near the tax base from which to draw. No wonder the taxpayers are complaining in the Province of Ontario when you can manoeuvre arrangements like this. Two hundred and fifteen thousand dollars is the only differential between the responsibilities of the large provincial body and the local metropolitan

municipal body, as far as those figures are concerned. You pay a couple of hundred thousand dollars more than the municipality.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: You must remember, to the member for Scarborough Centre, Mr. Chairman, that this government also gives unconditional per capita grants and if you were to—

Mrs. M. Renwick: What was the unconditional per capita grant to Metropolitan Toronto?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Seven dollars and fifty cents. If you were to take—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The pie that was divided up and managed to short-change everybody in order to look after North York; \$7.50 per person now on the population basis, that is the grant you are speaking of?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not have the figures here.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What do they have to purchase out of that? What do they have to purchase out of that grant besides welfare?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, there are very few—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Everything under the sun.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, no. You see—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Seventy-five per cent of the health budget right now, until they agree to go in with the government on their arrangement for health.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, but when you think of 10 years ago, when the hospital costs and the medical costs that were paid by the municipalities, 10 years ago the cry was that you were to shift from the realty tax burden to the provincial tax base for the so-called people's services. And if you compare what has taken place in the last decade and how the medical and social assistance programmes for this province have gone straight up in the air—they are covering millions of people. The province has not only increased the services available, but taken over a very large percentage of the costs involved.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, the municipalities can no longer bear the burden of the cost of education and health or welfare and it is as simple as that. They just cannot tax the people any more than they have. People are beginning to rebel against

taxation in the municipalities, just like the farmers are having their feelings about this.

I would like to move quickly along to one particular aspect of administration that has not been covered. It has been covered in the legislative assembly. I will not spend too much time on it, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to point out very clearly to the minister that there is something wrong with the system.

The family, or the wife and children of a man whose company is out on a bona fide strike, under our federal Canada Assistance Plan are persons in need and entitled to at least 50 per cent of what this government would give in the way of assistance. And this government is denying assistance to families, wives and children of men who are on strike, on the grounds that those men may not or are not available for work. And many times, Mr. Chairman, those men are available for work. The important thing is that each case be considered, but not that we have a blanket rule such as we have, which the minister said could be altered by giving emergency assistance to a family.

I have a letter from the Scarborough welfare office, which says they gave assistance to a Mr. White, and it does not say it is any sort of special emergency assistance. It just worked out, Mr. Minister, that Mr. White got assistance simply because his was the squeaky door that got the oil. I called for a couple of families that were in desperation because the strike pay did not allow them sufficient money to live—there were further complications in each family—and the family that stuck with the fight got the following consideration from the department of social services, city hall. The letter, addressed to me, is about four lines.

Mrs. Lebarre of our Scarborough office has asked me to reply to your letter of May 4, 1970, concerning the above-named person. Our policy is to not assist strikers but we made an exception in the case of Mr. White. We issued a drug card for the month of May plus two issues of \$15 each.

Now, is that emergency assistance, Mr. Chairman? I presume that is probably what it is. But we have to be able to deal with the families that are in need, regardless of anything under the Canada Assistance Plan. As long as this government is participating and has signed the Canada Assistance agreement—where it gets over \$100 million and is going to get 50 per cent of anything it gives to anyone—it is fraudulent not to carry out the intent and spirit of the Act, which was to look after any persons in need. And in these

families—the drug card will give you an example, Mr. Chairman—there was illness and there were families in need.

I think, Mr. Minister, that you have to come to grips with the fact that a union that can pay a striker—I believe the printers, if I am not mistaken, received \$140 a week; they were a very wealthy union. The General Motors people received \$40 a week. Often these families have \$200 a month or \$175, \$180, to pay for rent; then they are suddenly families in need. Yes, they are bargaining, but they are bargaining within the laws of this province. And they have a right to bargain, because facts and statistics will prove that they have to bargain in order to keep up with the spiralling cost-of-living index, if nothing else. Not in this last period but in the period before, it was shown that a worker had to get an additional 17 cents an hour in order to just keep up with the cost of living. The minister knows about the 12 per cent cost of living in the last year, and I think the minister has got to come to grips with this problem.

We have many intelligent people who are trying to keep decent, social economic standards for workers. That does not mean that because they are trying to bargain for them and improve those standards, they are the sole responsibility of that particular unit. They are the Province of Ontario's responsibility, the government of Canada's responsibility, just as all the other people are, Mr. Minister, and we cannot have the Minister of Health and Welfare saying we are going to give benefits to strikers, and the Minister of Social and Family Services telling me in the legislative assembly that Mr. Munro has not told him that yet. If we press hard enough and fight hard enough we can get it. We have got to have a very clear-cut understanding on that particular social issue.

What is the minister's view? A family has a certain budget. The family wage-earner is on strike. If he is a GM man he has got \$160 coming in every four weeks. The chances are very good that he is like men I know personally in my riding, who are in apartments they pay \$175 a month for. Does the minister think that they are not families in need simply because they are on strike? Is this not what the department is all about, to look after families in need? Is the minister going to deny to those wives and children the decency of having proper assistance during that period? What does the minister say, Mr. Chairman?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Does the hon. member realize that the definition of a person in need is in The General Welfare Assistance Act of the Province of Ontario? That is the law of this province at the present time, and the interpretation that I have given to the hon. member in the House is the one that appears to be the interpretation given to those sections by the—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, obviously, it is against the philosophy of the government to take on the true interpretation of the Canada Assistance Plan. It is against the philosophy of the government to have workers organized at all, which is why they have their cosy little civil-servant types of, what is a better word, union? So let us not waste any more time on it.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not buy that, but the hon. member can continue.

Mrs. M. Renwick: All right. We were talking, Mr. Minister, about the problems that come into maintenance orders and the procedure for enforcing such orders for welfare recipients, and then we rode into maintenance orders and the process of enforcing such orders for children of children's aid. Now I would like to go briefly into the whole spectrum on a short resolution to which I would like the minister to give every consideration, and that would be to press for, instead of a Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act, an Estranged Parents' and Children's Act.

This is a resolution which was drafted by the member for Riverdale (Mr. J. Renwick) and myself for the New Democratic Party convention which was held in early October:

Whereas processes of the juvenile and family court for obtaining orders and maintenance and the procedures for the enforcement of such orders are slow and cumbersome, and result in unconscionable delays in the original hearing and in subsequent show-cause motion;

Whereas the name of the statute under which such orders are made is inappropriate, and

Whereas procedures for the enforcement of orders in other jurisdictions are slow and in many cases ineffective, be it resolved that:

1. The name of The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act be changed to The Estranged Parents' and Children's Maintenance Act.

2. That the staff and facilities of the juvenile and family courts be expanded so that delays will be reduced to the minimum, and time required to obtain an appointment for a hearing in the court, and for a hearing to take place, and for show-cause motions on failure to pay to be dealt with promptly.

3. That a speedy procedure be devised so that if the person against whom the order is made fails to respond to the order, the applicants can sign the order to the provincial government for an equal payment as part of the administration of justice, so that the payments will be received by the applicant promptly from the government, and the government in turn will be subrogated to the rights of the application to enforce payment against the person required to make the payments.

4. That the procedures for reciprocal enforcement in other jurisdictions, (a) in Canada, (b) in the United States of America, and (c) elsewhere, be reviewed and co-ordinated with a view to expediting the enforcement of Ontario orders in other jurisdictions.

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. This resolution is totally irrelevant to this discussion. This is a very proper resolution to bring before the House. We cannot deal with it here.

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Dymond: Well, use common sense. This properly should be before the House.

Mr. Chairman: That may be. Give them the latitude they want, but they have to be finished with these votes at 10:30. They were warned.

Mr. Braithwaite: Who are "they." Are the opposition members supposed to be the enemy?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mr. Chairman: No, this committee.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, In many ways Mr. Dymond is correct in his point, inasmuch as this is one of those things that goes through the co-ordinating committee that I always say I wish we could have before us. It really is a resolution for the Attorney General (Mr. Wishart), and it is really applicable to family courts. But what I am saying to the hon. minister here is that we have—and I do not believe that Mr. Dymond was here

for the discussion—we have such a backlog in the family courts, where the minister is directing deserted wives' cases. I am saying to get them out of there and to get the government dealing with deserted wives' cases. I am pointing out to the minister that the backlog is so great that a resolution had to be passed for party policy in our party, and drawn to the attention of the Attorney General, because of the bottleneck in those family courts.

Therefore, the minister could relieve the bottleneck in those family courts by spending the sum of—what was it—\$50,000? How many cases did the minister say he had produced of the same nature?

Mr. Chairman, with your indulgence there are two more points, and I will proceed with them, because I think that I have made my point with the minister. Am I right, Mr. Minister? Do you see—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: You have not only taken it. You have put in a resolution what we have been doing now for over six months.

Mrs. M. Renwick: With your collection, with—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Would you read paragraph number 3 again?

Mrs. M. Renwick: I hardly dare to, Mr. Chairman. You are saying that payments are going into family court. Is that what you have been doing? But I am saying that the backlog—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, we do not create the backlog. There is no backlog created by the laying of a charge. The backlog is in the hearing of the cases. Our clients are not involved in the backlog. It is the woman who is in a position in some way to be on her own without having to revert to GWA or family benefits, that is confronted with this problem.

Mr. Braithwaite: That is the one who has to seek legal aid.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, the woman who are creating a good part of the backlog in the family courts are the cases that the very minister's department is channelling there, and sometimes if the husband does not appear in the first court appearance, those women are back three and four times. I am saying to the government to deal with pursuing the husband on your own, outside of this family court operation. I will just complete this resolution. I think it is important that the minister realizes how bottlenecked the courts are. This resolution, the Attorney General has, and must have, because this is so desperately needed.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, but the recent Council of Women presented something similar several months ago, and they were told that we would be giving consideration to the matter.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I believe that was part of the material that was looked at for drafting this, Mr. Minister, if I remember correctly. I will go through point 4, Mr. Chairman, because I think I got part-way through:

4. That procedures for reciprocal enforcement in other jurisdictions in Canada and the United States and elsewhere be reviewed and co-ordinated with a view to expediting the enforcement of Ontario orders in other jurisdictions, and enforcements in Ontario of orders made in other jurisdictions.

5. That the period of maintenance be expanded to age 18 with provision for its further extension after that date, subject to the child continuing to attend an educational institution.

6. That these and other matters related to the efficient operation of juvenile and family courts in this regard be proceeded with immediately and not left to the completion of the study at present being undertaken by the Law Reform Commission of family law.

Mr. Chairman, as you say, we were given broad latitude, and I thank you for that and for your indulgence. I would say to the Mr. Dymond, thank you for your patience, but I think it is important that the Minister of Social and Family Services realizes that this is the condition of those courts, without his thousands of cases, and that anything the minister can do to clear that channelling from his department out into some other special type of system would be greatly appreciated.

Mr. Chairman: Does vote 2002 carry?

Mr. Braithwaite: I wanted to ask the minister if he is familiar with Bellwoods Park House. No doubt he is. I had a letter some time ago, a copy of a letter, from a Mary L. Richardson, past president of the residents' advisory council. In this letter Miss Richardson stated that the Bellwoods Park House is listed under The Charitable Institutions Act, 1962-1963. Because of that, the people there were ineligible for transportation allowances.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if I could save the committee some time?

Mr. Braithwaite: Yes, I would be agreeable.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That matter has been cleared up. On October 13 the regulations were amended so that the blind and disabled people in charitable institutions will be treated exactly as if they were in their own home.

Mr. Braithwaite: Then these people are getting the transportation allowance, are they?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, and I may say that this is one instance where a group of people presented a particular problem, made their point with the minister, and the necessary amendments have been made.

Mr. Braithwaite: I think this is excellent. Now, the other thing is that the minister mentioned the parochial outlook is gone now and we are thinking now on a Metro-wide and a province-wide basis. What I want to know is if he could say why Metropolitan Toronto does not do as the Province of Ontario does and use the one annual means test as a basis for determining what other assistance is going to be rendered?

I mentioned this yesterday—I am not going to go into this again—but if this annual means test is sufficient for the Province of Ontario with reference to their tax rebate that is coming up, why does Metro have to do it again? I think this is something that the minister might want to look into. This was the basis of my comments yesterday; I had hoped the minister might mention that particular item, but he did not. But I wonder if the minister could say why Metro cannot use the same annual means test as everybody else does.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The municipal welfare assistance is on a short-term basis. It goes on very short periods. It is not a period of a year. Provision that is being made for the guaranteed income supplement rebate, which The Department of Municipal Affairs will be looking after, is at the moment one payment across the board for everybody who comes in that category, as of a certain date.

Mr. Braithwaite: It is only to be once a year?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, but it is the kind of thing that lends itself to a once-a-year proposition. Somebody may be on general welfare assistance for a period of time, then his circumstances may change completely.

Mr. Braithwaite: Supposing we refer only to the elderly, the senior citizens; it is not likely they are going to get a job and make

money to change their income situation or their income level. The point I make is that when you are talking about senior citizens, why is it not possible to use the same test?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, I would assume that the general category you are referring to would be in our provincial programme of family benefits. And they are put on an allowance based on the circumstances at the time of application, and all they are asked to do, if at some time in the future their circumstances change, is to let us know.

Mr. Braithwaite: Maybe I have not made myself clear. In Metropolitan Toronto, if you are living in one of the senior citizens' apartments, I understand that every year you must go through this means test. All I am saying is that if they have gone through it once a year for their federal or any other benefit, why can that not be used?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, now I understand. Once a year the federal government is asking the recipient to complete a procedure of the means test, and Metro Housing does the same; and the hon. member is suggesting, that if one body passes on that, it should be acceptable to the other.

Mr. Braithwaite: Yes, it is like using one common test.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: There is merit in that.

Mr. Braithwaite: Well, why is something not being done about it?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Because all the good ideas in the world are not accomplished at one time.

Mr. T. P. Reid (Rainy River): Not with this government.

Mr. Braithwaite: Before the supper hour, you made the statement that your government is quite interested in efficiency and so on. All I am saying—I am not going to go back into the whole thing—is that it would save a great deal of embarrassment as far as some of our senior citizens are concerned. I am asking the minister if he would give us some sort of undertaking that he would look into this and see what can be done?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I say that The Department of Municipal Affairs and Treasury and our department are working out some feasible plan with respect to the payments that have been announced in the Legislature at the opening of this particular part of the session and we are going to use the guaran-

teed income supplement tapes as a vehicle. We are not going to put in a whole new procedure to find out who in the Province of Ontario will be entitled to it. We will use that procedure.

Mr. Braithwaite: All I am asking you is if you can prevail on Metropolitan Toronto to do the same?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, we will see whether the schemes are comparable.

Mr. Chairman: Shall the vote carry?

Mr. Braithwaite: I am not finished yet.

Mr. E. A. Winkler (Grey South): Are the application forms that are filed by the recipients of GIS with the federal government available to the provincial government?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The tapes are, but not the application forms themselves. But the data enables the sending out of the cheques.

Mr. Winkler: And the information?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, no information.

Mr. Winkler: That is what I want to know, thank you.

Mr. Braithwaite: The other point I wanted to raise was, as far as Metropolitan Toronto is concerned, when you have senior citizens who require things like Geritol, vitamin pills, back remedies—things that are not prescribed by a doctor—why cannot these expenses be taken into account when they are assessing the eligibility for assistance of these people? This is a small thing, but these are expenses that these people cannot do without. They do not necessarily have to go to a doctor; I am just wondering if the minister could give us his opinion on that. Why cannot these things be taken into account as expenses?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am not familiar with that aspect of this.

Mr. Chairman: The member for Nipissing.

Mr. R. S. Smith: I just want to make a few remarks in regard to municipal administration again; specifically about my own area where there has been a problem for a good many years, and the problem has been compounded by the formation of the Nipissing District Administration Board. I personally supported the formation of that board at the time, as I thought it would spread the cost of the general welfare assistance across the whole area and take the load off the smaller communities, where the large expenditures

were. But it has never worked out that way, because of the Act which the minister put forward five or six years ago to set up district welfare boards. It was poorly drawn and left out the main ingredient which was necessary in order to provide equal service across an area at an equal cost.

The large municipalities, the cities, do not have to join the district boards; as a result, the tax base in the whole area is decreased because the major tax base is in the large municipality. In my area, in North Bay, they run their own welfare; the rest of the district is left on its own. And the per capita costs, according to these figures in the March issue of this table, indicate that the few hundred less than 20,000 people in the Nipissing District Welfare Board area pay a per capita cost at the municipal level of \$2 and those people in the city are paying a per capita cost of somewhat less than 60 cents.

You can see that the small municipalities and the poorer areas, where the tax base is very low, are paying a very large per capita cost whereas the more affluent city, with the good tax base, is paying much less. So your whole premise of district welfare boards goes right out the window and the minister, I know, is aware of this, because he has been up there on a number of occasions to deal with this whole area but since then he has done nothing to change the situation. The district welfare board has been operating now for four or five years and about every six months it is on the verge of going bankrupt. The people in that area are receiving a minimal service because of the economic restraints placed on the board by the Act established by this minister.

Now I know that he has tried unsuccessfully to get the city of North Bay to go into the district board and I know that the reason is that they do not want to accept their share of the cost across the whole area, but I should think that the Act has to be changed to make it mandatory for cities within districts to become a part of the district board. There are other things that have gone on in regard to this district administration board that have been the direct fault of direction given to them by this department.

There was a court case involving a considerable amount of money between two municipalities. The judgement at that time was against the board, based on bad advice and the fact that they operated illegally on the advice of this department. This was part of the judgement brought down by the judge and that has reflected on that board and

kept it in a very poor financial position since then. I believe it is almost mandatory that the minister move in there and set up a board based on the whole area and that proper advice be given to that board on how it is to operate.

I would ask the minister for his comments in that regard and what he is going to do because the situation is getting worse and worse all the time. The people in the area are getting less and less service, not because of the people, the employees of the board, but because of the financial strains that are placed on them by the legislation and by the lack of support from the province.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I think the members of this committee should know that the department is completely wedded to the concept of county and district welfare administration boards.

Mr. R. S. Smith: Except that you do not have the legislation to back it up.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: As I have said before, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Nipissing board was established in 1966. At that time there were some nine, counties and districts, I think, or seven in the whole province. Since 1966, 1967—since I became minister and it may not be related — but since then there have been 13 additional counties and two additional districts, for a total addition of 15 county and welfare boards. Now 60 per cent of the population of Ontario is in county or district boards.

It might have been—appealing to have made it mandatory but we have preferred to use the carrot treatment. The hon. member is very familiar with what happens. What happened in the educational field when certain good ideas were deemed to be best put into effect by making them mandatory? We have achieved 60 per cent of the population, 50 per cent of the municipalities.

If we had compelled it, made it mandatory for cities to be in it, I doubt whether we would have been as successful as we have been with the carrot. I am pleased to say — I did not know whether the hon. member was aware of the fact; I thought he was — that we recognize the difficulty that the Nipissing board got into. It appeared as if the department shared some of the responsibility and we paid for our mistake or our bad advice by making a special provision in that instance. I am one of those who believe that a good deal of the imminent beneficial effects of large units in the near future within this province will come from the establishment of county and district welfare boards.

If this province were covered, blanketed, by these boards, we would have a far more equitable distribution and delivery of services, far more skilful people involved. We would be able to set up the kind of administration where the clerk-treasurer of some little township does not just act as a cheque-writing machine. He will be part of an organization where family counselling, rehabilitation, prevention, will all be part of the package.

Mr. R. S. Smith: That is fine except that in those areas such as the one I am speaking of, the district welfare boards — not because they want to but because they have to — have become nothing more than cheque-writing machines, because they cannot afford these other services on the basis of which they are set up. The fact of the matter is they have a tough time writing their cheques every month, and the municipalities they have to go back to for the money do not have any tax base to collect it from. The poorer people are paying \$2 a head for welfare services which are below the acceptable level and the more affluent people in the area are paying 60 cents per capita. They are providing now, they were not a few years ago, a better service than the district board because they have more money.

If your goal is to provide a base service, you know a good base service across the province, you are certainly not going to reach it with this type of setup. The fact of the matter is the level of service has gone back instead of going ahead, and it is back to less than what it was prior to the formation of the board. The responsibility lies with you, and I want to know what is going to be done because the people in that area are suffering because they get less money on general welfare assistance. They do not know what special assistance or supplementary assistance is to any great extent. Of that area 4.5 per cent are on welfare and that is pretty near the highest in the province and they are getting less money, less assistance, less provision of the other services of rehabilitation and you just cannot go on like that. It is time you did something. It has been going on for five years.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is absolutely shocking that we do not have proper time in which to deal with the social and family estimates regardless of how it came about. I think the minister can answer some direct questions because I have got file upon file of malcontent, heartache, heartbreak.

There is a family in Scarborough, where there is not a dental programme for children, where the family is on a low income—one of the husbands who did not escape, Mr. Chairman, that is paying the family a couple of hundred dollars a month—where the lady does not have enough money for dentists and she tells me in her letter that dentists are asking for their money when she arrives at the dental office now. I would like to ask the minister, is there no way that that lady can get dental treatment for her child as a partial assistance?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Would the hon. member give me the circumstances of the family? Is the mother on FBA?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, the father provides for the family \$100 every two weeks, which means the family income is about \$225 a month. On the size of the family, if the minister were taking care of that family, he would only give them \$212 a month for the expenses of the family.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Plus free OHSIP, free OHSC.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Fine, Mr. Chairman. Then the minister is saying what I hoped he would not think—that the family would be better off if the minister's department was looking after them with all these free things than they are able to exist with the father supporting them without dental care? This is a mother who is on the Manpower retraining programme and because she had not been in the work force for the last three years has not money from that.

She is buying a house. She has \$101 mortgage on the house, which would mean that when she graduates she has a home to continue in; \$100 a month is a very low payment, in comparison to renting an apartment for this lady. She goes to school at 7:30; she comes home at 5. She has to pay somebody to look after her children \$20 a week and she owes that \$20. She is going to pay that when she finally gets employed. She is in a two-fare care zone; all she wanted from The Department of Social and Family Services in Scarborough was car fare, because of the two-fare car zone, and dental treatment for her child.

Do you see the ridiculousness of it, Mr. Minister? That lady can stop going to Manpower retraining, stay at home and get more than she is getting now and her husband can go off. Just what the minister has facing him by the hundreds! The woman would be better off than she is now with the father

supporting them to the best of his ability at \$225 a month, because this department has set that absolutely second-rate minimal amount for a family at \$212.50 in their budgetary figures. According to you—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am afraid the hon. member just hops and skips on both sides of the fence that I am supposed to be sitting on. I have difficulty following—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, if you had to care for the family I am speaking of out in Scarborough, you maintain that all they need is \$212 a month to live under your second-rate—I try not to be unparliamentary—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member can convert that. What would that be in total earned income necessary to have \$212 in cash, plus the family allowance? Let us be fair about this.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I do not think we are being unfair, Mr. Minister, the minister is rationalizing. If this family were under your care, sir, they would get \$212.50 a month. They are getting \$225—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It would be the same if you went to the federal government and said, "I have got three children. You sent me a baby allowance cheque for \$28. How can you expect a family to support three children on \$28?" It is the sum total, I say to the member for Scarborough Centre, that is the important thing.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The sum total cash this family would get from the minister is \$212.50, the sum total cash it is getting is \$225. The \$225 is not meeting the two car fare tickets to go to Manpower and this family could not get car fare from The Department of Social and Family Services in Scarborough—in fact, Mr. Minister they were not even courteous enough to answer my letter of May 14, 1970.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Courtesy is the hallmark of our department.

Mrs. M. Renwick: In my view, Mr. Chairman, that family should be entitled to dental care. The minister has got a dental care programme. He told me, I believe in the House one day, he paid \$1 for that programme; I believe the minister meant \$1 per month per child. Is that correct? Is that still the premium?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: One dollar and 40 cents per beneficiary.

Mrs. M. Renwick: \$1.40 per beneficiary, for the dental programme which is a form of dental insurance for those children in need.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is correct.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How many children does that cover? Because this sounds like a very inexpensive dental programme that the whole of the Province of Ontario have under another department.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No it is not an expensive programme, it is shown in the estimates —\$1,829,000.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Divide that total by 12 times \$1.40. How many people does it cover? Does it cover all of the children under GWA and FBA who need dental assistance?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: FBA.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What about under GWA? Where do they get their dental assistance if they live in Scarborough?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Metropolitan Toronto has a somewhat similar agreement with the dental college in this regard.

Mrs. M. Renwick: With the dental college? A premium type of programme for children on welfare?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They have an agreement under which they pay actual costs.

Mrs. M. Renwick: How do those children get their dental care? Does the mother take them to the office and ask for the care?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, they have a card.

Mrs. M. Renwick: A dental card?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: A dental card is issued.

Mrs. M. Renwick: A dental card like a drug card?

Mr. Martel: That is not what the member is driving at, Mr. Minister. What she is driving at is—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: What she is driving at is that there should be dental care for everybody in the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Martel: No she is not; no, no. What the member is saying—

Mrs. M. Renwick: In The Department of Health we raised—

Mr. Chairman: Order, one talk at once.

Mr. Martel: What we are saying, Mr. Minister, and let us not run a red herring into it, is that there are people who are living just on what you would pay if they were not working, if they were right on welfare. And they go out and they make a real effort, they do not want to be on welfare, but they need a few extras, there just is not enough, because they do not get—

Mrs. M. Renwick: This is what we are hitting at.

Mr. Martel: We are talking about partial assistance. Why could the department not provide a little liberal partial assistance, call it guaranteed income if you want.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: What you are talking about is supplementing the earnings of fully employed persons?

Mr. Martel: Right, if they are on the poverty level.

Mr. Braithwaite: Mr. Chairman, in my own riding, I will never forget, there is a fellow there with three or four children. He was steadily employed, working shift work. Welfare is the last thing he would take, the very last thing. And what happens? He has got himself about \$3,000 in debt because of dental and other bills, just what the hon. member from Scarborough Centre is talking about. He eventually ended up with ulcers.

He had to go down East and leave the family to get welfare, and this is the very point that I think is being made here tonight? What is wrong with some sort of partial assistance? That would have saved that particular family. And I am sure there is not a member here that could not give you a similar case.

Mr. Martel: Well, Mr. Minister?

Mr. Braithwaite: Something should be done about it.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It has got to be done.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I say, Mr. Chairman, I am an record as saying that greatest problem confronting this department indirectly is the supplementation of fully employed people; that is, to provide people who are not on the traditional social assistance rolls, with sufficient funds, so that the incentive that the hon. member is referring to will not be killed.

Mr. Braithwaite: Well what is being done? What sort of programme have you got? What sort of pilot programme have you got? Is anything being done?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister—

Mr. Braithwaite: I asked a question.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Sorry.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We had a discussion on this yesterday.

Mr. Braithwaite: Well, I am asking about it tonight.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We went into the matter of the review of the certain projects that were experimental projects that are going on in the United States.

Mr. Braithwaite: Yes, I asked the question in the debate yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I said that we were studying the projects in Seattle and Madison, and we are hopeful of learning from their experience. They have not found the answers yet. If anybody thinks that the answers have been found,—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The answer is very simple in the case of Scarborough. The lady needed \$5 a week car fare for two trips to her Manpower training and she needed dental care for her child. She was self-supporting outside of that—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The hon. member is suggesting that the whole problem would be solved by supplying car tickets to people.

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, I was asking for that since that is all she was short in her budget.

Mr. Braithwaite: But why could not the social worker, or the person that is coming to see the family, be given, some sort of flexibility and some sort of special fund be set up for emergency cases until you get some sort of plan set up?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Especially for these people who are out working, and helping—

Mr. Braithwaite: The ones who are trying to stay off welfare are the ones we should be worried most about.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: If you are familiar with the fact, when anybody in authority begins to get discretionary powers, immediately the hue and cry is raised that they are picking and choosing—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The minister's whole programme is discretionary beyond the bare substance of existence.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Discretion is very difficult. The hon. member has referred to this as a weakness in certain areas of special assistance.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Beyond the bare substance of existence the whole thing is discretionary.

Mr. Braithwaite: In this particular situation we are talking about, anything would be better than nothing.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, let me read a letter to the minister. We have hundreds of these letters. Let me read one, that is particularly—it is this month's letter—directed to the subject of the need for partial assistance.

Dear Mrs. Margaret Renwick:

I read the letter in last Saturday's *Star* but I do not think half the truth is known about some women in today's tangled trap that our men, if they can be called men, have left them in. I am one of those. For the last four years, I and my children have suffered the agony of such a husband. In and out of the Ontario Hospital.

Finally we could no longer live in the abnormal manner, so one year and a half ago, I made the hospital responsible for him. I had enough of supporting him off and on, with some kind of help from the welfare, and managed to provide for myself and my two boys. But the agony and pain I went through from the welfare, I dare not repeat.

In January, 1970, I was put on the street, but the landlord kept my furniture and snooped through my things for six months. I had no one to help me to take it out. I stayed for six months, my two boys and myself, rather than go to a shelter.

I cannot read this, Mr. Chairman. It says something about the welfare.

February 1, I got mothers' allowance. In that time I went through hell. I went to work, a wreck of nerves; children were ill; I prayed to God to help us. My children almost had a nervous breakdown; I lost a lot of weight and had all these worries.

I paid for their room and board, plus myself. We lived in a large room. Then I got my tax returns so I paid the landlord \$125 cash but I did not owe him \$100 plus; it would have been \$75 I owed him, but I felt so sick from worry that I just paid him.

I could not take time to go to legal aid. I could not afford to lose my job which I have been on for nearly eight years. I work six hours a day, less than 50 per week. The mothers—

I presume she means, mothers' allowance.

—give me only \$57 a month. Now why I write you is because I have my furniture in storage and if I do not raise \$100, they will sell all my belongings plus a few things I treasured from my mother that died in 1964.

My dear Mrs. Renwick, feel what I feel in my heart. The reason my things are all in storage is because I am waiting for the Ontario Housing and I cannot find a place that will meet my income. I make about \$180 per month, \$20 car fare per month, \$60 for room and board for my youngest boy, and I support my oldest boy, 15-16. They are still very emotional from their past life.

Could you be so kind as to refer to some officials that would help me get my furniture before October 8, before it goes for sale. I would pay it back little by little. I would be so grateful in my heart knowing that I still had some of my mother's things. Thank you.

Yours sincerely, Mrs. Z.

P.S. I work Eaton's, Yorkdale. You can reach me at work. The housing does not seem to care. When Mr. Yaremko promises more help, I hope it is not mothers' allowance. They do not make us feel secure at all. They cut me down, but I am proud. I want to work and I need more security from them. The money they offer is not enough.

I will supply to The Department of Social and Family Services this lady's name. I think it would be in bad taste to mention it. I have not discussed with her whether I could use it, but I assure anyone who would like to know, this is a valid case. It was referred to me from one of the more prominent establishments in the city of Toronto, because it went to them from the article in the newspaper.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 2002 carry?

Mr. Martel: One final point I want to raise along this line, Mr. Minister. It is the case I submitted to you and it is right along this line. My concern is a man who has multiple sclerosis; he has been confined to a wheelchair the last eight of 13 years. They never sought assistance—a pretty proud couple. Their medical bill—the wife earns \$4,400 a year; that is net—the medical bills alone for the husband are \$800. This is the type of assistance I am talking about. With that \$800 coverage, they would have enough to live with dignity, but, you know, if they could call for one cent's worth of assistance, they could get OHSIP picked up and get some drug assistance.

You know \$800—this woman makes \$85 a week; it is discouraging for her to go to work. She works hard; she is conscientious. The husband stays home all day by himself; injects the needles in himself, and the whole bit, and they have really tried hard for 13

years. They have never asked for assistance; they have reached the breaking point. Somewhere we have got to be able to help these people, because she could get discouraged enough to quit, to look after her husband, and it is going to cost The Department of Social and Family Services the full cost of looking after this couple.

To me it would be much wiser to provide a little assistance so that she stays at work, and they have a few bucks. I have written to you; I have written to the Minister of Health (Mr. Wells). I got a reply from the Minister of Health; he said "No, unfortunately, there is no assistance that can be provided. Direct them to The Department of Social and Family Services in Sudbury."

You know, this is the type of thing. It is just one case; there are many. I think a little bit of assistance could provide or save The Department of Social and Family Services a heck of a lot of money in the long run, rather than have them go on welfare.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, does the minister realize the failure of the department not to take care of these cases? We can add dozens of them. I would like to ask the minister, did you have appear before you a group on Women's Liberation Day? Ann Charron, I believe, appeared before you with a group. What did the minister do with the brief and the problems that came before him there? She writes in her letter here, dated October 18:

I would like to bring your attention to the plight of a co-worker. Last night, with tears, he said he hopes he can last out at work until at Christmas when he will receive a raise. Presently he would be better off on welfare, but is desperately trying to avoid this fate. He must take, I believe it is, daily doses of cortisone, very expensive. A middle-aged man with wife and eight children. He was in a fire some years ago, broken back, received no compensation. As a result of these various sorrows and hardships, his wife is demoralized, and I suspect his children look at life as a sordid thing. And from what he said, are afraid to tackle the responsibilities of work.

His son, 17, could work but has been turned down—unemployment is bad. They see no solution to their problems. If he can only avoid welfare, he pleaded to me in tears. He mentioned he wants to take a course at night to upgrade his certificate, and with his permission I will give you his name and phone number.

And she gave me the name of Mr. B.B.

Mr. Chairman, we started out the debates pointing out the dangerous pitfalls. We might well point out the cost—one million disturbed children in Canada and one-third of them in the Province of Ontario, no doubt. What chance do those children of that father have, Mr. Minister. What chance do they have to not be disturbed? It is a miracle if they survive situations like this. What is the minister saying?

People have appeared before him some time ago. It appears unlikely, she says, that Mr. B. will receive a drug supplementary aid to enable him to continue working.

Another young man in his twenties earned \$2 more than he would on welfare. His wife, with rheumatic heart disease, must take drugs totalling \$30 a month. He applied for the drug supplements so he could continue to work. We, at the Dovercourt welfare rights office went as far as John Anderson. Mr. Anderson could not help him. This young man is now on full welfare and working full-time without pay in the welfare rights office helping other welfare and poor people.

I point this out to show that he is not stagnating, nor lazy. He puts in a full day and some evenings, too. In his case, I believe, he is a blessing to the poor, and more productive now than when gainfully employed.

You see, Mr. Chairman, we are wasting the potential. This man could be active, and the poor are helping each other. But the government is the place where this problem of frustration and the festering situations that are around us should be recognized and dealt with. What does the minister say? What about these people? I talked to the minister before about families—a family where the mother paid \$90 a month for drugs for emphysema.

A 28-year-old woman who, at 18 years of age, married and was a healthy woman until about 24 and lost a home. The father supported her and the children, and then the payment for her operation on the lungs was \$100 a month to the doctor. They applied to the borough of Scarborough for assistance for the \$90 drugs. We got her drugs from the Lions Club, and we got her drugs from some other association in Scarborough. Mr. Minister, this is just ridiculous, under a welfare scheme.

The family lost their home; then we had the trouble of getting them into OHC, so the government picks it up in another department. We finally got them into OHC, but we still have not solved the problems of the \$90 a month for drugs. That lady said in a letter, and signed it, that she was told by the

welfare visitor, "If your husband deserts you, then we can do this for you." They were not encouraging her to do this, they were saying it is a fact. The mother said, "But he is not that kind of husband." Does the minister not see that it is essential that he does not give any more platitudes to us of the position the government has taken? And he begins to say, "If I am going to head this department I am going to say, yes, I am interested in partial assistance. I am going to fight for it, and I am somehow going to implement it, or else not head the department." It is so ridiculous, I would not be able to do it. It is like being a puppet at the top of a big department that the government—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, the hon. member has—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I did not mean that to be offensive, Mr. Minister—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —made a very good argument. When—

Mrs. M. Renwick: —or lacking in respect.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —the hon. member sticks to arguments and programmes, the hon. member is on good ground. But when the hon. member gets side-tracked—

Mrs. M. Renwick: What is the minister going to do about partial assistance in the Province of Ontario? That will cut it down.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Cut it down?

Mrs. M. Renwick: What are you going to do with partial assistance? I said that will cut the talking down.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: When the policy changes the government will make that policy known at the appropriate time.

Mr. Martel: What happens in the meantime though?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I may say, Mr. Chairman—

Mrs. M. Renwick: You want them on the front doorstep Mr. Minister. Is that what you are asking the people to do in the province?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Chairman, I am quite willing to have all the "platitudes", in quotation marks, uttered by me in the last four years to be balanced against all the improvements and the moneys expended in these programmes in the last four years. I am quite willing to do that. It is unfortunate, too, that time does not permit me to elaborate on all

of the programmes and all of the improvements that have been made in these programmes and policies that these four sheets of paper demonstrate, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: Vote 2002.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I would like to put on the record that it is unbelievable that we have not had time to work with the abominable board of review, and it is very questionable as to how well it is working, under the system that the minister is operating, but I would ask—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Just let the hon. member read the report and then pass judgement.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Minister, I get almost monthly and weekly reports of the actual cases that are being heard at the board of review. I would like to say to the minister, I understand there are no form sixes in the welfare offices throughout the Province of Ontario, and the people now when they wish to apply for a hearing in the board of review have to write the minister's department. Is that correct?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I cannot vouch for every office in the province, but a letter has gone out, or is going out from me to the elected head of every municipality that deals in welfare. The director of the general welfare administration branch has written to all administrators.

Mr. M. Renwick: The minister will recall the fight in the legislative assembly that lasted for 17 hours—

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, but we are in reverse in our procedure. That was the last vote, Mrs. Renwick. I am asking, shall we approve vote 2002?

Vote 2002 agreed to.

On vote 2003:

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, I would like very much to place on the record from the Children's Aid Society at 663 Yonge Street, their correspondence to the Attorney General.

Mr. Chairman: That comes under vote 2004, Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick: My goodness, excuse me. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman. I am sorry.

Mr. Chairman: Rehabilitation and special services is the vote now.

Mr. J. B. Trotter (Parkdale): On this vote, Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the minister has any policy that would support the recommendation of the Ontario Welfare Council where it says that the provincial government should use the facilities of the Canada Assistance Plan by supporting volunteer agencies who would provide funds for the formation of low-income groups that wish to set up neighbourhood centres and other associations that would be involved in helping the poor.

To what extent has your department gone in that regard? I know you can do it under The Canada Assistance Act, and the Ontario Welfare Council is recommending this. What have you done in this regard?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The step that we have taken is that we have amended the regulations to permit the municipalities to purchase the services of private agencies.

Mr. Trotter: There again, what percentage of the cost is carried by the municipalities?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is shared 20/80.

Mr. Trotter: And you pay 72 per cent?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, the municipality will pay the 20 per cent, and the other two governments will pay 80 per cent.

Mr. Trotter: You pay 40, and the federal government pays 40?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Fifty. You pay 30? And how many municipalities have taken advantage of this offer?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: This is just a recent amendment that went into effect last month.

Mr. Trotter: Last month. Have you had any indication that any or many municipalities would take advantage of it?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We are hopeful that they will.

Mr. Trotter: I am going to make a prediction and it is the same problem that you have run into all down the line in the various programmes that you have talked about. The municipalities will not be able to afford the 20 per cent.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The municipalities are making all kinds of purchases of services. The homemakers and nurses services, that were in the previous vote; the vast bulk of that programme is on purchase of services basis. The purchase-of-service vehicle is becoming a very acceptable vehicle in a great many quarters.

Mr. Trotter: There is a limit of what a municipality can carry. As far as that goes, there is a limit to what any government can carry, but the municipality has less ability than any of the three levels of government to take on any added expense.

In my own area, just recently, the city of Toronto turned down a requested grant of \$6,000 to carry on such a venture as the Ontario Welfare Council is recommending. There were two reasons given. One was because of the money. The second was some municipalities fear that you were organizing people to fight city hall, which to some extent, no doubt, is true.

I know there was a provisional committee set up in the area of Parkdale which I represent. They attempted to get something going, as suggested by the Ontario Welfare Council, and got nowhere—new legislation or not. One of the main reasons is the funds are simply not available. The federal government is making funds available in other respects. One group in the Don Valley area will get some help, but certainly not in my area. I do not anticipate that your legislation will succeed at all.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Of course The Department of the Provincial Secretary and Citizenship is also engaged, and in fact has the chief responsibility for programmes of the kind that are referred to by the hon. member.

Mr. Trotter: I know usually the answer comes up that you have interdepartmental committees, and so on. Do you have a departmental committee with the Provincial Secretary?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, but we are in continuous touch.

Mr. Trotter: There must, from an administration point of view, be a great deal of overlapping and duplication. Does the left hand know what the right hand is doing in government?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes, it takes a good deal of co-ordination though. Government is tremendously big business.

Mr. Trotter: That is it, it has become a bureaucracy. What this whole suggestion behind the idea that the Ontario Welfare Council has had and other people have had is to try to get close to the grass roots. I see no hope at all for your suggested plan. It is almost window dressing what you suggested when you recently amended the regulations a month ago.

In essence it will prove to be nothing but window dressing. Can you give me a specific instance of where this new regulation will help? For example, we knew when you brought in the regulations for daycare centres, people were waiting for those regulations because there were so many daycare centres needed and so many various groups who were ready to start daycare centres. But in this instance of trying to get neighbourhood centres established, who is waiting? How many do you think are going to start? Any idea?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The three family services agencies in Toronto have been discussing this with Metro but no final decision has been made. I recall for the hon. member that I mentioned yesterday that the department had met with representatives from six or seven of the other related departments and some 30 agencies from across the province to initiate discussions as to what direction they would be going in.

Mr. Trotter: But you still do not know in what direction?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I think that they will have accepted that the purchase of services, availability of purchase of services, has a great potential.

Mr. Trotter: It has a potential, yes, but where are they going to get the money?

I mean, I think you are up against a stone wall before you even start. It may read well in the newspaper for an announcement, but I want to know where you are going to start. These neighbourhood centres and so-called grass-roots movements have been discussed now for three or four years quite openly in many seminars, many meetings I have been to and heard about. Surely it is time for some definite action on the part of government. It is fine to bring in the regulation, but the regulation will gather dust and I predict this will be exactly what is going to happen.

Again I want to emphasize to this minister that he has a tremendous opportunity in this one specific instance because it is a relatively new idea. No doubt it is going to come to pass some day in the future. But the minister himself as an individual is literally passing up a tremendous opportunity to make a credible showing for himself. Instead, when I ask him he has to turn to his deputy to find out what is happening.

You would think he would be right on the button with that, because what you are doing

in this department, with the opportunities you have, and what you should be doing, is heading off, I think, a tremendous cleavage that is taking place in our society.

We have seen many examples in the United States. We talk about Montreal and so forth and what has happened there. But there is no doubt that you have a hard core of individuals now in the thousands who are living in our cities and the government fails to reach them. I repeat that this is not the be-all-and-end-all in answering problems. I do not think there is one single programme that is going to solve everything.

But this is something where you could have a definite pilot project and I would think the minister would involve himself as a minister and involve the government in such a project. This to me is rehabilitation where people can help themselves. Some of them have already attempted to do so.

But just to pass it on to the municipalities, I am telling you it just will not work. You should know that from what has happened with other programmes, the province has had to take on more and more responsibility, especially the financial responsibility. The funds just are not there and they are not going to come from any other place unless from the federal government.

We complained about the federal government overstepping the mark and interfering with the province from a constitutional point of view. But there would not be any neighbourhood groups taking place unless the federal government had done so. And yet the main responsibility, the main constitutional responsibility, is with you. And again you are striking out. It is just one more big zero and your regulation to me is just window dressing.

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Martel.

Mr. Martel: Yes, I believe, Mr. Minister, if there is one place there should be emphasis on and a lot more money than \$6 million, it should be in this area. I can recall speaking to a group of mayors and reeves and I suggested that I would be living to see \$6,000 a year per family spent in order to retrain and rehabilitate them and relocate them, rather than see them on welfare for three or four years, which most of them do not want to be on anyway.

They were going to lynch me, Mr. Minister, but I still suggest I am right. The emphasis in this whole field should be the rehabilitation and the retraining of people.

But I know we can go and look at Canada Manpower. It is not doing a too tremendously successful job. We are retraining more welders. I know in the Sudbury area they are coming out of our ears and there is just no work for them. In fact, I have known men who have taken three different courses and still cannot find a job because none of the courses are of any value to anyone.

If there is one area that we should be placing the emphasis on, it is the rehabilitation of people so they can get off the welfare rolls rather than it being perpetuated, not only for one generation but two or three generations. You know, they have to live with dignity while they are doing this retraining and I suggest very strongly that this is the one area where there is hope for these people, where they can eventually get them off the welfare roll, where they themselves will regain their self-respect and pride. It is only by retraining and rehabilitation with adequate funds, and relocation if necessary, that we can ever hope to achieve this. To hand them \$4,000 year after year is of no value to the people themselves and it is of no value to society.

You should be placing a good deal more of the funds—or getting more funds if that be the case—in this area because to me it is the only salvation for the self-respect and dignity that people want. And I just do not think that \$6 million, Mr. Minister, is even going to start to fill the need. I would hope it might be just the programme which would eventually reduce the costs, except for perhaps those who are physically disabled beyond ever going back to work, or mentally retarded. But I think most of the people are retrainable and would like to be able to help themselves. This should be the area where a great deal of emphasis is placed. I would like to elicit an answer from the minister along that line.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: In answer to the hon. member, Mr. Chairman, I myself had always supported the theory of rehabilitation going back to the initial days when the disabled pension plan providing \$40 a month was first passed in this province. While everybody welcomed the \$40, it was quite obvious that anybody who could look after himself would invariably be able to do better than the government is able to do for him. This programme is really only half a dozen years old.

Each year, the increase has been quite substantial. It is a very imaginative programme of rehabilitation services, a very imaginative programme in that a very small branch has been able to set itself up so that it acquires

all of the knowhow and facilities within the community. The branch itself provides very little in the way of direct services but turns to all other kinds of agencies as part of its programme. As a result, we are able to do far more with the dollars we spend than if we actually set up our own facility for assessment and medical restoration.

We use those facilities. This programme actually is only now becoming known within the province. It is very well known across Canada—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Because it is so miniscule.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —and to the people in the field. We hope to see it grow, but of course more emphasis will be placed on the family counselling services.

Now the hon. member will say that of the \$6 million the amount of money for the family counselling services is not too considerable. I hope to see that this programme to service the family benefits recipients will grow so that we will be able to do the kind of rehabilitation over and above the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped and somehow meet a situation where a family needs some sort of supportive service to be rehabilitated. That is the area in which I hope to see a greater thrust in the years ahead.

Mr. Martel: In how many areas, then, have people been doing this sort of work? For example, is there a man in the Sudbury area—I use Sudbury specifically because it is my own area—who is doing this sort of work in trying to locate people and direct them to the right places in order to obtain training?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: My understanding is that there are two in Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: How many are involved in family counselling in Sudbury?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: This is what we call in the family counselling service—no I am told that the two in Sudbury are for rehabilitation services.

Mr. Martel: What about the family counselling?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Family counselling? We do not have any in Sudbury.

Mr. Martel: Right, but these are the problems. Recently I have had to go to Cambrian College through a few people I know there to do some counselling to assist families who are having some difficulty. Some counselling, we hope, will straighten them out. But this is

just on a goodwill basis. And certainly if there is an area that is in need of this sort of counselling, could not some agreement be worked out with Cambrian College, for example, which is presenting courses in the field of social work, to do some of this counselling? Could we not draw on their expertise where we do not have a counsellor and have them provide some of this counselling on a voluntary basis?

Mr. Braithwaite: Before the minister answers, I wonder if he might consider the Humber College in north Etobicoke, where we have an identical problem, a shortage of that type of worker, and they too have a social work course. Has any thought been given to this?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The particular type of work that is involved at this level, I think, requires the technique and expertise and knowhow of those who are beyond the training that they get in the colleges.

Mr. Martel: No. I am talking about the people who are teaching. Some of them are well-qualified individuals—the teachers.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I see.

Mr. Martel: Could we not get your department to maybe set up a clinic one night a week or something asking these people to donate their time? I know some of them would. And maybe your department in Sudbury, if this could be arranged, could direct the people to them on a specific evening for the type of counselling that is necessary. Because the knowhow is there; we should try to use some of it.

Mr. Braithwaite: Along the same line, I wonder if the minister could say what plans there are for enlargement of this type of service in the northwest part of Metropolitan Toronto. No doubt the minister is aware of the need for an auxiliary or a satellite family court out that way, or a family assistance centre.

The thing that I am particularly concerned about is that people who need counselling have to go so far into Metropolitan Toronto, and also there is such a shortage of trained people that you have to book so far ahead for an appointment, I am wondering if the minister's department has any particular plans for enlarging the scope of activity of those people who are able to assist in this rehabilitation and family counselling in northwest Metro. Does the minister have any comments?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Actually, Mr. Chairman, we should keep the two aspects separate. The rehabilitation services and family counselling services are actually two types of rehabilitative services, and I think what we are talking about now is family counselling. In the Toronto area we have nine social workers.

Mr. Braithwaite: Where are they located?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They work out of our Eglinton East office and out of a church, I am advised, at 22 Danforth.

Mr. Braithwaite: How many are actually in the northwest part of Metropolitan Toronto? How many are serving that area?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They are not broken down into regions. They are servicing all of Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. Braithwaite: Well, the point I make is that there has been a population explosion in that part of Metropolitan Toronto and I understand from many sources that there is a dire need for more of this type of service. I am wondering if the minister would be good enough to look into this and see if anything can be done to enlarge the services in that area.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Presently the workers go out into the community—

Mr. Braithwaite: That is right.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —and the goal would be to increase the numbers so that we will be able to service more people.

Mr. Braithwaite: What I am trying to find out is what plans the minister's department has for enlarging the scope of these activities, say, by the end of next year. I would just like to know what plans you have. I want something more than just vague "we want to do do so-and-so" remarks. What actual plans does your department have?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The growth will not be as fast as the hon. member or even I would like to see, but we hope that this programme will be building up through the years.

Mr. Braithwaite: I am just trying to impress on the minister the fact that the population growth in that part of Metropolitan Toronto has been very great. There is a dire need. We need more than just vague statements "that we hope to enlarge the service."

I would like the minister to actually give

a lot of thought to the problem to see what could be done because the need is there and I am sure it is found also in other parts of Metropolitan Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: To be perfectly frank, this is the direction in which we hope to see a good deal of thrust. These are the kind of services that this branch will be providing for; this is the goal. I will just give you the headings; the professional social work skills will be used in casework, group methodology, marriage counselling, conjoint family counselling, community organization, methodology for action and advocacy.

Then we will have the family life development programmes which have already taken place in London, Hamilton and Ottawa. These are unique programmes in which the social workers are moving out into the community and making neighbourhood locations available to groups of our clients to be able to apply group therapy in order to deal with as many of the situations as possible.

Mr. Braithwaite: Just one final question then. Are there any specific plans for a multi-service centre in northwest Metropolitan Toronto, up in the Rexdale or Thistle-town area? Are there any specific plans that the minister's department has?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Not at the moment, no.

Mr. Braithwaite: Are there any plans on the drawing board, or is there any research being done in that area? I just want to know what the minister's department is doing with reference to this.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: As I have indicated to the hon. member, we have that particular type of programme going on in three cities and we hope that over the years this type of programme will expand.

Mr. Braithwaite: I am just trying to impress on the minister that the population is exploding there and it is not sufficient for the minister to say, "Well, we hope to do it." Why is the pilot project not being planned for areas like northwest Metropolitan Toronto, where it is growing very rapidly? This is the question I ask.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Or in the east end of Metropolitan Toronto.

Mr. Martel: Could I pin the minister down on just one thing? Would he give me some assurance that he would contact Mr. Belanger and Mrs. Paterson and Mr. Schaak and have

them meet with these groups at the Cambrian College, because if facilities are needed to handle this for one evening, or something like that, I am positive that I know several unions that would provide facilities for them to operate out of; but just that there be some sort of place that Mr. Belanger could direct people for counselling.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: We can explore this. I am not in a position to say whether part-time facilities are the answer in any way.

Mr. Martel: Better than none.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, it may be or it may be just futile. I am not in a position to pass judgement.

Mr. Martel: I am just asking you—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I would be very happy to check that out to see. I have not discussed that kind of an idea with our people at all, and it may have some potential. I do not know.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 2003 carry?

Mrs. M. Renwick: I have a question, Mr. Chairman. Under family counselling services, how many family counsellors does the minister have and where do they operate from?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They operate out of Hamilton, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, Thunder Bay, Toronto and Windsor; a total complement of 25, of whom 17 are social workers and there are two positions vacant. That was for the past year; in the current year we hope to have a total complement of 32.

Mrs. M. Renwick: In this the budget that is being passed now?

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 2003 carry?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Just a second, Mr. Chairman, how broad is that counselling service? Does it take in marriage counselling?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Does the minister have any statistics—not for tonight—which he would perhaps supply those members with who were so concerned about counselling services, as to how many people have been rehabilitated under this programme—families restored?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I would be hopeful, Mr. Chairman, that we will get those statistics and have them in order to be able to

evaluate the various programmes to see where the dollars should be spent and to prove to our satisfaction and to prove to the taxpayers that a dollar spent this way will save \$10 some other way, which always has a great appeal.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right. Mr. Minister, \$6 million in this particular vote in comparison to \$219 million on the previous vote is a very, very glaring comparison. Would the minister tell me roughly how many people are being serviced by his pilot projects on rehabilitation?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: In the family counselling service?

Mrs. M. Renwick: No, no, in the pilot projects. The minister was referring, I believe earlier, to pilot projects under rehabilitation.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, no.

Mrs. M. Renwick: No?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: In our rehabilitation programme we have about 5,000—that is from that top programme—we have about 5,000 people in it at one time. We have about 5,000 people going through the branch. I think we service about 8,000 each year.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Exactly what forms of rehabilitation, briefly and quickly, do they receive?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is a very comprehensive programme. A person comes in. There is an assessment made of the potential—

Mrs. M. Renwick: What are the avenues they have open to them for achievement?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: They come in. They are assessed as to the potential and then it may be necessary for medical restoration of some kind. Then the medical restoration takes place—the counselling takes place—and then they are put into some stream whereby they can get retraining.

Mrs. M. Renwick: What are those streams that are available?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mostly in the shelter workshops, but the training can take place—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The shelter workshops are where, Mr. Minister?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: You will be interested to know the whole scale of training is done, including some 200 at the university level and 200 in community colleges and a host

of others in the technical and skilled trades. There are over 100 shelter workshops across the province and we have about 3,000 persons in those shelter workshops. I only wish more of the people of the province could actually see those workshops.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The 200 at the community colleges and 200 at the university level, what types of courses are they taking?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: May I direct the hon. member's attention to pages 146 and 147 of the report in which the rehabilitation—

Mrs. M. Renwick: I am concerned, Mr. Minister, that there is not enough money being spent on doing this. I was wondering, for the 200 or 400 persons that are in community colleges and at the university level, would the minister not be getting some other form of assistance financially from the federal government and, therefore, maybe there should be more money in this budget for those persons that come under the—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, the sharing is the same.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The sharing is 50 per cent here, Mr. Minister? Right?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is 50/50.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Right. In your budget?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is right.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Then, also, the cost of those people going through the university—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Well, the cost is shared just like any other student—

Mrs. M. Renwick: —and community college. But the budget is under the minister's department for education?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is right. Like any other student.

Mrs. M. Renwick: So you are getting 50 per cent for those people here from the federal government and then, under the other, The Department of Education of this government is getting another percentage for those students as being students at that college?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, no. They are not getting it. The Department of Education is not getting anything else.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Is it not paying any part of these 400 students?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, they are just providing the facilities of the university the same as they provide for any other student.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would just like to see more of it that is all. I was wondering that the more money that we could point out that you were having paid from somewhere else, the more we might spring available for rehabilitation—\$6 million does not seem like very much.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I may say that this programme of rehabilitation services is not under the Canada Assistance Plan but is under The Vocational Rehabilitation Services Agreement which we have with the Canada Manpower.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Has the minister looked at all at the British system of vocational rehabilitation which we—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: —have not time to go into when we have half an hour left of these estimates?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Yes.

Mrs. M. Renwick: But apparently it is working very well, is it not?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Our people have and I have visited it myself in much too short a fashion. I must say that ours stack up pretty well with some of the facilities they have there. Our procedures and practices.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Do we have any people that we are not able to accommodate in this 5,000? Do we have a waiting list or do we have people that want to be in this stream and are not able to be in because we—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Always a waiting list.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Always a waiting list.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: The better job that we do the more clients we attract. That is why the programme has—

Mrs. M. Renwick: When we deal with 5,000, Mr. Minister, how many are we leaving around that we are not dealing with?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not have that figure.

Mr. Dymond: Mr. Chairman, is the department using all the federal money available under this programme?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It is cost-sharing.

Mr. Dymond: Are you using all that is available? As I recall it there is a certain amount available to each province.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, not under this programme. The hon. member is thinking of the former manpower-training, the former agreement which was with The Department of Education.

Mr. Dymond: No, Mr. Chairman, I am not. I am thinking of the former programme that goes under The Department of National Health and Welfare and The Department of Labour. The programme was set up for vocational rehabilitation.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, there is no closed end to this. There is no ceiling or limit on this, Mr. Dymond. We are only limited by whatever resources we have in the total programme.

Mr. Chairman: Shall vote 2003 carry?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Could I ask the minister one question, Mr. Chairman? When the minister was saying that most of the programmes were on a fee-for-service basis recently, that a lot of fee-for-service programmes were around us, how about Big Brothers that wanted a fee-for-service programme? Did they ever achieve that?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No, not as yet, but the municipality will now be able—I would hazard a guess that the municipality will be able to purchase services—

Mr. Trotter: If it has got the money.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —if it has got the money and if the services which are going to be provided are the kind of services which the municipality wants to purchase for its persons in need.

An hon. member: Who will they get it from?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, the subject I was about to speak on now is in the next vote.

Vote 2003 agreed to.

On vote 2004:

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Braithwaite is first.

Mr. Braithwaite: I noticed in the *Toronto Telegram* of Saturday, July 18, 1970 a full-page article about a neighbour's boy, a boy called Grant Koturbash. This young fellow was one of the million children outlined in the recent nationwide surveys undertaken by

the Commission on Emotional and Learning Disorders in Children, that is called CELDIC. When the Boys' Village report came out just recently, Mr. Chairman, I saw some parts of it that I thought should be on the record here, because I think the problems that these children have is something that cannot be given too much publicity.

One of the problems of the CELDIC report is that its size makes it difficult to discuss here, and the length of time we have at our disposal is short. But this summary is useful to start us off. Now, I appreciate, Mr. Chairman, that there is a great deal of overlapping in this field, that is between the mental health on the one hand and children's services on the other, but since the disturbed child is a social problem we are clearly in order in dealing with most aspects of the matter here tonight.

I am going to read, Mr. Chairman, right from the Boys' Village report because I think some of the findings there are very important.

Toward the end of June the findings of the national Commission on Children with Emotional and Learning Disorders was released. Some of the key statements were:

That an estimated 12 per cent of the under-20-years-of-age population have emotional or learning disorders. That is 50,000 in Metropolitan Toronto.

That less than one-quarter of this 12 per cent is getting adequate help at present. Approximately 1,000 children are receiving treatment.

That existing services as well as expansion of services must be co-ordinated and integrated.

That needed services can be achieved with government money and help in integrating services, but with decentralized control through local communities and co-operation between all ages.

Boys' Village adds its voice to the concern for the unmet needs of disturbed children by emphasizing the ever-widening gap between the need and the available services. This centre encourages public action to endorse the commission's recommendations to help provide the necessary service for the troubled children of our country.

What will be the fate of these children if they do not get help? First, we may assume, inadequacy and unhappiness throughout childhood and adult life for at least 25,000 of our future citizens in Ontario. Then, too, there are the attendant delinquency-type problems that will carry many of them

through the court, juvenile detention and training school systems and finally make them and their families burdens on our already overtaxed welfare and corrective and penal institutions. And medically, we may expect a portion of those 25,000 to become difficult and persistent cases of emotional and mental disorder, requiring long-term medication and hospital care.

Obviously this is a long-range community prospect of really disastrous scope and proportion. To sum up the challenge: Our province contains some 120,000 seriously emotionally disturbed children, and of that number we may assume that 25,000 are hard-core long-term cases, desperately in need of treatment. We have facilities for, perhaps, 5,000. Of the remainder the very nature of their ailments brings lifetimes of continuing tragedy to the victims, their own families, their schools, communities and their children yet unborn.

Today's emotionally disturbed child is the beginning of a chain reaction of social disruption which, left unchecked, will appear again and again in the records of welfare agencies, hospitals, penal institutions, divorce, family and criminal courts.

Our challenge is to begin to solve a problem that has always been with us, but only come to light in the last few years as we start to understand the cause and effect relationship between emotional and social problems. The problem is more difficult in that groping for answers in the realm of mental disorders is as yet more frustrating and time-consuming than, say, coming up with a fast, neat vaccine for some physical illness. Indeed, emotionally disturbed children are less instantly identifiable and far less emotionally appealing by the very nature of their problem than are normal happy children with physical handicaps.

But the problem is here. It has been identified and measured. Techniques have been developed that appear to work well in reducing its severity and incidence. A good start has been made but the sum total of all the efforts and the current plans to increase the services, do not appear to match in any measure the services needed. Our progress over the next decade should be double or triple what has been accomplished to date. It has to be. We must close ranks, joining together now to tackle the job that is clearly laid out before us.

Mr. Chairman, we are all glad to see that Boys' Village is being supported, at least to the extent of \$20,000 for its comprehensive

treatment demonstration. I am sure that the department has plans for more support.

I would like, before I finish my comments, Mr. Chairman, to make some reference to the St. Vincent de Paul Society boys' residence. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul was established in Toronto in the year 1850 and has been assisting needy families continuously since then. The organization is part of a world-wide society founded in Paris in 1833.

The society's major activity is visiting and assisting needy families, without regard to religion or race, in their homes. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1969, they visited 7,366 families and their disbursements were \$232,496.91. These funds are voluntary donations.

In October, 1968, the society purchased a home to be used for a boys' residence. The home is located at 29 Wilson Avenue, Toronto 3, and is called St. Vincent's Residence.

The purpose of the residence is to provide shelter and meals for boys who are seeking work. These boys are without funds and usually estranged from their families. A house-mother and her husband are in residence.

Since January 1, 1970, there has been an average of nine boys daily at the residence.

Reverend Father McQuade, the appointed chaplain, advises and assists the boys in securing employment. He also keeps in touch with them when they become employed and leave the residence.

The society has applied to the minister, Mr. Chairman, for a per diem assistance grant under The Charitable Institutions Act. A preliminary meeting has taken place with Mr. Magder of your department.

I understand that Mr. Magder was favourably impressed with the work of the society in relation to the operation of the residence. I would like to ask, through you, Mr. Chairman, if Mr. Magder is here; and if so, if he could report briefly to this committee on his impressions, and on progress to date in making his recommendation? Perhaps the minister might like to make the comment.

The chairman of this residence, Mr. Chairman, is a constituent of mine, a Mr. Frank J. MacDonald. He is quite interested in assistance being rendered to this home of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. I am wondering if the minister or Mr. Magder could tell us what plans, if any, there are for some sort of assistance in this home?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Mr. Magder, could you report on this meeting?

Mr. E. Magder (Director, Children's Institutions and Youth): Mr. Chairman, I attended the first meeting with the St. Vincent de Paul group, and it would be much too early yet to make a decision on this programme. But as the hon. member said, I was quite favourably impressed on that first occasion.

Mr. Braithwaite: There is some possibility, then, that there will be assistance for them perhaps in the future? Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Mrs. Renwick.

Mrs. M. Renwick: I would like to record the position taken by the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies with regard to the implementation of maintenance orders. To the hon. Attorney General they wrote:

Honourable sir:

At our annual convention in May this year a resolution was presented to the delegates regarding the above maintenance orders. It was unanimously carried. The resolution requires our office to communicate to you the wishes of the 51 Children's Aid Societies as follows:

As you know, the practice in carrying out court maintenance orders on behalf of the children and/or spouses is inconsistent in Ontario. In some courts, payments are made direct to the court by the person against whom the order was made. In the others the payee is unspecified and the order and collection is left to whatever party takes the initiative.

Mr. Chairman, I will stop before I continue, because I am trying to watch every minute since it is now 10:15 of the clock; perhaps the minister would answer me. Is the hon. Attorney General going to make a special court for handling this type of children's aid maintenance orders? Did he speak of that being part of his—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: No. The Attorney General did reply to that letter. He pointed out, as I mentioned earlier today, that the problem is of having a court, which is a judicial body, be part of an enforcing agency. He has some reservations about that kind of situation.

Mrs. M. Renwick: About the court enforcing the maintenance orders?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: That is right. The court itself.

Mrs. M. Renwick: It comes right back to what we were speaking about earlier, Mr. Minister; that if The Department of Social

and Family Services would enforce those maintenance orders directly to the people who give the support—fathers, as it usually is in this case—it would answer this problem for the Children's Aid Societies, as well as the mothers, out of court.

All right, Mr. Chairman, I will continue reading:

We are of the opinion that not only should such orders be enforceable through the court making the order, but also the payments should be made to the court and distributed by it, the appropriate form of assignment having been first obtained from the beneficiary. As it is at present, the function of collecting often falls to the Children's Aid Society and in smaller jurisdictions the volume does not justify special assignment of a particular staff, and yet it is of sufficient incidence to interfere with regular work. Were this collection and distribution to be handled solely by the court, no doubt, volume would justify appointment of one staff to handle it.

We feel this procedure would have the following advantages:

1. There would be a prompter and more authoritative followup with less delay for the beneficiary.
2. There would be more likelihood of an order being obeyed promptly, thus enforcing authority of, and respect for, the court.
3. Recipients of public funds such as general welfare assistance and family benefits might receive such funds without interruption of the payments and court orders being refunded directly to the public bodies.

Mr. Chairman, as the minister has pointed out that is done in some cases.

4. There would be a development of expertise on the part of personnel charged with the responsibility of implementing the court order. We, therefore, ask you to consider making the implementation of all maintenance orders the responsibility of the family division of the provincial courts. Such a step would, we believe, lessen the hardship now experienced by many deserted wives and their dependent children when maintenance payments cease or are merely sporadic. Undoubtedly, such firmness on the part of the court would also lessen the cost to the public in the final analysis.

We would be glad to give you more data from the societies if you require it. We

would also very much appreciate hearing your views on this subject.

Signed:
Sincerely yours,
H. H. Dymond,
Executive Secretary.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the executive council of Ontario re the facilities for children suffering from emotional and mental disorders from the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies should be recorded also. It was presented in August, 1970:

We greet the many steps in planning which the government has made in preparing a comprehensive programme for mentally retarded and emotionally disturbed children in Ontario since the white paper on services was tabled in the Legislature by the Hon. M. B. Dymond, Minister of Health, in 1967.

In particular we are favourably impressed by the recent appointments of Dr. N. Rae Grant and Mr. Douglas Finlay, who have already demonstrated their grasp of the problem and their concern to deal with its complexities and their willingness to consult with those who have borne the frustrations of the past three to four years.

However, we feel that many of the recommendations made in the white paper should have been implemented before now. At the annual conference of the Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies there were 51 member societies who unanimously passed a resolution asking that their association urge the government of Ontario to move immediately to implement these recommendations.

Children's Aid Societies are in a unique position to realize and recognize the needs of disturbed and retarded children. The following is some data which we gathered recently from our societies from the survey of the needs of emotionally disturbed children and their care and statistics provided by The Department of Social and Family Services data.

Number of children requiring treatment: In 1969, 923 of some 18,000 children in the care of Children's Aid Societies were in treatment centres. This indicates five per cent requiring treatment for emotional disturbance, a much greater percentage than in general population. (Figures from The Department of Social and Family Services.)

In addition, 27 societies stated they have a possible 117 to 125 children still in need of institutional treatment. Potentially, therefore, six per cent of children in the care of

Children's Aid Societies require treatment of this kind. (Figures from an association survey.)

Under the heading "Children Discharged to the Community," of the 44 societies who reported 860 children in treatment institutions during 1969, 29 reported a total of 308 discharged to the community. It would appear that with treatment, children are being rehabilitated at the rate of 35.8 per cent per year.

In addition, nine societies reported that 61 children could have left treatment had there been a halfway house or special foster-care available. This would show an annual rate of 42.9 per cent no longer requiring treatment.

Metro Toronto Children's Aid Society has the larger number in treatment, 375; placed 173 during 1969; reported 73 discharged to own homes, foster homes or independently in the community and an additional 36 ready for discharge. This represents a turnover of 63 per cent and may demonstrate significantly the effectiveness of treatment intervention for emotionally disturbed children. (Figures from an association survey.)

Case 1: Terry Q, nine years. Died March 21, 1970, in a fire he set himself. On March 6 was discharged on two counts of arson and remanded one week in Juvenile Hall, Toronto. Ontario Fire Marshal's office inspector described him as a boy "with a mania for fires." On March 20 he was released to the care of the Children's Aid Society. The society was to place him at Thistletown Hospital, but was required to put him on a six-months waiting list. This boy needed immediate admission because of his pyromania. It was impossible to place him in a foster home and he remained in his mother's care. He died while trying to escape from a fishing hut he had set on fire.

Case 2: One society states: "We have two retarded boys, both 13 years old, who require institutional placement. One is on the waiting list for Cedar Springs through the Children's Psychiatric Research Institute. He has been on the waiting list for the last four months. Priority rating 106. We are getting desperate. Constant phone calls and letters do not seem to get action."

Case 3: Every source in the province was tapped on one occasion for our disturbed child who was eventually admitted to the Rideau Region Hospital School. They continued to insist on our placing him somewhere else.

Case 4: We know of several children in the community who require treatment in an institution. We are active with the families and the children could conceivably be brought into care but we try to make other arrangements for them due to the children's aid having to pay full rates for these children.

Case 5: It must be said that the strain on workers has been fantastic. The school boards do not have classes for emotionally disturbed children and psychological and psychiatric facilities are non-existent. Nearly larger centres which have them are overloaded.

Situation: These cases illustrate:

Point 1: Even in severe emergency cases such as Terry Q's, often no emergency facilities can be called upon as there are none on a regular basis.

Point 2: As the case of the two retarded boys illustrates, there are no residential facilities readily available when such children are being tolerated in foster homes and desperately need an accepting, stimulating programme. Any potential development in these children further lags under these conditions.

Point 3: Disturbed children are often misplaced in hospital schools designed for retarded children and offering no treatment for the disturbed child.

Point 4: The reluctance of some Children's Aid Societies to bring children into care who require residential treatment because of its high cost, which is reflected in CAS budgets, as shown in Case 5. Many societies have difficulty justifying these cases' costs to the municipalities. In consequence, some children are deprived of the treatment they need. For example, a typical comment was recently made during the meeting of a municipal council to discuss the Children's Aid Society budget with the finance chairman: "The rate of \$48 per day per child in a treatment centre for two of our wards in a different city is a particularly large expenditure."

Point 5: The lack of community facilities is touched on in the last case given. Such resources are very uneven across the province with rural communities having very few.

Conclusions:

Our member societies urge that all the recommendations of the white paper on services for children with mental and emotional disorders be acted upon immediately and, in particular, these:

1. More facilities for the treatment of children can be provided. These should be diagnostic, emergency, short-term and long-term.

2. The basic services for children suffering from mental and emotional disorders must be available to all residents of the province without charge.

3. Arrangements be made by the province to accredit all facilities providing treatment services for children with mental and emotional disorders and that the full cost of these be met by the province.

4. More community resources, such as special classes, outpatient clinics, sheltered workshops, nursery schools, must be provided to enable more children to stay with their families.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is no secret; Fern Alexander, the inspector of police in the city of Toronto, has said that judges have their allotment of beds for emotionally disturbed children booked as far ahead as from June until January. She has also said there are no emergency places for her to put a child who is picked up and needs to be isolated for his own protection or for his family's protection, in the way we can in fact protect an adult with an emergency situation.

Fern Alexander is saying exactly the same things from her viewpoint as a police worker, as the children's aid is saying. The CELDIC report is saying that we have one in 10 children in need of treatment and, Mr. Minister, what is your answer to a body like the Children's Aid Society that is left to face treating one in five children? What is the minister's answer to the children's aid, who are left to deal with emotionally disturbed children, one in five, from which they receive a 35 per cent recovery? There are no psychiatrists in schools; the CELDIC report is saying, "Get this treatment into the school system; the children who are emotionally disturbed should not be isolated in special classes; they should not be isolated into a special stream of life; they will recover faster and better in normal situations."

And the minister has charged upon him the very serious responsibility of the emotional condition of children in the province of Ontario. What does the minister say? What is coming for these children? Is he going to pick them up again as adults under mental health institutions? Is the minister going to deal with that problem now?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Of course, the hon. member is aware of the fact that the white paper—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Now three years old.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Now three years old.

Mrs. M. Renwick: And very little of it implemented.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: It was initiated by the government to bring together the views of the various departments concerned. The process of accreditation was commenced. It so happens that the institutions which are under The Children's Institutions Act, under schedule 3 for mentally disturbed children, and have been accredited are the Earls Court Children's Home and Lynwood Hall, and it is expected that Craighwood and the group therapy project in Windsor will be transferred. And of the schedule 4 homes, for emotionally disturbed children, the following have been accredited: Boys' Village, Madame Vanier Children's Services; Maryvale—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, all these institutions are in existence when reports are calling for a complete change.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —Maryvale Vocational school, Mount St. Joseph's, Sacred Heart Village, and—

Mrs. M. Renwick: The minister just does not understand the problem.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —the Sunnyside Children's Centre. Now this is the step that has been taken. In the last session the Legislature—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Limping along. That is all you are doing.

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —we passed The Children's Mental Health Centres Act, which will be the vehicle for The Department of Health to move in this direction.

Mrs. M. Renwick: When?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I am very much aware—

Mrs. M. Renwick: When?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —of the concern of the Children's Aid Societies. I have met with them individually and—

Mrs. M. Renwick: What are you going to do about it?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: —have heard the representations of the association.

I am aware of the fact that of their budget of \$48 million for this year, \$7.5 million of that—just over 15 per cent—is taken up by placing a fairly limited number of children

in outside institutions. I know the feeling they have that, if they had additional moneys at their disposal, not within this particular field which has been accepted as the field that The Department of Health should be in, but that the Children's Aid Societies should have funds available to them in order to enlarge and expand their work under section 6 of the—

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, how many emotionally disturbed children can be cared for in our province? Never mind listing all the names, but how many can be cared for?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I do not have that figure before me.

Mrs. M. Renwick: You do not have that figure of the total number of beds, or facilities, that are available to deal with emotionally disturbed children?

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: I can give you the accredited list. There are a number outside of that whose statistics would be in The Department of Health.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, the minister—

Mr. Chairman: Carried?

Mrs. M. Renwick: —has not learned from men like Reuben Baetz, who has said that what is far greater than the importance of the recent events—

Hon. Mr. Yaremko: Why does the hon. member insist on ruining good arguments by bringing in an irrelevant personality?

Mrs. M. Renwick: Well, Mr. Minister—

Mr. Chairman: It is now 10:30.

Mrs. M. Renwick: —we can only hope that you will listen to men like Reuben Baetz, who are warning you—

Mr. Chairman: Carried?

Vote 2004 agreed to.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Mr. Chairman, before you carry the vote, might I ask a question?

Interjections by hon. members.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Are we allowed a wind-up in the House tomorrow on the estimates of Social and Family Services that have been dealt with in a short time like two days?

Mr. Chairman: We report them only, as far as I know.

Mrs. M. Renwick: Do we wind up tomorrow in the House? I understand we are not allowed to. I understand from my whip that when item 3 is called in the business of the legislative assembly tomorrow, it will simply be a minister's report to the legislative assembly. Is that correct?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, it is a Chairman's report.

Mrs. M. Renwick: The Chairman's report?

Mr. Chairman: This completes the estimates of The Department of Social Family Services in committee.

The committee adjourned at 10:35 o'clock p.m.

CONTENTS

Tuesday, October 27, 1970

Income maintenance, general expenditure	S-1777
Rehabilitation and special services, general expenditure	S-1795
Children's services, general expenditure	S-1802
Adjournment	S-1808



ONTARIO

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS

of the

Third Session of the Twenty-Eighth Legislature

of the

Province of Ontario

May 14, 1970 – October 27, 1970

INDEX

CONTENTS

These volumes (1 and 2) contain reports of consideration, in the Standing Committee on Supply, of the estimates of the following government departments:

Volume 1:

Trade and Development	S-3 – S-514
Justice and Attorney General	S-517 – S-1143

Volume 2:

Treasury and Economics ..	S-1147 – S-1287 & S-1357 – S-1383
Health	S-1291 – S-1352 & S-1387 – S-1673
Social and Family Services	S-1677 – S-1808

A detailed index by subjects and speakers appears at the back of Volume 2.

INDICES

By Subjects	3
By Speakers	32

Speaker: Honourable Fred McIntosh Cass, Q.C.
Clerk: Roderick Lewis, Q.C.

THE QUEEN'S PRINTER
TORONTO
1970

By Subjects

Accounting, government

Lawlor S-1372-S-1377; D. C. MacDonald S-1373f; MacNaughton S-1372-S-1377; McIntyre S-1372, S-1377.

Ackroyd, Deputy Chief

Ben S-1433, S-1440.

Addiction Research Foundation

Apps S-1415, S-1425f, S-1443f; Archibald S-1423f, S-1444f; Bolton S-1424f; Burr S-1408; Ferrier S-1421f; Lang S-1411ff, S-1424; Makarchuk S-1430f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1422ff, S-1429, S-1440, S-1450; Sargent S-1446f; Shulman S-1432, S-1452; J. R. Smith S-1605; R. S. Smith S-1426f; Wells S-1409f, S-1413, S-1416, S-1422, S-1431f, S-1440, S-1443, S-1446f, S-1605.

Addicts/addiction, drug

Bolton S-1424f; Ferrier S-1421-S-1424; Lang S-1411ff; Morrow S-1412; Wells S-1409f.

Advertising/publicity

Clark S-117; Deans S-113; Dick S-591; MacDonald S-1445; Peacock S-55; Randall S-55, S-95, S-146, S-132; Sargent S-56f, S-146; Singer S-312, S-590f; Wells S-1445.

Aerosols

Ben S-1516ff; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1517; Wells S-1517f.

Age

Dick S-759; Reilly S-673; Mrs. M. Renwick S-761; Singer S-669ff, S-674; Wishart S-671f.

Aged, homes for

J. R. Smith S-1480ff, S-1495; Wells S-1480.

Aged/senior citizens

Braithwaite S-1681-S-1687, S-1787f; Breithaupt S-1277; Davison S-1536f; Gisborn S-1667; Reilly S-1687; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1755; Trotter S-1653; Wells S-1536f; Yaremko S-1755, S-1787f.

Aircraft

Breithaupt S-1124f; Wishart S-1124f.

Airports

Randall S-47, S-49; J. Renwick S-47, S-49.

Alcoholics/alcoholism

Apps S-1443ff; Archibald S-1444f, S-1451f; Ben S-1433f; Lang S-1411ff; MacDonald S-1445; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1451f; Sargent S-1446f; Shulman S-1432f; Wells S-1432f, S-1445ff.

Alexander, Fern

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1806.

Animals, research

Randall S-211f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-211f, S-215f.

Appleton, Dr. Sherwood

Lewis S-1439; Wells S-1438.

Apprentices/apprenticeship

Clark S-116; Deans S-114, S-117; Peacock S-119; Randall S-118.

Arbitration/arbitration boards

Dick S-593.

Architects/architecture

Peacock S-472; Randall S-472.

Armed forces

Ferrier S-1617f; Martel S-1570; Wells S-1389, S-1570, S-1618.

Arsenic/arsenic pollution

Ferrier S-1521; Shulman S-1505ff; Wells S-1506ff, S-1521.

Asbestos

Ferrier S-1532; Shulman S-1530ff; Sutherland S-1531f; Wells S-1530ff.

Assessment equalization

R. S. Smith S-1630.

Assessment, industrial

Deacon S-278f; Hermant S-405; Trotter S-239.

Assessment/reassessment

Deans S-258; Goyette S-262.

Assistance Plan, Canada

R. G. Hodgson S-1766; Pitman S-1713; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1607, S-1680, S-1691, S-1701, S-1703, S-1729f, S-1755, S-1784f; Trotter S-1795; Yaremko S-1756, S-1766, S-1801.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Associated Medical Services

Ferrier S-1617; Wells S-1624, S-1672.

Atlantic Acceptance Corporation

Dick S-598f; Singer S-597-S-600; Wishart S-597-S-600.

Auditor, provincial

Breithaupt S-1147ff; Dick S-881f; Lawlor S-882; MacNaughton S-1153; Sargent S-881f.

Auditors

Breithaupt S-880; Dick S-880ff; Downer S-882; Sargent S-881f; Wishart S-881f.

Automation

R. G. Hodgson S-136f; Lawlor S-133; Pitman S-85; Randall S-85; Sargent S-209.

Autopsies

Lawlor S-865, S-869f; Wishart S-866f, S-869f.

Bail

Ben S-1594; Bullbrook S-749-S-752, S-756; Dick S-752; Lawlor S-753f; Singer S-748f; Wishart S-752, S-756.

Baker's Dozen

Ben S-1298f.

Balance of payments

Lawlor S-1360f; H. I. Macdonald S-1360f.

Bank of Canada

Lawlor S-1261f; MacNaughton S-1262.

Bankruptcies

Apps S-25; Etchen S-187; Randall S-78; J. Renwick S-970; Sargent S-77f, S-187.

Banks/banking

Breithaupt S-1280f; Lawlor S-1367; MacNaughton S-1279f, S-1366f; Makarchuk S-1280, S-1366f; J. Renwick S-969f.

Barber, Clarence

Lawlor S-1261; MacNaughton S-1261.

Barnard Consultants

Goyette S-405f; Peacock S-405f.

Beach properties/access

Randall S-48; J. Renwick S-48.

Beer/wine sales

Makarchuk S-1515; Wells S-1515.

Betting, off-track

Ben S-985f; Breithaupt S-1382; Bullbrook S-966f; Lawlor S-587f; MacDonald S-527, S-532, S-971, S-984f, S-1381f; MacNaughton S-1381f; Singer S-519-S-531, S-549, S-585-S-590, S-971f; Wishart S-530-S-533, S-552, S-589, S-983-S-987.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1802.

Bill of Rights

Braithwaite S-1683f; Bullbrook S-574; Lawlor S-583; J. Renwick S-577f; Wishart S-576, S-578.

Bills (see statutes/bills)

Bio Breeding Laboratories

Mrs. M. Renwick S-211, S-216.

Bird-Stevens case (see Stevens-Bird case)

Birth control

J. R. Smith S-1540f; Wells S-1540f.

Blind, schools for

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1608.

Blood test (see breathalyser/blood test)

Bombings (see explosions/bombings)

Bonds (see stocks/bonds)

Bookmakers/bookmaking

Ben S-986; MacDonald S-562, S-970, S-984f; Singer S-520-S-524f; Wishart S-984ff.

Borrowing

MacNaughton S-1159; Peacock S-39.

Boundaries

Breithaupt S-1217; H. I. Macdonald S-1223.

Bradley, Robert

Mrs. M. Renwick S-504-S-507.

Breathalyser/blood test

Sopha S-844.

British North America Act

Nixon S-1177, S-1181.

Brodie, J. A./Brodie report

R. G. Hodgson S-137; Lawlor S-133.

Bryden, Marion

Shulman S-1349; Wells S-1349.

Budget, re

Lawlor S-1376; MacNaughton S-1187,
S-1263f, S-1274, S-1279, S-1376.

Building, systems

Goyette S-406; Peacock S-406; Pitman
S-345; Randall S-345f, S-406f.

Businesses, small

Apps S-16, S-25; Etchen S-219; R. G.
Hodgson S-106; Knight S-165; Lawlor
S-1247; MacNaughton S-1247, S-1254,
S-1256; Nixon S-93; Randall S-14f, S-87ff,
S-107, S-164f; Sargent S-4-S-10, S-26, S-87,
S-164f, S-210; Trotter S-184; Winkler
S-1254.

Businessmen/merchants

Apps S-1257; MacNaughton S-1256f;
Sargent S-1255ff; Whitney S-1257.

Buy Canadian policy

Apps S-1241; Breithaupt S-1242; Deans
S-79f; MacNaughton S-1241; Randall
S-79f; Trotter S-78.

Caldbick, S. A.

MacDonald S-607f, S-617; Wishart S-607,
S-610, S-622f, S-663, S-672, S-680.

Canadian General Electric

Lewis S-100.

Canadian National Exhibition

Peacock S-20; Ramsay S-18; Randall
S-18f, S-30; Trotter S-1653.

Canadian National Railways

Stokes S-1635; Wells S-1393.

Canadian Pacific Railway

Stokes S-1635; Wells S-1393.

Cancer/cancer patients

Haggerty S-1500-S-1504; Martel S-1501;
Shulman S-1505ff, S-1530; Sutherland
S-1502f; Wells S-1506ff.

Carter commission/report

Lawlor S-1169f; MacNaughton S-1169f.

Casullo, Dr.

Shulman S-1533.

CELDIC report

Ben S-1293; Braithwaite S-1802, S-1806;
Mrs. M. Renwick S-1608, S-1697.

Cemeteries

Deans S-260; Goyette S-263.

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Stadelman S-1266f.

Century City

Good S-1204.

Chapman, Christopher

Ramsay S-151; Randall S-146; Sargent
S-68; Singer S-148.

Charitable institutions

Braithwaite S-1786f; Yaremko S-1787.

Chemicals

Makarchuk S-1499f; Mrs. M. Renwick
S-212, S-215; Wells S-1499.

Child care/welfare

Trotter S-1597; Wells S-1597.

Children, disturbed

Ben S-282, S-1293, S-1600; Braithwaite
S-1802f; Lewis S-1579-S-1585; Rae Grant
S-1598; Mrs. M. Renwick S-772, S-1606-
S-1610, S-1805f; Shulman S-1569; R. S.
Smith S-1610f; Trotter S-1597ff; Wells
S-1569, S-1579-S-1585, S-1587ff; Wishart
S-772; Yaremko S-1807; Zarfas S-1579f.

Children, handicapped

Ben S-1293.

Children, institutionalized

Ferrier S-1611f; Gisborn S-757; Rae Grant
S-1612; Mrs. M. Renwick S-768f, S-772f,
S-1805ff; Wells S-1612; Yaremko S-1807.

Children, retarded

Gisborn S-1554ff, S-1561; Mrs. M. Renwick
S-768, S-1452, S-1576f, S-1805f; J. R. Smith
S-1556; Trotter S-1555; Wells S-1452,
S-1554ff, S-1576f, S-1611.

Children, sick/injured

Ben S-1400ff, S-1548; Charron S-1549f;
Mrs. M. Renwick S-1395ff; Shulman
S-1400f; Wells S-1396f, S-1401; Yaremko
S-1731.

Children's aid society

Dick S-822; Lawlor S-822; Lewis S-1585;
Nixon S-1717; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1606,
S-1804ff; Wells S-1584; Yaremko S-1807.

Chiropractors/osteopaths

Makarchuk S-1623; Wells S-1623.

Christie, Dr. Paul

Shulman S-1560f; Trotter S-1559; Wells
S-1560f.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Churches

Nixon S-1717; Randall S-415, S-503;
Mrs. M. Renwick S-503.

Citizen groups

Kennedy S-1426; MacDonald S-21, S-23f;
Randall S-23; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1677-
S-1682, S-1690-S-1704; Wells S-1426.

Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth

Breithaupt S-534, S-544, S-1110; Bullbrook
S-560, S-1018, S-1020; Dick S-1131; Lawlor
S-1093; MacDonald S-1045; J. Renwick
S-1082ff; Sargent S-1026, S-1030; Shulman
S-533f, S-536, S-551, S-563, S-568, S-1001,
S-1003, S-1030, S-1038-S-1043, S-1114ff;
Silk S-1078f, S-1082; Singer S-1045;
Wishart S-544ff, S-552-S-561, S-572, S-995,
S-998, S-1018, S-1020, S-1040-S-1045;
Yakubuski S-1045f.

Civil rights

Ben S-1592f; Braithwaite S-1682-S-1687;
Ferrier S-1591; Gisborn S-776; Lawlor
S-755, S-906ff, S-910, S-947, S-961ff;
Makarchuk S-1593ff; Reilly S-1687; J.
Renwick S-979; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1606;
Wells S-1591f; Wishart S-740, S-755, S-777.

Civil Rights Commission

Breithaupt S-1151.

Civil servants

Ben S-790-S-795, S-911f; Dick S-591f;
Lawlor S-133; Randall S-436; Mrs. M.
Renwick S-436; Singer S-590f, S-670f,
S-683; Wishart S-591, S-791.

Civil servants, superannuation

Breithaupt S-880; Dick S-880.

Civil service

Dick S-661.

Civil Service Association

Ferrier S-1571; Oss S-1321; Pilkey S-1231.

Clarke Institute of Psychiatry

Mrs. M. Renwick S-768f.

Clemency

Lawlor S-888; Singer S-887f; Wishart
S-887f.

Clinics

Ben S-1304, S-1546ff, S-1569, S-1595,
S-1601; Davison S-1536; Ferrier S-1313f;
Gisborn S-1668; Haggerty S-1659ff;
Makarchuk S-1406; Mrs. M. Renwick
S-1441f, S-1449f, S-1542, S-1607; J. R.
Smith S-1550; R. S. Smith S-1403f;
Teasdale S-1660f; Trotter S-1537-S-1540,
S-1656ff; Wells S-1393, S-1403f, S-1441ff,
S-1536-S-1539, S-1542f, S-1657, S-1660f,
S-1668.

College of Dental Surgeons

Shulman S-1388.

College of Physicians and Surgeons

Ferrier S-1314, S-1669; Makarchuk
S-1391f; Shulman S-1533; Wells S-1391,
S-1669.

Colleges of applied arts and technology

Ben S-1459f; Braithwaite S-1798;
MacNaughton S-1378; Martel S-1800;
J. Renwick S-974; Mrs. M. Renwick
S-1567f, S-1801; R. S. Smith S-1464;
Trotter S-1568; Wells S-1464, S-1567f.

Committee, advisory, regional development

H. I. Macdonald S-1213, S-1222ff, S-1247.

Committee, constitutional

Breithaupt S-1165f; Deacon S-1165;
Lawlor S-1166; D. C. MacDonald S-1170ff;
H. I. Macdonald S-1165f; MacNaughton
S-1165f, S-1170f.

Committee on the healing arts

Ben S-1459; Ferrier S-1309-S-1312; Wells
S-1391, S-1407.

Committee, standing, public accounts

Breithaupt S-1149f; MacNaughton S-1154.

Committee, tax structure, federal

Lawlor S-1182f; MacNaughton S-1184f;
Nixon S-1185.

Community centres

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1448f.

Community services

Trotter S-1796.

Compensation

Ben S-718; Lawlor S-721, S-726; Shulman
S-538f, S-542; Wishart S-539, S-725.

Compensation, crime victims

Breithaupt S-876; Lawlor S-875; Singer
S-876; Wishart S-876.

Compensation, fishermen

Bullbrook S-574.

Compensation, land

Lawlor S-878; Singer S-877f; Wishart
S-877f.

Compensation, wrongly imprisoned

Lawlor S-875f.

Computers (see data processing/ computers)

Confederation

D. C. MacDonald S-1172f; MacNaughton S-1172.

Confederation of Tomorrow conference

D. C. MacDonald S-1172ff; MacNaughton S-1172ff.

Conference on Social Welfare

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1700-S-1703, S-1711.

Conservation areas

Randall S-37.

Conservation authorities

R. G. Hodgson S-37; Randall S-21, S-37, S-43; Sargent S-45f; Singer S-43.

Constitution

Bullbrook S-574-S-577; Dick 576f; Lawlor S-583f, S-1236; D. C. MacDonald S-1172f; MacNaughton S-1172ff, S-1177, S-1181f, S-1236; Nixon S-1174f, S-1181; J. Renwick S-578; Wishart S-575f, S-578, S-585.

Constitutional conferences

MacNaughton S-1173f; Nixon S-1174.

Consumer protection

Ben S-1516ff; Breithaupt S-1151.

Contractors

Apps S-351; Goyette S-306; Lawlor S-305; Randall S-146f, S-264f; Singer S-147; Trotter S-240f, S-245.

Convictions, court

Bullbrook S-664; Dick S-664; Singer S-670; Sopha S-664; Wishart S-664.

Coroners

Breithaupt S-862; Good S-862; Lawlor S-863ff, S-869, S-885; Singer S-867, S-869; Wishart S-862ff, S-866, S-868, S-870.

Correctional institutions

Archibald S-1451; Bolton S-1425f; Wells S-1425.

Corrections Association, Canadian

MacDonald S-1138.

Cost of living

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1754.

Cottages, rehabilitation (see hostels, therapeutic community)

Council of Health

Ferrier S-1312-S-1316, S-1402; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1399; Wells S-1391, S-1398f, S-1406f, S-1536, S-1657.

Counselling services

Braithwaite S-1798f; Martel S-1798; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1748, S-1800; Yaremko S-1798ff.

Courts

Ben S-1594; Breithaupt S-1151f; Henderson S-1593; J. Renwick S-692; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1804; Stokes S-809; Wells S-1593; Wishart S-748, S-809f; Yaremko S-1804.

Courts, county/district

Ben S-790, S-794; Bullbrook S-651, S-655, S-662, S-665; Dick S-660, S-662; Lawlor S-835, S-837; Singer S-839; Sopha S-696ff; Wishart S-835.

Courts, division

Lawlor S-803.

Courts, in camera

Ben S-780, S-784-S-788; Gisborn S-776f; Singer S-789f; Wishart S-777ff, S-782-S-788, S-790.

Courts, juvenile/family

Ben S-770, S-779-S-787; Boyer S-762; Bullbrook S-552ff, S-558; Carton S-567; Dick S-573, S-760; Lawlor S-556f, S-786, S-799; MacDonald S-554; J. Renwick S-784; Mrs. M. Renwick S-561f, S-758-S-762, S-767ff, S-772, S-775, S-1785f; Shulman S-533, S-553, S-563; Singer S-559f, S-573, S-788f; Wishart S-552-S-563, S-759, S-762, S-769f, S-781-S-785, S-787, S-790; Yaremko S-1786.

Credit

Randall S-25; Sargent S-9.

Crichton, Dr. Michael

Ben S-1302-S-1305.

Crime/criminals

Ben S-981f; Bullbrook S-751f, S-756; Lawlor S-587f; J. Renwick S-969, S-1051, S-1057ff, S-1062f; Sargent S-1025f; Shulman S-534ff; Silk S-1061; Singer S-522, S-524f, S-529f, S-565; Sopha S-697; Wishart S-530, S-686, S-690, S-777, S-923, S-927, S-1028-S-1034, S-1060-S-1064.

Crime, organized/syndicated

Bullbrook S-1109; Lawlor S-1092ff; MacDonald S-562, S-970f, S-1112; J. Renwick S-969, S-1084f; Sargent S-1026-S-1033; Shulman S-535, S-1000-S-1004; Singer S-518f, S-522-S-525, S-528ff, S-971-S-974; Trotter S-567, S-1108; Wishart S-530, S-984, S-1028-S-1034; Yakabuski S-1045, S-1047.

SUBJECTS—Continued

Criminal code

Dick S-599, S-752; MacNaughton S-1382; Singer S-519, S-525, S-549, S-586, S-642, S-747, S-892; Wells S-1430; Wishart S-530ff, S-552, S-748, S-752, S-777f, S-983-S-987.

Criminal Intelligence Services of Ontario

Wishart S-973f.

Criminology centres

Lawlor S-691; Singer S-686-S-690; J. Renwick S-688f, S-691; Wishart S-686-S-689, S-804f.

Croll, Senator David

Pitman S-1712f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1691, S-1700, S-1703f; Trotter S-1708; Yaremko S-1709, S-1758.

Crossroads Farm

Burr S-1408f.

Crowd handling

Ben S-980ff; Lawlor S-909, S-952, S-954-S-957, S-961ff; J. Renwick S-975-S-980; Singer S-993f; Wishart S-952, S-956, S-976-S-980, S-993f.

Crowe, Walter, OPP

MacDonald S-1133-S-1136; Wishart S-1137, S-1139.

Crown attorneys

Ben S-913; Bullbrook S-555, S-650-S-666, S-676f, S-681, S-684f, S-699f; Carton S-567; Dick S-573, S-634f, S-656-S-661; Lawlor S-558, S-564, S-639ff; Gisborn S-681; MacDonald S-601-S-604, S-606f, S-617; Reilly S-673; J. Renwick S-630f, S-639; Singer S-557, S-559, S-565, S-633-S-638, S-642f, S-645, S-649f, S-665, S-669ff, S-674f, S-677, S-682f, S-685, S-695; Sopha S-628f, S-637, S-641f, S-644f, S-665f, S-696ff; Trotter S-699; Wishart S-553, S-555, S-558, S-561, S-603, S-605f, S-608, S-622-S-626, S-629, S-636f, S-640, S-650, S-657f, S-663, S-671f, S-675-S-680, S-683, S-695, S-698ff; Yakabuski S-638, S-680.

Crown land

Sopha S-831.

Data processing/computers

Alcombrack S-710f; Ben S-1547f, S-1639, S-1650; Breithaupt S-1151, S-1357ff, S-1378f; Dick S-709f; Lawlor S-588f, S-1379; D. C. MacDonald S-1379; H. I. Macdonald S-1359, S-1380; MacNaughton S-1359, S-1379; J. Renwick S-708-S-711; Schnick S-1358; Singer S-670; Trotter S-1650f; Wells S-1639; Wishart S-589, S-709.

Davison, Nelson

Haggerty S-1500.

Day-care centres

Pitman S-1769; Randall S-266, S-428f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-428f, S-1748; Trotter S-1796; Yaremko S-1796.

Debentures

Breithaupt S-1152, S-1378; Deans S-51; MacNaughton S-1378; Peacock S-39, S-49; Randall S-32f, S-43; Sargent S-45f; Singer S-32f, S-43.

Debt, public

Lawlor S-1367, S-1369-S-1372; MacNaughton S-1367, S-1369, S-1371f; McIntyre S-1370f.

Deeth, H. A. and Company

Martel S-1510-S-1514.

Deloro Smelting and Refining Company

Shulman S-1505ff; Wells S-1506f.

Demonstrations (see crowd handling)

Dental Association, Ontario

Shulman S-1388.

Dental services

Braithwaite S-1791; Martel S-1791; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1790ff; Yaremko S-1790ff.

Dentist shortage (see doctor-dentist shortage)

Dentists

Carruthers S-1405f; Feasby S-1405f; Ferrier S-1402f, S-1620; Makarchuk S-1406, S-1622f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1404f; Wells S-1402-S-1406, S-1621ff, S-1627.

Dentists, subsidized

Ferrier S-1390f; Shulman S-1389f; Stokes S-1635; Wells S-1389f.

Dentists' training

Apps S-1394f, S-1397; Feasby S-1397; Gilbertson S-1394; B. Newman S-1389; Shulman S-1388f, S-1398; R. S. Smith S-1395, S-1398; Wells S-1388-S-1391, S-1394f, S-1397f, S-1637.

Depressed areas

Clarkson S-91; MacDonald S-90ff; Randall S-90f; Sargent S-206; Yakabuski S-98; Whitney S-170.

Deserted wives

Braithwaite S-1742; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1735ff, S-1742, S-1745-S-1751, S-1785f; Yaremko S-1735ff, S-1741, S-1745-S-1751, S-1770, S-1786.

Design for Development: Northwestern Ontario region

Lewis S-1227f; MacNaughton S-1227f.

Design for Development programme

Deacon S-271; Lewis S-1228; Randall S-153; G. E. Smith S-153.

Design for Development: Toronto-centred region

Breithaupt S-1218; Deacon S-1195, S-1200; Good S-1203; W. Hodgson S-1192, S-1203; Lawlor S-1211; Lewis S-1226-S-1231; H. I. Macdonald S-1223; MacNaughton S-1189, S-1193-S-1203, S-1211; Nixon S-1232f; Pitman S-154f, S-339ff; Randall S-341f; Singer S-319; Young S-1193f.

Designated areas

Clarkson S-91; Deacon S-278; Etchen S-172, S-182; MacDonald S-91; Randall S-15, S-73, S-91f, S-196, S-207f, S-223; Ruston S-182f; Yakabuski S-173.

Detention centres, juvenile

Gisborn S-757f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-760f; Wishart S-757f, S-770f.

Development Corporation, Ontario

Deacon S-186, S-189, S-191; Edighoffer S-217; Etchen S-179, S-182, S-187f, S-200; Knight S-165f; Lawlor S-1162; H. I. Macdonald S-1162, S-1224; MacNaughton S-1191, S-1227; Pitman S-155; Randall S-14, S-163f, S-166, S-169, S-189, S-218; Sargent S-4-S-10, S-164, S-207; Stokes S-221f, S-224; Trotter S-185; Whitney S-170; Yakabuski S-205.

Development councils

Breithaupt S-1150.

Development, industrial

Breithaupt S-75; Deacon S-190ff; Deans S-258f; Gilbertson S-232; Knight S-166, S-168; MacDonald S-90; Nixon S-93; Peacock S-73f; Pitman S-84f, S-155, S-218f; Randall S-74-S-110, S-191, S-218; Sargent S-77, S-160; Trotter S-78; Whitney S-170; Yakabuski S-98; York S-74.

Development, municipal

Deacon S-1197, S-1199; Radford S-73.

Disclosure, public

Deacon S-190; Lewis S-97, S-101f, S-104, S-197; Pitman S-159f; Randall S-101, S-104, S-197.

Discrimination

Lawlor S-906f; MacDonald S-632f; Wishart S-633.

Divorce

Lawlor S-799f, S-809, S-821f; Wishart S-808f, S-821f.

Doctor/dentist shortage

Ferrier S-1310-S-1316, S-1389ff, S-1635; Gilbertson S-1393f; Jackson S-1635f; Shulman S-1388f; Stokes S-1635; Wells S-1388-S-1391, S-1393ff, S-1636ff.

Doctors

Ben S-1303, S-1305f, S-1400ff, S-1639; Ferrier S-1309-S-1315, S-1402; Gisborn S-1667f; Makarchuk S-1391f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1395ff; Shulman S-1401; J. R. Smith S-1550; Trotter S-1655; Wells S-1391ff, S-1396f, S-1401f, S-1669f.

Doctors' fees

Ben S-1305; Ferrier S-1309.

Doctors, foreign

Copeman S-1670; Ferrier S-1313f, S-1669f.

Doctors, subsidized

Ferrier S-1634f; Stokes S-1635.

Doctors' training

Ben S-1596f; Ferrier S-1313f, S-1389ff; Makarchuk S-1399; R. S. Smith S-1398; Wells S-1395, S-1596f, S-1637.

Dollar, value/revaluation

MacNaughton S-1281f.

Doxiadis report on the megalopolis

Deacon S-1201; B. Newman S-293; Randall S-293; Thoman S-1201.

Dredging

Randall S-55.

Drivers, drinking/impaired

Singer S-642; Wishart S-645; Yakabuski S-645.

Drug abuse

Apps S-1415f; Archibald S-1423f, S-1451; Ben S-1412ff, S-1433-S-1437; Bolton S-1424f; Burr S-1408f; Ferrier S-1421-S-1424; Morrow S-1409; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1448-S-1453; R. S. Smith S-1426f; Wells S-1409-S-1416, S-1422, S-1429ff.

Drug abuse, students/juveniles

Rae Grant S-1605; J. R. Smith S-1605; Wells S-1605.

SUBJECTS—Continued

Drug analysis

Ben S-1334-S-1337; Brown S-1335, S-1338;
Burr S-1335ff; Ferrier S-1332, S-1337f;
Makarchuk S-1332f, S-1335; Mrs. M.
Renwick S-1332f, S-1339; Shulman
S-1334f; R. S. Smith S-1331ff, S-1336f;
Wells S-1331-S-1339.

Drug cost

Ferrier S-1349f, S-1620; B. Newman
S-1407f; Reilly S-1350f; S-1408; Mrs. M.
Renwick S-1345-S-1348, S-1452; Shulman
S-1342ff, S-1350; R. S. Smith S-1325-S-1333,
S-1344f, S-1349, S-1352, S-1408, S-1627;
Trotter S-1351f; Wells S-1326-S-1352,
S-1407f, S-1452.

Drug dispensing

Henderson S-1563; Mrs. M. Renwick
S-1347f; Shulman S-1562f, S-1594f; R. S.
Smith S-1328-S-1331; Wells S-1328-S-1331,
S-1563.

Drug manufacturers

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1347; R. S. Smith
S-1326f; Wells S-1327f, S-1347.

Drug pricing index

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1346; R. S. Smith
S-1326ff, S-1330; Wells S-1326ff, S-1330f,
S-1337ff, S-1346.

Drug trafficking

Ben S-1435ff; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1440;
Wells S-1440.

Drug treatment/research

Apps S-1443; Ben 1437ff; Mrs. M. Renwick
S-1437ff, S-1441f; Sargent S-1446f; Wells
S-1434, S-1437ff, S-1441f; S-1446.

Drugs, "speed"

Archibald S-1430; Ben S-1435f;
Makarchuk S-1430f; Wells S-1431.

Duke, Clinton, case

Breithaupt S-544; Bullbrook S-538, S-570f,
S-1016-S-1021, S-1109; Carton S-567; Dick
S-542f, S-1009, S-1018, S-1036f, S-1066ff,
S-1116f; Lawlor S-556, S-564, S-567,
S-1091-S-1094; MacDonald S-566, S-572,
S-1044f, S-1111f; J. Renwick S-1051-S-1068,
S-1072f, S-1081-S-1087; Sargent S-1022,
S-1025-S-1033; Shulman S-533-S-539,
S-543f, S-551, S-566, S-572, S-987f, S-1001-
S-1004, S-1033-S-1043, S-1114-S-1120; Silk
S-1016f, S-1051-1059, S-1061, S-1077-
S-1082; Singer S-550, S-788f, S-1004-S-1014,
S-1045, S-1095-S-1099, S-1107; Trotter
S-567; Wishart S-539, S-543ff, S-552f,
S-563, S-566, S-568f, S-995-S-1009, S-1015,
S-1018, S-1020, S-1026, S-1044, S-1059-
S-1064, S-1099f, S-1112, S-1117f; Yakabuski
S-1045-S-1048.

Duke Lawn Equipment Company

Bullbrook S-1007f, S-1014-S-1021; Dick
S-1007, S-1011f; J. Renwick S-1062;
Sargent S-1030f; Shulman S-1118; Silk
S-1013, S-1021, S-1031, S-1061, S-1068f,
S-1073; Singer S-1006ff, S-1010ff, S-1096;
Wishart S-995, S-1001, S-1006, S-1008,
S-1015, S-1031; Yakabuski S-1046.

Dunlop (Canada) Limited

Lewis S-100; Nixon S-94, S-97.

Eaton, Dr. A. Kenneth

Breithaupt S-1278, S-1280; MacNaughton
S-1278.

Economic Council, Canada

Ben S-1300, S-1302f, S-1305ff.

Economic Council, Ontario

Breithaupt S-142, S-1163f, S-1277; Cranston
S-134f, S-143f; R. G. Hodgson S-137;
Lawlor S-133f, S-1273; MacNaughton
S-1163f; Makarchuk S-1273; B. Newman
S-141f; Pitman S-1725; Randall S-142;
J. Renwick S-135f; Mrs. M. Renwick
S-1700, S-1702; R. S. Smith S-143.

Economic growth

Breithaupt S-1147; Lawlor S-1156, S-1158.

Education

Pitman S-1768ff; Mrs. M. Renwick
S-1753f; Yaremko S-1754, S-1769f.

Education Capital Aid Corporation

Breithaupt S-1378; Lawlor S-1376;
MacNaughton S-1375f.

Education, cost

Ben S-287; Whitney S-170.

Education, post-secondary

Pitman S-514.

Electronic bugging

Bullbrook S-936; Sargent S-923ff; Singer
S-924f; Wishart S-923-S-927.

Emergency Measures Organization

Deans S-849f; Singer S-847-S-850; Wishart
S-847, S-858f.

Employment

Deans S-113-S-118; Etchen S-173, S-202,
S-209; Gilbertson S-232; Peacock S-173;
Pitman S-155f; Randall S-81, S-86ff, S-202.

Employment, summer/student

B. Newman S-409, S-411; Randall S-409.

Engineers, professional

Deans S-116.

Equalization of Industrial Opportunity programme

Deacon S-186-S-191; Edighoffer S-216f; Etchen S-160, S-162, S-172-S-175, S-179-S-212, S-215-S-219, S-229-S-234; R. G. Hodgson S-221; Knight S-165, S-167; Lewis S-192-S-205, S-1227; MacDonald S-15, S-90; MacNaughton S-1227; Martel S-225; B. Newman S-168f, S-216; Nixon S-93; Peacock S-73, S-173-S-176, S-179ff, S-228-S-232; Pitman S-154-S-160, S-218; Randall S-11-S-14, S-74, S-153-S-169, S-181-S-212, S-218-S-233; Mrs. M. Renwick S-211, S-215; Ruston S-182; Sargent S-6f, S-160-S-165, S-206-S-210; G. E. Smith S-153; Spence S-84; Stokes S-221, S-223; Winkler S-217f; Yakabuski S-171f, S-205.

Eshkiboke, Robart

MacDonald S-1133f.

Estimates

Health S-1291-S-1352, S-1387-S-1673; Justice and Attorney General S-517-S-1143; Social and Family Services S-1677-S-1808; Trade and Development S-3-S-514; Treasury and Economics S-1147-S-1287, S-1357-S-1383.

Ethnic groups

J. Renwick S-638f; Wishart S-639.

European Common Market

Lawlor S-66; Peacock S-67f; Randall S-62, S-66ff.

Evidence

Lawlor S-884; J. Renwick S-692; Sopha S-844.

Expenditures, provincial

Breithaupt S-1147-S-1152; MacNaughton S-1153.

Explosions/bombings

Bullbrook S-966.

Expo '70, Osaka

Ben S-153; Clarkson S-69; Downer S-17; Makarchuk S-151f; Pitman S-19; Ramsay S-147, S-151; Randall S-19, S-69, S-145-S-153; Sargent S-145, S-151; Singer S-146f; Yakabuski S-151.

Exports

Lawlor S-66; B. Newman S-81f; Peacock S-68; Randall S-66, S-75, S-79, S-82, S-89, S-104; York S-81.

Expropriation

Goyette S-371; Lawlor S-879; Trotter S-238; Wishart S-877, S-879.

Family law

Lawlor S-884; Leal S-891f; Singer S-886.

Family services (see social/family services)

Family/welfare benefits

Makarchuk S-1767f; Martel S-1781f; Meredith S-451; Peacock S-473-S-477; Randall S-451f, S-455-S-460, S-474-S-477; Mrs. M. Renwick S-451f, S-502, S-774, S-1733-S-1737, S-1745ff, S-1757-S-1765, S-1792ff; Riggs S-475f; Singer S-451, S-456-S-459; Stokes S-1732f; Trotter S-250, S-1762ff; Whaley S-473f; Wishart S-775; Yaremko S-1732-S-1737, S-1741f, S-1745ff, S-1757-1765, S-1781, S-1794.

Farm machinery/equipment

Yakabuski S-98.

Federal-municipal relations

Lawlor S-1236f; MacNaughton S-1237.

Federal-provincial agreements

Gisborn S-485; Lawlor S-1234ff; MacNaughton S-1235f; Peacock S-473f; Randall S-460; Whaley S-473.

Federal-provincial conference, ministers'

MacNaughton S-1167, S-1169f.

Federal-provincial conferences

H. I. Macdonald S-3159; MacNaughton S-1177; Nixon S-1176; Schnick S-1358; Wells S-1618.

Federal-provincial co-operation

Breithaupt S-1150; Goyette S-371; Randall S-110, S-265f, S-363ff; Trotter S-381; Whaley S-448; Yakabuski S-363ff.

Federal-provincial-municipal relations

MacNaughton S-1182.

Federal-provincial relations

Apps S-1240; Lawlor S-1160-1170, S-1233; D. C. MacDonald S-1173; MacNaughton S-1167f; Nixon S-1181.

Federation of Labour

Wells S-1657f.

Felstiner, James

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1735, S-1747.

Films

Ben S-153; Makarchuk S-152; Ramsay S-151; Randall S-69, S-146, S-149-S-152; Sargent S-146; Singer S-148; Yakabuski S-151.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Financial institutions

MacNaughton S-1175.

Financing, deficit

Nixon S-1186.

Financing, housing

Deans S-51f; Randall S-51ff.

Financing, industry (see loans to industry)

Fire Chiefs Association

Deans S-853; Wishart S-854.

Fire equipment

Ben S-857; Deans S-854; Hurst S-859;
Riggs S-324ff; Singer S-326f, S-857.

Fire hazards

Ben S-860; Gisborn S-758; Hurst S-860;
Randall S-323; Shulman S-1497; Singer
S-323-S-326; Trotter S-387, S-860; Wishart
S-757.

Fire marshal

Ben S-860; Deans S-853, S-855f; Hurst
S-859f; Singer S-656f; Trotter S-857,
S-860; Wishart S-856f.

Fire prevention/protection

Ben S-855, S-860; Deans S-849f, S-853-
S-856; Haggerty S-1482f; Hurst S-859ff;
MacDonald S-1483; Mrs. M. Renwick
S-1483, S-1486; Riggs S-325-S-328; Singer
S-325-328, S-856; Trotter S-857, S-860;
Wells S-1482ff, S-1486; Wishart S-854-
S-858; Yakabuski S-858.

Firearms

Bullbrook S-1018f; Dick S-1009, S-1018;
J. Renwick S-1072; Sargent S-1029f;
Shulman S-987f, S-1009, S-1018, S-1030,
S-1038-S-1043, S-1117f; Silk S-1018f,
S-1070; Singer S-988, S-1004f; Wishart
S-988, S-999, S-1005, S-1029f, S-1117f;
Yakabuski S-1046.

Firearms, police

Bullbrook S-966; J. Renwick S-938; Singer
S-933f, S-937; Wishart S-935, S-941, S-976.

Firefighters

Hurst S-859; Wishart S-854, S-856.

Fiscal policy, provincial (see taxation/fiscal policy)

Fluorides

Ferrier S-1403; R. S. Smith S-1403; Wells
S-1402f.

Food processing

MacDonald S-1508f; Martel S-1509-S-1514;
Wells S-1508-S-1514.

Foreign competition

Apps S-1240f; MacNaughton S-1240f.

Forensic science

Dick S-841ff; Lawlor S-840, S-845;
Shulman S-841ff, S-845, S-847; Sopha
S-844; Wishart S-840f, S-845ff.

Forest fires

Wishart S-855.

Forest industries

Cranston S-143; Gilbertson S-232; R. G.
Hodgson S-136f; Randall S-222; R. S.
Smith S-143f; Stokes S-221f.

Forest regeneration/reforestation

Stokes S-221f.

Freight rates

Martel S-225; Randall S-223f; S-226.

French Canadians

Lawlor S-584; Wishart S-585.

Friedman report

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1711.

Frontenac Tile Company

Apps S-1240.

Fyfe report

Bullbrook S-963, S-966; Hurst S-859f;
Randall S-341f; Singer S-861, S-972.

Gambling

Bullbrook S-966ff; Lawlor S-587f; Singer
S-590, S-971-S-974; Wishart S-983-S-987.

Gardhouse, Judge George

Shulman S-542.

Garnishees

Lawlor S-800.

Gasbarrini, Daniel

Lawlor S-1093; J. Renwick S-1051, S-1057ff,
S-1062-S-1065, S-1084ff; Sargent S-1022,
S-1031f; Shulman S-535, S-1000; Silk
S-1061; Singer S-1097f; Wishart S-995,
S-1027, S-1031f, S-1060-S-1064, S-1100.

Gertler report

Sargent S-46.

Graham, OPP Asst. Commissioner

Dick S-1009; J. Renwick S-1056; Silk
S-1056; Singer S-1009; Wishart S-1009.

Grants

Breithaupt S-1162; Deacon S-1161.

Grants, conditional

Lawlor S-1234ff; MacNaughton S-1234ff.

Grants, educational

Lawlor S-1237; MacNaughton S-1237.

Grants, health

Ben S-1463, S-1470ff, S-1647; Ferrier S-1460, S-1469, S-1537, S-1541; Gisborn S-1537, S-1541; Lewis S-1583f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1541f; R. S. Smith S-1631ff; Shulman S-1577f; Trotter S-1538ff; Wells S-1460, S-1463, S-1469ff, S-1537ff, S-1541ff, S-1577f, S-1583f, S-1630ff, S-1634.

Grants-in-aid

Apps S-1415f; Archibald S-1423; Ben S-1410, S-1412f; Burr S-1408; Lang S-1411ff; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1422; R. S. Smith S-1426f; Wells S-1409ff, S-1413f, S-1422, S-1427.

Grants-in-lieu

Hermant S-404; Peacock S-404; Randall S-404.

Grants to industry

Gilbertson S-233.

Grants, unconditional

Lawlor S-1234ff; MacNaughton S-1234ff; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1783; Yaremko S-1783.

Greenbelts

Breithaupt S-1218; Deans S-257; Lawlor S-1212; MacNaughton S-1212; Pitman S-154.

Gruhl case

Singer S-519, S-521f, S-528; Wishart S-528, S-530.

Guns (see firearms)

Halfway houses/drop-in centres

Apps S-1415f; Ben S-1412-S-1415; Burr S-1408; Ferrier S-1421-S-1424; Lang S-1411f; Morrow S-1411ff; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1441, S-1450; R. S. Smith S-1426; Wells S-1409ff, S-1413f.

Hall commission/report

Ferrier S-1310.

Hansen, Alvin H.

Lawlor S-1268f.

Harbour City

Haggerty S-49; Knight S-53; MacDonald S-20; MacKenzie S-55; B. Newman S-30; Peacock S-28f, S-39; Pitman S-27; Ramsay S-41f; Randall S-22, S-28f, S-31ff, S-42, S-47f, S-53, S-56; J. Renwick S-38f, S-46f; Sargent S-26, S-45f; Singer S-31, S-40f, S-320.

Harbour Commission, Toronto

R. G. Hodgson S-37; Randall S-21f, S-30, S-32, S-37, S-39, S-44, S-47, S-50; J. Renwick S-47f.

Harbour Light

Ben S-1595.

Head-start programme

Trotter S-1709, S-1723.

Headway Corporation Limited

Bullbrook S-338; Deacon S-268f; Goyette S-267, S-402; Lawlor S-306; Peacock S-267, S-401f; Randall S-264ff, S-402; Trotter S-245f.

Health

Ben S-1291-S-1308; Ferrier S-1308-S-1316; Wells S-1316-S-1321.

Health boards

J. R. Smith S-1540f; Wells S-1541.

Health care/services

Ben S-1292-S-1308, S-1319, S-1470ff, S-1546f, S-1639-S-1643; Brown S-1407; Charron S-1549f; Ferrier S-1308-S-1316, S-1469; Haggerty S-1659f; Jackson S-1635; Lewis S-1662-S-1667; Makarchuk S-1406, S-1473, S-1623f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1318, S-1397, S-1471, S-1535f, S-1541f, S-1607; J. R. Smith S-1550; Stokes S-1635; Teasdale S-1660; Trotter S-1545f, S-1599, S-1652-S-1659; Wells S-1316, S-1397, S-1406f, S-1469ff, S-1536, S-1546f, S-1549, S-1599f, S-1612f, S-1623f, S-1627, S-1632ff, S-1658, S-1662-S-1666; Winkler S-1612.

Health costs

Ben S-1292, S-1300-S-1308, S-1547, S-1549, S-1568f; Ferrier S-1308ff, S-1314; Gisborn S-1553; Shulman S-1562f, S-1567; Trotter S-1555, S-1599; Wells S-1546f, S-1549, S-1553f, S-1567ff, S-1599.

Health hazards

Ben S-1516-S-1520; Bullbrook S-1530; W. Hodgson S-1528; MacDonald S-1508f; Makarchuk S-1525ff; Martel S-1509-S-1514; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1552; Shulman S-1526, S-1528ff; Sutherland S-1529f; Wells S-1508-S-1520, S-1525ff, S-1529f, S-1552.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Health, industrial

Ben S-1504; Haggerty S-1550-S-1504;
MacDonald S-1504; Makarchuk S-1499f;
Martel S-1501-S-1504; Mastromatteo
S-1503f; Sutherland S-1502f; Wells
S-1499-S-1504.

Health Insurance Registration Board

Ruston S-1624; Wells S-1624.

Health/medical facilities

Ben S-1393f; Ferrier S-1402; Gilbertson
S-1394; R. S. Smith S-1398f; Wells
S-1393ff, S-1398f, S-1402ff.

Health resources development plan

Ferrier S-1634; Ruston S-1625; Wells
S-1398, S-1625, S-1666.

Health units/councils, regional

Apps S-1425; Davison S-1536; Edighoffer
S-1208; Ferrier S-1537; S-1578; Gisborn
S-1537, S-1541; MacNaughton S-1208;
J. R. Smith S-1550; Trotter S-1537-S-1540;
Wells S-1426f, S-1537ff, S-1541.

Healthco

R. S. Smith S-1495, S-1627; Wells S-1624,
S-1627, S-1672.

Heinz, H. J. Company

Martel S-1509-S-1514; Wells S-1511-
S-1514.

Hepatitis

Shulman S-1653f; Wells S-1564; Zarfas
S-1564.

Hickey, Wayne Gordon

Makarchuk S-1566; Wells S-1566f.

Hill, Dan

Dick S-1139f, MacDonald S-1141, Wishart
S-1139.

Holiday Inn

R. S. Smith S-1479, Wells S-1479.

HOME programme

Apps S-350, Deans S-52, Goyette S-295,
S-371ff, S-375, Martel S-236,
B. Newman S-412; Peacock S-39, S-403f,
S-498, Randall S-39ff, S-50, S-52, S-264,
S-268, S-289, S-303, S-305, S-311f, S-316,
S-318, S-342f, S-345, S-369, S-376, S-389,
S-404, S-409, S-412, S-418, S-429, S-432,
S-428f, S-486, S-490, S-497f, S-503; Mrs.
M. Renwick S-416ff, S-421f, S-444, S-488f;
J. R. Smith S-481f; Trotter S-236f.

Homemakers' services

J. R. Smith S-1474; Yaremko S-1795.

Homes for special care

Ferrier S-1478; Haggerty S-1482f;
Kennedy S-1481f; MacDonald S-1497;
Makarchuk S-1475ff, S-1479, S-1491f; Mrs.
M. Renwick S-1474f, S-1483-S-1487;
Shulman S-1492ff, S-1497f; J. R. Smith
S-1473f, S-1480f; R. S. Smith S-1476-S-1480,
S-1495ff; Wells S-1474-S-1487, S-1491-
S-1498, S-1567, S-1576, S-1583.

Honeywell Controls Limited

Etchen S-196; Lewis S-195-S-198; Randall
S-195-S-198.

Hospital associations

Wells S-1637.

Hospital costs

Ben S-1300f, S-1647-S-1650; Ferrier S-1315;
Haggerty S-1659ff; Laugharne S-1649;
Morrow S-1649; Trotter S-1653ff;
Villeneuve S-1648; Wells S-1647ff, S-1661.

Hospital insurance

Lewis S-1662-S-1667; Wells S-1662-S-1666.

Hospital schools

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1805.

Hospital Services Commission

Ben S-1307f, S-1319f, S-1548, S-1569;
Ferrier S-1460, S-1617-S-1621; Gisborn
S-1667; Haggerty S-1659ff; Lawlor S-1372,
Lewis S-1582, S-1663f; Makarchuk S-1477,
S-1604; Morrow S-1448; Oss S-1320f;
Pilkey S-1321; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1473,
S-1536; Ruston S-1624; Sargent S-1445;
J. R. Smith S-1633; R. S. Smith S-1476,
S-1496, 1628f, 1632; Teasdale S-1661;
Trotter S-1651-S-1655; Wells S-1320,
S-1392, S-1438, S-1442, S-1460, S-1473,
S-1482, S-1496, S-1619, S-1636, S-1649,
S-1657, S-1671; Yaremko S-1790.

Hospitals, chronic/convalescent

Ferrier S-1315f; Gisborn S-1667; Trotter
S-1654f; Wells S-1667.

Hospitals/hospital services

Ben S-1304, S-1307f, S-1548f, S-1639-
S-1643, S-1647-S-1652; Ferrier S-1315f,
S-1618f, S-1634f, S-1637f; Haggerty
S-1659f; Henderson S-1602; Makarchuk
S-1565, S-1602f, S-1622; Mrs. M. Renwick
S-1442f, S-1606f, S-1672f, S-1805; Ruston
S-1625f; Sargent S-1445; Shulman
S-1447f; J. R. Smith S-1633f; R. S. Smith
S-1628-S-1633; Teasdale S-1660; Trotter
S-1651; Twiss S-1619, S-1626, S-1628,
S-1630; Wells S-1392, S-1437ff, S-1442f,
S-1447f, S-1603, S-1610-S-1613, S-1619ff,
S-1625-S-1628, S-1634, S-1637f, S-1647-
S-1652, S-1657, S-1671f.

Hospitals, Ontario

Ben S-1296, S-1465; Ferrier S-1571ff, S-1612; Henderson S-1565, S-1593, S-1602; Lewis S-1566; Makarchuk S-1578, S-1593ff, S-1602ff; Oss S-1572f; Pilkey S-1321; Rae Grant S-1612; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1567, S-1576; Shulman S-1563-S-1567, S-1573ff, S-1577, S-1594f; J. R. Smith S-1605; R. S. Smith S-1609f; Trotter S-812ff; Wells S-1465, S-1566f, S-1573ff, S-1577, S-1603f, S-1611; Zarfes S-1564, S-1567.

Hospitals, psychiatric

Apps S-1415; Ben S-1295f, S-1568; Ferrier S-1478, S-1561f, S-1612; Gisborn S-1552; Henderson S-1593; Makarchuk S-1593, S-1602; Rae Grant S-1605; Shulman S-1563-S-1567, S-1573ff, S-1577; R. S. Smith S-1464, S-1610; Wells S-1464, S-1553, S-1566f, S-1573ff, S-1577, S-1593, S-1610; Zarfes S-1564, S-1567.

Hostels, therapeutic community

Ben S-1295ff.

Hotels/motels

Sargent S-6, S-8, S-14f.

Housing

Apps S-350, Ben S-265, S-280-S-291; Bullbrook S-333-S-336, S-375; Clarkson S-51; Deacon S-269f, S-277-S-280, S-1197, S-1199; Deans S-257; Goyette S-235, S-262, S-386; Haggerty S-49f; Lawlor S-300f, S-1212; Morrow S-234; Peacock S-39, S-49, S-497; Pitman S-339, S-342-S-345; Randall S-32, S-39f, S-248, S-289, S-311-S-316, S-328, S-340, S-343, S-363, S-368ff, S-376, S-423-S-432, S-441, S-446f, S-495-S-499, 507f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-421-S-433, S-439, S-444, S-446f, S-495ff, S-499, S-503-S-507; Singer S-311-S-316, S-319ff, S-328f; Trotter S-236-S-241, S-245-S-257, S-380f; Yakabuski S-362ff, S-379f.

Housing authorities

Apps S-349, S-353f; Goyette S-408, S-479; Haggerty S-400; Knight S-397f; B. Newman S-411f; Peacock S-407-S-410, S-473f; Randall S-353f, S-401, S-479, S-502f, S-507; Mrs. M. Renwick S-422, S-447f, S-502f, S-506f; Trotter S-450; Whaley S-448, S-450, S-473.

Housing Corporation, Ontario

Apps S-349ff; Ben S-280, S-290, S-1300; Bullbrook S-333-S-337; Cranston S-134; Deacon S-268; Deans S-257, S-356f, S-359, S-361; Goyette S-267; Lawlor S-1369ff; H. I. Macdonald S-1224; Morrow S-233; Peacock S-39, S-267, S-402f; Pitman S-339ff, S-1725; Randall S-39, S-135, S-249,

S-264-S-270; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1697, S-1734, S-1764; Trotter S-236-S-241, S-245-S-257, S-381, S-386-S-392, S-1763; Yakabuski S-362-S-367.

Housing costs

Ben S-285, S-287f; Deacon S-270; Goyette S-373-S-377; MacDonald S-466; Peacock S-267; Pitman S-345; Randall S-345, S-425-S-430, S-466, S-489; Mrs. M. Renwick S-426-S-430, S-489, S-495f.

Housing, low cost

Deans S-357-S-361; Morrow S-234; Peacock S-39; Singer S-41; Trotter S-237.

Housing, mobile

Bullbrook S-338; Etchen S-199f; Knight S-397-S-400; B. Newman S-299f, S-399f; Randall S-299f, S-397-S-400; Sargent S-5, S-161.

Housing, public

Apps S-354f; Ben S-280ff, S-285, S-290; Deacon S-270; Deans S-356-S-361; Gisborn S-485-S-488; Goyette S-282f, S-295f, S-355, S-385f, S-394, S-396, S-459, S-467f, S-470, S-473f, S-484; R. G. Hodgson S-1767; Jessiman S-393ff; Knight S-396f; MacDonald S-460-S-472; Martel S-1781f; Meredith S-290; B. Newman S-292-S-300, S-411f; Peacock S-41, S-408ff, S-472-S-477; Pitman S-343; Randall S-39f, S-247-S-253, S-260-S-270, S-284, S-288-S-297, S-311, S-322f, S-328-S-333, S-341, S-343f, S-354-S-358, S-362-S-365, S-369, S-381f, S-385, S-388-S-391, S-394, S-396-S-399, S-409, S-412-S-416, S-436f, S-449, S-455-S-463, S-468-S-472, S-477, S-480f, S-484-S-491; Mrs. M. Renwick S-415ff, S-421f, S-426, S-433-S-439, S-448f, S-452, S-471f, S-477, S-490f, S-495f, S-499, S-503f, S-506, S-1758f; Riggs S-292, S-297, S-359, S-465f; Singer S-41, S-311, S-322f, S-328-S-333, S-455-S-459; J. R. Smith S-480f, S-484; Trotter S-248-S-257, S-382, S-385-S-392, S-396, S-450; Whaley S-448ff, S-473; Yaremko S-1758f.

Housing, rental

Deans S-359; Meredith S-451; Randall S-358f, S-362, S-368, S-497, S-501; Mrs. M. Renwick S-496f, S-499f; Riggs S-500; Singer S-450; Trotter S-248; Whaley S-448f.

Housing scale

Randall S-499, S-501; Mrs. M. Renwick S-499ff; Riggs S-500.

Housing, senior citizens

Apps S-349-S-353, S-356; Braithwaite S-1681-S-1687; Deans S-356; Gisborn S-487; Goyette S-235, S-282, S-351, S-403, S-408, S-478f; Haggerty S-400f;

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

R. G. Hodgson S-478; Meredith S-290;
B. Newman S-291-S-294, S-298f; Peacock
S-39, S-402, S-407, S-478f, S-481; Randall
S-39f, S-292ff, S-298, S-349, S-352, S-365,
S-382, S-478, S-481, S-503, S-511; Riggs
S-292, S-400f; J. R. Smith S-479f; Snow
S-479; Trotter S-381, S-386.

Housing, student

Goyette S-512ff; Pitman S-508-S-514;
Randall S-509-S-513.

Housing, temporary/emergency

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1764f; Trotter
S-1763-S-1766.

Housing, town/row

Peacock S-405; Randall S-268, S-289f,
S-486; J. R. Smith S-481; Trotter S-247-
S-255.

Human Rights Commission

Bullbrook S-1140f; Dick S-1139f; Ferrier
S-1619; MacDonald S-602, S-604-S-607,
S-632, S-1134-S-1142; Randall S-460f;
J. Renwick S-630f; Silk S-1140f; Sopha
S-627; Wishart S-604, S-606, S-622f,
S-1139.

Hydro

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1717f; Yaremko
S-1717f.

Hydro costs

R. G. Hodgson S-137.

Hydro Electric Power Commission

Good S-1204; Holmes S-1371; Lawlor
S-1371; MacNaughton S-1220.

Hydro rates

Cranston S-143f; Randall S-144f;
R. S. Smith S-143f.

Immigrants

Clark S-116; Cranston S-143; B. Newman
S-121f; Pitman S-120; Randall S-114-
S-121; Sargent S-4.

Immigration

Deans S-113-S-118; Peacock S-119;
Pitman S-120; Randall S-113f; Sargent
S-122.

Imports

B. Newman S-81f; Randall S-77-S-80,
S-91, S-99, S-101; York S-81.

Incentives

Lewis S-203.

Incentives to industry

Pitman S-154; Randall S-144, S-153, S-158,
S-165, S-172f, S-208, S-222ff; Sargent S-164;
G. E. Smith S-153; R. S. Smith S-144;
Winkler S-154.

Income

MacNaughton S-1276; Makarchuk S-1276;
Reilly S-811.

Income, fixed

Randall S-390; Riggs S-359.

Income, guaranteed

Makarchuk S-1768; Pitman S-1712f,
S-1725; Reilly S-1713; Mrs. M. Renwick
S-1711, S-1731; Trotter S-1709f, S-1723f;
Yaremko S-1709f, S-1712f, S-1731.

Income supplement

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1754; Winkler S-1788;
Yaremko S-1755, S-1787ff.

Indian bands

Yaremko S-1732.

Indian community development

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1717, S-1719; Yaremko
S-1717ff.

Indian education/students

Nixon S-1714f, S-1717; Pitman S-1716;
Mrs. M. Renwick S-1719; Yaremko S-1719,
S-1723.

Indian-Eskimo Association

Trotter S-1718.

Indian housing

Cranston S-134f; R. G. Hodgson S-136;
Randall S-135; J. Renwick S-134ff.

Indian people

Breithaupt S-1140; Bullbrook S-1140f;
Cranston S-136; Dick S-1139f; R. G.
Hodgson S-136; MacDonald S-605f, S-608-
S-610, S-632, S-1133-S-1143; Nixon S-1716;
Pitman S-1716; Randall S-135; J. Renwick
S-631; J. R. Smith S-136; Sopha S-627;
Stokes S-1732f; Wishart S-605, S-633,
S-1137-S-1143; Yaremko S-1732.

Indian poverty

Nixon S-1714f; Yaremko S-1715.

Indian reservations

R. G. Hodgson S-136, S-141; Mrs. M.
Renwick S-1720; J. R. Smith S-136;
Yaremko S-1720.

Indian welfare

Braithwaite S-1721ff; Nixon S-1714f;
Mrs. M. Renwick S-1718ff; Yaremko
S-1715f.

Indian youth

Nixon S-1717.

Indians and law

Nixon S-1714.

Indians, Union of Ontario

MacDonald S-601, S-607, S-610, S-617;
J. Renwick S-629ff; Sopha S-627; Wishart
S-622f, S-627, S-631.

Industrial commissions

MacDonald S-90.

Industries, foreign

Deacon S-189; Lewis S-101, S-204f;
Pitman S-159; Randall S-11f, S-78, S-96,
S-109, S-165, S-189, S-204f, S-207f;
Sargent S-9f, S-109, S-207; Trotter S-183-
S-186; Yakabuski S-205f.

Industries, new

Deacon S-74; Etchen S-219; Gilbertson
S-233; Knight S-165; D. C. MacDonald
S-1224; MacNaughton S-1215; B. Newman
S-81; Nixon S-1215; Pitman S-84f, S-219;
Randall S-74f, S-81, S-90, S-92, S-107,
S-219; Trotter S-184; York S-108.

Industries, secondary

Henderson S-233; Lewis S-1227; Martel
S-225f; B. Newman S-81; Randall S-77ff,
S-82, S-156f, S-222ff, S-226; Stokes S-224.

Industries, service

Lewis S-104; Pitman S-156f; Randall
S-77f, S-156f, S-224; Sargent S-87, S-210;
Spence S-84; Yakabuski S-171.

Industries, shutdown

Apps S-7; Lewis S-99f, S-102; MacDonald
S-90; Martel S-225; Nixon S-94, S-96;
Randall S-91, S-96f, S-99f, S-102; Sargent
S-5; G. E. Smith S-153.

Inflation

Breithaupt S-1276ff; Lawlor S-1159,
S-1267-S-1270, S-1284f; MacNaughton
S-1270-S-1277, S-1279; Makarchuk S-1273-
S-1276; Sargent S-1282.

Inquests

Lawlor S-863; Wishart S-864, S-868.

Inquiries

Ben S-898; Singer S-894f, S-897f; Wishart
S-895f.

Inspectors/inspections

Ben S-717f; R. G. Hodgson S-106f;
Lawlor S-719f; Singer S-326, S-716f,
S-737; Wishart S-716f, S-724.

Inspectors/inspections, nursing homes

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1486; Wells S-1486.

Institute for Studies in Education

Yaremko S-1731.

Insurance agents

Ferrier S-1617; Ruston S-1624.

Insurance, automobile

Lawlor S-885.

Insurance companies

Ferrier S-1617; Lawlor S-304; Randall
S-303f, S-368.

Interest rates

Dick S-828f; Lawlor S-301f, S-1263;
MacNaughton S-1263, S-1280; Parfitt
S-814f; Peacock S-39; Randall S-39, S-302,
S-344, S-418, S-498; J. Renwick S-827f;
Trotter S-813f; Wishart S-814, S-828.

International Nickel Company

Haggerty S-1500f; Martel S-1501;
Sutherland S-1502.

Jails

Ben S-1433f, S-1594; Bullbrook S-750,
S-756; Lawlor S-753f; Singer S-867f;
Wishart S-868f.

Jockey Club, Ontario

Bullbrook S-966f; Lawlor S-1381;
MacDonald S-1382; MacNaughton S-1381;
Singer S-530; Wishart S-984.

Judges

Ben S-780f, 784; Bullbrook S-838;
Gisborn S-776; Lawlor S-735f, S-786,
S-837; Singer S-738f, S-788f, S-836f;
Wishart S-740, S-777f, S-780-S-785, S-790,
S-835.

Judges, alleged misconduct

Wishart S-560, S-564.

Juries, civil

Ben S-741; Bullbrook S-747; Lawlor
S-728-S-731, S-735f; Singer S-737-S-742,
S-749; Wishart S-729, S-739ff, S-744.

Juries, criminal

Lawlor S-735f.

Juries, petty

Wishart S-729.

Jury, coroner's

Lawlor S-863; Singer S-867ff; Wishart
S-864, S-868f.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Jury, grand

Ben S-717f, S-722f; Bullbrook S-650-S-655, S-659, S-662-S-666, S-673, S-678, S-681, S-742f; Dick S-661; Lawlor S-718-S-723, S-726f, S-729f, S-753, S-840; Singer S-670, S-715ff, S-736f; Sopha S-664ff; Wishart S-656, S-659, S-663, S-665f, S-715ff, S-723-S-726, S-729, S-739.

Jury system

Bullbrook S-743-S-747; Singer S-737; Trotter S-915; Wishart S-739ff, S-744.

Just Society

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1678-S-1681, S-1703.

Justice, administration of

Bullbrook S-541, S-558, S-570, S-575, S-650-S-654; Gisborn S-681; Lawlor S-564, S-947f; MacDonald S-601, S-606; Shulman S-533, S-538, S-540ff, S-551; Singer S-550f, S-560, S-565, S-650, S-671, S-674f, S-677, S-683, S-685, S-748, S-1127ff; Stokes S-809; Whitney S-170; Wishart S-564, S-675, S-679, S-748, S-1128f; Yakabuski S-680.

Justices of the peace

Boyer S-762; Lawlor S-753; Mrs. M. Renwick S-762, S-771f; Singer S-749; Wishart S-752, S-762f.

Juvenile offenders

Ben S-1299; Dick S-759f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-759-S-763, S-767f, S-770f; Wishart S-759, S-762.

Kaiser Company

Ben S-1547f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1536, S-1607; Wells S-1536, S-1658.

Karswick, James D.

MacDonald S-601-S-604, S-607f, S-610, S-613, S-617ff, S-624ff; J. Renwick S-629ff; Sopha S-628; Wishart S-604f, S-607f, S-613, S-622-S-632.

Kaufman, Irma

Ferrier S-1422.

Kilpatrick, Larry

Shulman S-1447; Wells S-1447.

Laboratories/laboratory services

Ben S-1440, S-1533ff, S-1546ff; Charron S-1549f; Ferrier S-1619; Makarchuk S-1526f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1429f, S-1440, S-1534ff; Shulman S-1526, S-1532-S-1536; Stadelman S-124; Trotter S-1545f, S-1656; Wells S-1429f, S-1441, S-1527, S-1532-S-1536, S-1546f, S-1549.

Labour relations board

Peacock S-74.

Land acquisition/assembly

Breithaupt S-1220; Bullbrook S-374-S-377, S-380; Deans S-257; Gisborn S-487; Good S-1204; Goyette S-267, S-293; MacNaughton S-1220f; B. Newman S-293; Pitman S-341, S-345; Randall S-259f, S-289, S-340-S-343, S-423; Trotter S-246, S-257.

Land costs

Apps S-350; Bullbrook S-373; Deacon S-270-S-273, S-278; Deans S-257, S-259; Goyette S-267, S-314f, S-371-S-374, S-385, S-394, S-403; W. Hodgson S-1203; B. Newman S-293; Peacock S-267, S-402f, S-407, S-498; Pitman S-339ff; Randall S-262, S-264, S-313-S-320, S-340, S-404, S-414, S-417f, S-423, S-425, S-430, S-432, S-482f, S-498; Mrs. M. Renwick S-414-S-418, S-423, S-431f; Singer S-313-S-321; J. R. Smith S-482ff; Trotter S-237f, S-246-S-257.

Land developers/development

Ben S-286f; Bullbrook S-334-S-338, S-374f; Deacon S-270-S-273, S-277; Deans S-52; Goyette S-235, S-267, S-352f, S-372; Haggerty S-49; Randall S-47, S-270, S-337, S-339, S-364, S-367f, S-403; J. Renwick S-47; Trotter S-238ff, S-245.

Land law

Lawlor S-892; Leal S-891ff.

Land registration

Lawlor S-831f, S-884; Singer S-829ff; Sopha S-830f; Wishart S-830.

Land sales

Ben S-281-S-284; Bullbrook S-334-S-337, S-374ff; Goyette S-282ff, S-371-S-375, B. Newman S-412; Randall S-32; Singer S-40; J. R. Smith S-481f; Trotter S-245.

Land shortage

Goyette S-396; Knight S-396.

Land subdivision

Lawlor S-831; Singer S-829f; Wishart S-830.

Land titles

Ben S-595f; Dick S-593; Hermant S-477; Lawlor S-831f; Peacock S-477; Randall S-50; Singer S-593f, S-829f; Sopha S-831; Wishart S-595ff, S-830; Yakabuski S-596.

Land use

Good S-1204; Knight S-167; Lawlor S-1211; Morrow S-234; Randall S-362; J. Renwick S-46ff.

Landlord/tenant

Bullbrook S-838f; Hermant S-391; Lawlor S-833ff, S-837; MacDonald S-460-S-464; Randall S-256, S-390, S-460-S-464; Reilly S-837; Singer S-835f; Trotter S-249, S-389-S-392; Wishart S-834f.

Langdon, Judge K.

Bullbrook S-558; Dick S-573; Lawlor S-556f, S-564; Shulman S-551, S-556; Singer S-559, S-565, S-573; Wishart S-553, S-555.

Lansky, Meyer

Shulman S-1126.

Law clerks

Ben S-793; Lawlor S-712f.

Law reform commission

Lawlor S-864, S-883-S-886, S-888, S-891f; Leal S-889-S-892; J. Renwick S-691; Mrs. M. Renwick S-767; Singer S-687f, S-867, S-886f; Wishart S-864f, S-888f, S-927.

Law Society of Upper Canada

Lawlor S-802ff.

Law students

Lawlor S-804.

Lawrence, Police Chief

Bullbrook S-1035; Lawlor S-1058; Shulman S-1034; Singer S-1097f; Wishart S-1034f, S-1099f, S-1112f.

Lawyers

Ben S-595f, S-725, S-780f, S-786f, S-793f; Bullbrook S-685, S-744f, S-811; S-838; Dick S-591ff, S-661; Gisborn S-681, S-685; Hermant S-478; Lawlor S-639ff, S-643, S-736, S-753f, S-786f, S-802-S-805, S-808, S-810, S-822, S-833ff, S-837f, S-883; Peacock S-477f; J. Renwick S-708f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-767; Sargent S-922; Singer S-522f, S-590-S-595, S-635, S-637, S-643, S-703f, S-713, S-823, S-835f, S-839; Sopha S-644, S-696f; Stokes S-809; Wishart S-591f, S-595, S-636, S-695, S-698f, S-705, S-713, S-725f, S-730, S-801, S-807, S-822; Yakabuski S-700.

Lawyers' fees

Dick S-822; Hermant S-478; Lawlor S-594, S-822; Peacock S-477f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-478; Singer S-594f; Sopha S-831.

Layoffs (see unemployment/layoffs)

Leander Boat Club

Lawlor S-1093; J. Renwick S-1060, S-1062f; Silk S-1061; Singer S-1107; Wishart S-996, S-1020.

Leasing

Trotter S-239.

Le Dain commission/report

Wells S-1430, S-1446.

Legal aid

Ben S-801f, S-1593; Bullbrook S-660; Lawlor S-799-S-805, S-810, S-821; Reilly S-810f; Sargent S-806f; Shulman S-540; Stokes S-809; Wells S-1593; Wishart S-800ff, S-805-S-811.

Legislative counsel

Ben S-704; Lawlor S-712; J. Renwick S-708, S-711; Singer S-703; Wishart S-705ff.

Libraries

MacNaughton S-1378.

Libraries, law

Bullbrook S-652; Dick S-657; Singer S-657; Wishart S-657.

Licences, betting

Lawlor S-587f; Singer S-519ff; Wishart S-589.

Licences, gun

Breithaupt S-544; Bullbrook S-544, S-1018f; Dick S-1009, S-1018; MacDonald S-572; Sargent S-1029f; Shulman S-533, S-536, S-543f, S-988, S-1009, S-1046, S-1118f; Silk S-1018f; Singer S-988, S-1004f; Wishart S-544f, S-988, S-999, S-1005, S-1029f, S-1117f; Yakabuski S-1046.

Licences, laboratory

Shulman S-1534; Wells S-1534.

Licences, PCV

MacDonald S-90.

Linden, Professor Allan

Bullbrook S-744-S-747.

Liquor Control Board

McIntyre S-1371.

Liquor sales/permits

Braithwaite S-1721ff; Yaremko S-1723.

Loans to industry

Clarkson S-91; Etchen S-13, S-180f, S-187f, S-211; Henderson S-233; Peacock S-180f; Randall S-11-S-14, S-181, S-188; Mrs. M. Renwick S-211; Sargent S-4-S-10, S-14f.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Loans, pollution abatement

Etchen S-219; Pitman S-219; Randall S-219f.

Loans to small businesses

Apps S-7, S-16, S-25; MacDonald S-16; Sargent S-4-S-10, S-1255.

Logging/lumbering

Gilbertson S-232.

Low income groups

Pitman S-344; Randall S-256, S-344, S-381, S-388; Mrs. M. Renwick S-418, S-422; Trotter S-248.

Macdonald, H. I.

D. C. MacDonald S-1225; MacNaughton S-1225.

MacWilliams, Peter K.

Singer S-522f.

Mafia

Bullbrook S-571, 966; Lawlor S-568, S-1092f; MacDonald S-562f, S-566, S-572, S-1112; J. Renwick S-1051, S-1059, S-1084f; Shulman S-533, S-535, S-537, S-543f, S-551, S-556, S-566, S-572, S-1000ff, S-1118, S-1125f; Singer S-519, S-529, S-550, S-585; Trotter S-1108f; Yakabuski S-1045, S-1047.

Malvern development

Goyette S-314f; Randall S-314-S-318, S-340, S-503; Mrs. M. Renwick S-503; Singer S-315-S-318.

Mangenella, Phillip

Shulman S-1532.

Manpower

Pitman S-1725-S-1728.

Manufacturers, war materials

Etchen S-215; Randall S-215; Mrs. M. Renwick S-215.

Manufacturing

Deans S-115; Randall S-88f, S-99; Sargent S-87.

Marijuana/hashish

Archibald S-1430; Ben S-1436.

Marinas

B. Newman S-29; Randall S-29f.

Mastromatteo, Dr. E.

Haggerty S-1500f.

McClellan, Ross

MacDonald S-602, S-605f, S-609f, S-619ff; Wishart S-609.

McRuer commission/report

Ben S-722, S-741; Breithaupt S-1151f; Ferrier S-1591; Hermant S-391; Lawlor S-720f, S-727f, S-736, S-753f, S-863f, S-869, S-875, S-878; MacNaughton S-1154; Singer S-742; Wells S-1592; Wishart S-578, S-741, S-864, S-877.

Medical Association, Canadian

Ben S-1303; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1440, S-1552.

Medical Association, Ontario

Ben S-1303; Ferrier S-1308ff; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1399, S-1439, S-1535f, S-1552; Trotter S-1351, S-1655, S-1658; Wells S-1344, S-1352, S-1399.

Medical officers of health

Makarchuk S-1527; Shulman S-1526; Wells S-1526f, S-1543.

Medical schools

Ferrier S-1402; Makarchuk S-1399; R. S. Smith, 1398; Wells S-1398f.

Medicare

Ferrier S-1309; Trotter S-1654, S-1658.

Mental Health Association

Trotter S-1598; Wells S-1475, S-1577f.

Mental health centres

Henderson S-1563; Lewis S-1581f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1607; Shulman S-1447f, S-1560, S-1562-S-1665; Trotter S-1559f, S-1597ff; Wells S-1447f, S-1560-S-1563, S-1581f, S-1597-S-1600.

Mental health/illness

Ben S-1293-S-1300, S-1568f, S-1585f, S-1592-S-1597; Braithwaite S-1802f; Ferrier S-1310, S-1561f, S-1578, S-1591, S-1611f; Gisborn S-1553; Henderson S-1602ff; Makarchuk S-1475ff, S-1578, S-1593f, S-1602-S-1605; Martel S-1570; Rae Grant S-1556; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1575f, S-1606-S-1610; Ruston S-1605f; Shulman S-1564f, S-1594f; J. R. Smith S-1556, S-1605; R. S. Smith S-1610; Trotter S-812f, S-1559, S-1579, S-1597ff, S-1601f; Wells S-1475, S-1553f, S-1560-S-1588, S-1591-S-1612; Wishart S-813.

Mercury/mercury pollution

MacDonald S-1382; R. S. Smith S-1520f; Sutherland S-1520f; Wells S-1520f.

Metric system

R. G. Hodgson S-142; Randall S-142.

Metropolitan Housing Company

Braithwaite S-1683.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

Ben S-1638.

Metropolitan Toronto and region transportation study

H. I. Macdonald S-1223 ; MacNaughton S-1219.

Milk producers

Etchen S-209.

Milk testing

Ben S-1528; W. Hodgson S-1527f; Percy S-1526, S-1528; Ruston S-1528; Shulman S-1526; Wells S-1526.

Mitton, William

Martel S-1509-S-1514; Wells S-1511-S-1514.

Mohawk Gardens

Deans S-357ff; Riggs S-359.

Montreal Trust Company

Randall S-501f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-501f.

Moore, OPP Sergeant

MacDonald S-1135f, S-1140, S-1142; Silk S-1140f.

Mortgages

Apps S-354; Bullbrook S-338, S-370; Deans S-356, S-360; Goyette S-373; Lawlor S-300-S-305, S-885; Randall S-52, S-264, S-302-S-305, S-311-S-314, S-322, S-329, S-342ff, S-354, S-356, S-365ff, S-412; Singer S-311-S-315, S-319, S-321.

Motels (see hotels/motels)

Mothers' allowance

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1753.

Mothers, deserted

Ben S-779ff, S-787f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-773; Wishart S-774.

Mothers, working

Randall S-251; Trotter S-251.

Motor vehicles

Ben S-988; Singer S-987; Wishart S-989.

Municipal Board, Ontario

Deacon S-1196.

Municipal government

Breithaupt S-1216; Lawlor S-1237f; MacNaughton S-1237f.

Municipal Improvement Corporation

Lawlor S-1238; MacNaughton S-1238, S-1263.

Municipal planning

Deacon S-1197f.

Municipal/regional services

Ben S-286-S-289; Deacon S-270ff, S-277-S-280; Deans S-261; Goyette S-479, S-484; W. Hodgson S-479; Pitman S-155; Ramsay S-41f; Randall S-33, S-268, S-297f, S-321f, S-340; Singer S-31, S-41ff, S-319f; R. S. Smith S-484.

National Cancer Institute

Wells S-1506f.

Natural resources

J. Renwick S-578; Wishart S-578.

Neil, OPP Asst. Commissioner

Bullbrook S-1007, S-1010; Wishart S-1007f.

News media

Ben S-780, S-786, S-898; Gisborn S-776; Makarchuk S-942; Sargent S-922; Singer S-789; Wishart S-777ff, S-783.

Northern Ontario development

Knight S-165f; Lewis S-1227; MacNaughton S-1189f; Martel S-225; Randall S-165f; Stokes S-221ff, S-1189ff.

Northern Ontario Development Corporation

MacNaughton S-1191, S-1227.

Nurses

Ben S-1459-S-1468; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1543ff; J. R. Smith S-1474; Stokes S-1635; Wells S-1459-S-1468, S-1544; Yaremko S-1795; Zarfes S-1579.

Nurses' association

Martel S-1468; Wells S-1596.

Nurses, College of, Ontario

Wells S-1464.

Nurses, shortage/surplus

W. Hodgson S-1461ff; Makarchuk S-1466f; Martel S-1462, S-1466ff; Wells S-1461f, S-1467f.

Nurses' training

Ben S-1459-S-1468, S-1596f; Ferrier S-1459f; W. Hodgson S-1461f; Makarchuk S-1460; R. S. Smith S-1463f; Wells S-1459-S-1464, S-1596f.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Nursing homes

Ben S-1307; Deans S-854; Etchen S-218; Ferrier S-1316, S-1478, S-1620; Gisborn S-1554; Haggerty S-1482; R. G. Hodgson S-221; Kennedy S-1481f; MacDonald S-1479, S-1481, S-1497; Makarchuk S-1475ff, S-1479, S-1491f; Randall S-218, S-221, S-227; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1474f, S-1483-S-1487; Sargent S-277; Shulman S-1387f-S-1492ff, S-1497f; Singer S-856; J. R. Smith S-1473f, S-1480f; R. S. Smith S-1476-S-1480, S-1495ff; Trotter S-1653; Wells S-1387f, S-1474-S-1487, S-1491-S-1498, S-1554, S-1567; Winkler S-217f.

Nursing homes, inspectors/ inspections (see inspectors/ inspections, nursing homes)

Nutrition

Makarchuk S-1406; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1551, S-1734; Wells S-1551.

Official guardian

Dick S-822; Lawlor S-821; Singer S-815ff; Wishart S-816f.

OHIC

Ben S-1292, S-1319f, S-1613; Ferrier S-1308f, S-1312; Wells S-1612f; Winkler S-1613.

OHSIP/OMSIP

Ben S-1305, S-1547ff, S-1638f; Ferrier S-1308f, S-1617-S-1621; Gisborn S-1668, S-1671; Jackson S-1670; Lewis S-1582, S-1662-S-1667; Makarchuk S-1622; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1542, S-1672; Shulman S-1532f; R. S. Smith S-1626f; Stokes S-1635; Trotter S-1655; Wells S-1604, S-1618-S-1624, S-1626f, S-1632ff, S-1639, S-1657, S-1662-S-1666, S-1669, S-1671ff; Winkler S-1612; Yaremko S-1790.

Oliver, Police Chief

Bullbrook S-1018; Dick S-1009, S-1018; Shulman S-1009; Singer S-1005; Wishart S-999, S-1005, S-1030.

Oliver, Rev. Samuel

MacDonald S-1137ff, S-1142f.

Ombudsman

Ben S-718; Lawlor S-721f.

Ontario House

Clarkson S-63f; Deans S-62f; Peacock S-67; Randall S-62.

Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company

Sargent S-1282.

Ontario Place

Pitman S-18f, S-27; Ramsay S-18, S-151; Randall S-18, S-21, S-24, S-31, S-48; Sargent S-26; Trotter S-1653.

Papalia, Johnny

Bullbrook S-1080, S-1109; Lawlor S-567f, S-1092ff; J. Renwick S-1051, S-1057ff, S-1062ff, S-1072f, S-1084ff; Shulman S-534ff, S-551, S-572f, S-1000-S-1004, S-1033-S-1036, S-1115, S-1118; Silk S-1061, S-1069f, S-1073, S-1080; Singer S-1035, S-1097f; Wishart S-995, S-1002ff, S-1020, S-1027, S-1034ff, S-1060-S-1064, S-1100, S-1112.

Parcost programme

Reilly 1350f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1332f, S-1339f, S-1345-S-1348, S-1452f; Shulman S-1334f, S-1342ff, S-1350; R. S. Smith S-1325-S-1333, S-1344f, S-1352, S-1627; Trotter S-1351f; Wells S-1326-S-1352, S-1408, S-1452f, S-1627.

Parimutuels

MacDonald S-532, S-971; Singer S-520f, S-527f, S-549, S-589; Wishart S-531f, S-589, S-984.

Parks

Randall S-28f, S-32.

Parkways

Deacon S-1200; Lawlor S-1212.

Parrish, Mr.

Ferrier S-1571ff, Oss S-1572f.

Pathologists

Dick S-841ff, Good S-862; Lawlor S-865; Shulman S-841ff; Wishart S-841, S-845, S-847.

Payroll deductions

R. G. Hodgson S-106f; Randall S-107.

Pension Plan, Canada

Breithaupt S-1378; MacNaughton S-1378.

Pensioners

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1755; Yaremko S-1755.

Pensions

Bentley S-1380; Breithaupt S-1380; H. I. Macdonald S-1380; MacNaughton S-1380; B. Newman S-142.

Pensions, old age

Yaremko S-1709, S-1712.

Pensions, provincial

Breithaupt S-1378f; MacNaughton S-1378f.

Pharmacists

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1348; R. S. Smith S-1348; Wells S-1348.

Pharmacists Association, Ontario

Wells S-1357, S-1627.

Photographs, police

Lawlor S-962; Singer S-962.

Physiotherapists

R. S. Smith S-1632f; Wells S-1632f.

PIP (see Productivity Improvement Project)

Pipelines, water

Deacon S-227-S-280, S-1200, S-1226; Good S-1204; H. I. Macdonald S-1222, S-1232; MacNaughton S-1200, S-1222, S-1224, S-1226, S-1231f; Nixon S-1221f, S-1224, S-1231f.

Pitawanakwat, Mrs. Eli

Bullbrook S-1141; MacDonald S-1133-S-1143.

Pits/quarries

Deans S-257-S-263; Goyette S-260f; Randall S-262.

Planned Parenthood Society

J. R. Smith S-1540.

Planning, economic

Good S-1206; Lawlor S-1156-S-1160; D. C. MacDonald S-1187; H. I. Macdonald S-1206; MacNaughton S-1159f, S-1187.

Police

Bullbrook S-750ff, S-963-S-969; Gisborn S-776f; Lawlor S-754f, S-946-S-957; J. Renwick S-969f, S-973-S-980; Shulman S-533, S-535; Singer S-522-S-526, S-528f, S-649f, S-749, S-971; Wishart S-530ff, S-649f, S-752f, S-756, S-973-S-980, S-984.

Police cars

Ben S-988; Singer S-987; Wishart S-989.

Police College

Lawlor S-954f; J. Renwick S-974; Sargent S-923; Wishart S-923.

Police Commission, Ontario

Lawlor S-949f, S-955; Makarchuk S-942.

Police commissions

Ben S-898, S-911f, S-939f; Breithaupt S-899; Bullbrook S-933, S-935f, S-939, S-943, S-963-S-969; Haggerty S-917ff; Lawlor S-907-S-910, S-933; Makarchuk S-920ff, S-943; J. Renwick S-937f, S-973;

Sargent S-900, S-903-S-906; Singer S-894f, S-897f, S-900, S-913ff, S-933, S-972f, S-994; Trotter S-915f; Whitney S-916; Wishart S-895-S-900, S-904ff, S-917, S-932-S-936, S-941f, S-944, S-948, S-950, S-986.

Police misconduct, alleged

Singer S-894f, S-897f; Trotter S-915; Wishart S-895f.

Police, municipal

Ben S-912, S-980ff, S-988; Breithaupt S-899; Bullbrook S-964; Haggerty S-917ff; Lawlor S-906-S-910, S-950, S-952ff, S-961ff; Makarchuk S-920ff, S-942-S-946; J. Renwick S-938, S-975; Shulman S-931f; Singer S-524f, S-893f, S-914f, S-925, S-937, S-941, S-945, S-993f; Trotter S-915f; Wishart S-904, S-917f, S-932f, S-935, S-942, S-944f, S-975-S-980, S-986, S-989, S-993.

Police, provincial

Breithaupt S-1109f, S-1122-S-1125, S-1130, S-1140; Bullbrook S-544, S-570f, S-963, S-1007ff, S-1014-S-1021, S-1109, S-1124, S-1130, S-1140f; Dick S-542f, S-1007-S-1012, S-1036f, S-1066ff, S-1116f, S-1124, S-1139f; Lawlor S-567f, S-1058f, S-1072, S-1091-S-1094, S-1109; MacDonald S-562f, S-566, S-572, S-624, S-1111f, S-1133-S-1143; Reilly S-1108; J. Renwick S-630, S-1051-S-1068, S-1072f, S-1077, S-1081-S-1087, S-1100, S-1105f; Sargent S-1022, S-1025-S-1033; Shulman S-533-S-540, S-551, S-556, S-558, S-566, S-572, S-1001-S-1004, S-1033-S-1043, S-1114-S-1124, S-1126; Silk S-1012-S-1017, S-1020f, S-1031, S-1051-S-1059, S-1077-S-1082, S-1115, S-1140f; Singer S-523f, S-550f, S-565, S-569, S-1004-S-1014, S-1045, S-1059, S-1095-S-1100, S-1107, S-1127f; Trotter S-567, S-1107ff; Wells S-1392; Wishart S-544, S-552, S-555, S-568, S-622, S-624f, S-918f, S-986, S-995-S-1009, S-1015, S-1018, S-1020, S-1028-S-1045, S-1059-S-1064, S-1099f, S-1112f, S-1137-S-1143; Yakabuski S-1046, S-1110f.

Police, regional

Bullbrook S-963f; Haggerty S-917, S-919; Wishart S-986.

Police regulations

Ben S-932, S-934, S-939f; Bullbrook S-932f, S-935f, S-939; Lawlor S-933; J. Renwick S-937f; Shulman S-931, S-936; Singer S-933f, S-940f; Wishart S-932-S-936, S-941f.

Police, Royal Canadian Mounted

J. Renwick S-692, S-694; Singer S-522, S-528, S-589.

Pollock, Marshall

Singer S-737, S-740ff, S-744.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Pollution

Ben S-1294; Bullbrook S-574; Cranston S-144; Etchen S-200; Knight S-166f; Lewis S-199; Randall S-167f, S-201; Whitney S-170.

Pollution, air

Ferrier S-1532; Haggerty S-1501; Martel S-1501f; Mastromatteo S-1503; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1530; Shulman S-1530ff; Sutherland S-1531f; Wells S-1530ff.

Pollution control

Etchen S-219; Haggerty S-129; Pitman S-219ff; Randall S-127, S-219ff; Sargent S-228; Stadelman S-126.

Pollution, industrial

Sargent S-228.

Pollution monitoring

Makarchuk S-1525f; Wells S-1525f.

Pollution, noise

Ben S-1518ff; Wells S-1519f.

Pollution Probe

Makarchuk S-1525f; Wells S-1527.

Pollution, water

Knight S-53; Peacock S-126ff; Randall S-48, S-53; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1564; Shulman S-1505ff; Wells S-1506ff, S-1564.

Population

Ben S-1293; Lewis S-1230; H. I. Macdonald S-1223; MacNaughton S-1220, S-1222.

Poverty

Ben S-1298f; Lawlor S-1156; Makarchuk S-1767; Pitman S-1713; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1691-S-1704, S-1712; Trotter S-1709, S-1723f, S-1764.

Press/press gallery

Lawlor S-557; MacDonald S-572f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-561f; Shulman S-556; Singer S-554; Wishart S-557f, S-562.

Prices

Breithaupt S-1277; Lawlor S-1269ff, S-1285; MacNaughton S-1271-S-1277, S-1279, S-1283; Makarchuk S-1274ff; Sargent S-1282f.

Prisoners, Ontario

Bullbrook S-750ff; Wishart S-752.

Privacy, invasion of

Lawlor S-962; Singer S-962.

Probation

Mrs. M. Renwick S-761; Wishart S-686, S-761f.

Productivity Improvement Project

Breithaupt S-1124; Dick S-1124.

Profits

MacNaughton S-1275; Makarchuk S-1274f; Sargent S-1282.

Project 70

Burr S-1408; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1448ff; Wells S-1409, S-1414, S-1448ff.

Provincial-municipal services

Deacon S-1196, S-1199f; MacNaughton S-1197.

Provincial-regional co-operation

Breithaupt S-1151.

Psychiatric services

Ben S-1569f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-770f; Wells S-1569.

Psychiatrists

Ben S-782, S-1585ff, S-1592; Makarchuk S-1578, S-1603ff, S-1607, S-1610; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1567; Wells S-1579, S-1603ff, S-1610f; Zarfas S-1567.

Psychologists

Ben S-1587; Makarchuk S-920f, S-1578, S-1603f; Wells S-1579, S-1603f.

Publications, government

Breithaupt S-1147f; H. I. Macdonald S-1232; MacNaughton S-1153; Randall S-89; Thoman S-1232.

Publicity (see advertising/publicity)

Pullman, John

Shulman S-1126.

Pulp and paper

Lewis S-199ff; Randall S-167, S-199; R. S. Smith S-143.

Purchasing, central

Bullbrook S-1124; Singer S-1011, S-1096.

Quarries (see pits/quarries)

Queen's Park complex

Knight S-167.

Queen's Printer

Breithaupt S-1147f.

Quick Delivery Company

Ben S-985; Singer S-971f; S-985; Wishart S-985.

Race Course Messenger Association

Lawlor S-588; Singer S-586.

Racing Commission, Ontario

MacNaughton S-1382.

Racing, horse

Apps S-1382; Ferrier S-1473; W. Hodgson S-1383; Lawlor S-1381; MacDonald S-970, S-1381ff; MacNaughton S-1381ff; Makarchuk S-1473.

Radio/television

MacDonald S-970.

Rae Grant, Dr. Naomi

Lewis S-1584; Wells S-1448, S-1584.

Railway passenger service

Breithaupt S-1150f; MacNaughton S-1153f.

Reassessment (see assessment/reassessment)

Recidivism/recidivists

Lawlor S-804; Wishart S-808.

Recreation/recreation equipment

Apps S-353; Goyette S-503; Jessiman S-393f; Knight S-396; MacDonald S-466; Randall S-442f, S-468, S-503; Mrs. M. Renwick S-441ff, S-502; Riggs S-466; Trotter S-253, S-387f.

Reforestation (see forest regeneration/reforestation)

Regional development

Breithaupt S-1216ff, S-1247, S-1360; Deacon S-1196f, S-1199, S-1201; Good S-1203-S-1207; W. Hodgson S-1191f, S-1203; Lawlor S-1211; Lewis S-1226-S-1231; D. C. MacDonald S-1202, S-1225; H. I. Macdonald S-1206, S-1222; MacNaughton S-1188-S-1195, S-1197, S-1205-S-1208, S-1215, S-1220f, S-1225, S-1233; B. Newman S-168; Nixon S-1232; Randall S-168; Stokes S-1188-S-1191; Thoman S-1200; Young S-1193ff.

Regional development councils/associations

Apps S-38; Edighoffer S-1207f; Good S-1204; W. Hodgson S-1191f; D. C. MacDonald S-1202; H. I. Macdonald S-1222f; MacNaughton S-1191f, S-1197f, S-1203, S-1214f; Nixon S-1214; Randall S-38; Young S-1197f.

Regional government

Breithaupt S-1150ff, S-1216ff; Lawlor S-1238; MacNaughton S-1154, S-1188-S-1195, S-1197, S-1199-S-1208; Nixon S-1213f; Pitman S-156; Randall S-156, S-169, Sargent S-46; Singer S-856; Whitney S-170; Wishart S-856; Young S-1195, S-1198, S-1201.

Regional planning

Deacon S-1198; Edighoffer S-1207f; MacNaughton S-1198, S-1213, S-1219.

Regional services (see municipal/regional services)

Rehabilitation

Ben S-1295; Martel S-1797; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1748ff, S-1800ff; Yaremko S-1797, S-1800ff.

Rent control

Randall S-370; Singer S-450, S-456; Yakabuski S-370.

Report, annual health, re

Wells S-1317.

Research

Breithaupt S-142; Cranston S-143; Peacock S-20, S-27; Pitman S-18, S-159f; Ramsay S-18f; Randall S-18, S-159.

Research Foundation, Ontario

Haggerty S-129; Peacock S-126; Randall S-124-S-132; Sargent S-124; Stadelman S-124-S-132.

Research, industrial

Peacock S-126; Randall S-124-S-132; Sargent S-124f; Stadelman S-124-132.

Research, marketing

Deacon S-186f; Etchen S-183, S-186; Randall S-183.

Retraining

Deans S-115; Martel S-1797f; Pitman S-60, S-120, S-1751ff; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1753, S-1790, S-1792; Yaremko S-1751-S-1754, S-1770.

Rezoning (see zoning/rezoning)

Richardson, Nigel

MacNaughton S-1213, S-1215; Nixon S-1213.

Riots (see crowd handling)

Robbie, OPP Superintendent

Bullbrook S-1016f; Lawlor S-1092; J. Renwick S-1051; Silk S-1016f, S-1069, S-1078; Wishart S-997.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Rock festivals

Archibald S-1423; Ferrier S-1422f; Wells S-1423.

Rodger, OPP Superintendent

Dick S-1006, S-1011; Lawlor S-1092f; Reilly S-1108; J. Renwick S-1052f, S-1065f, S-1068, S-1077, S-1081, S-1083, S-1085f; Shulman S-1001, S-1114ff; Silk S-1013, S-1021, S-1052f, S-1057, S-1065f, S-1068-S-1072, S-1077-S-1082, S-1115; Singer S-1013, S-1095f; Wishart S-998f, S-1006, S-1008, S-1020.

Rosammo, Mrs.

Shulman S-1387f, S-1498; Wells S-1387f, S-1498.

Royal commissions

Lawlor S-600; Wishart S-600.

Royalties

Haggerty S-129; Randall S-126, S-129; Sargent S-126.

St. Vincent de Paul Society

Braithwaite S-1803; Magder S-1804.

Salaries (see wages/salaries)

Salerno, Ralph

Singer S-973f, S-1059; Wishart S-973f.

Sales missions (see trade/sales missions)

Saltfleet satellite city

Deans S-51f, S-257; Goyette S-260ff; Randall S-51f.

Salvation Army

Ben S-1433f, S-1595; Shulman S-1432; Wells S-1432.

Sawmills

Gilbertson S-232; R. G. Hodgson S-137.

School boards

Goyette S-468; MacDonald S-466; Peacock S-123.

School boards, county

Whitney S-170.

School facilities

Pitman S-1726.

Schools

Pitman S-120; Randall S-118.

Schools, medical

Ferrier S-1311-S-1314.

Schools, retarded children

Lewis S-1579-S-1585; Wells S-1579-S-1585; Zarfes S-1579f.

Schools, secondary

Downer S-17.

Schorr, Dr. Alvin

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1700-S-1703.

Search warrants

Singer S-528f.

Securities and exchange commission, Canadian

MacNaughton S-1175; Nixon S-1175.

Securities, government

Breithaupt S-1365f; Holmes S-1367ff; Lawlor S-1261f, S-1367; H. I. Macdonald S-1366; MacNaughton S-1262, S-1367.

Securities regulations

MacNaughton S-1175f; Nixon S-1175f.

Security deposit

Pitman S-344.

Security guards

Lawlor S-951.

Seeborn report

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1697f.

Sentencing

Wishart S-686.

Sewage disposal

Ramsay S-42; Singer S-42.

Sewage treatment

Ben S-286, S-289; Haggerty S-129f; Knight S-53, S-167f; Peacock S-126ff; Randall S-288; Stadelman S-126f, S-130

Sewerage

Deacon S-1196, S-1198, S-1200; Deans S-262f; Goyette S-261; Ramsay S-42; Randall S-168; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1552; Shulman S-1563; Singer S-42; Wells S-1552.

Shelter/fuel allowances

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1734f, S-1758f; Yaremko S-1734, S-1758f.

Sheriffs

Lawlor S-721; Wishart S-724.

Shipping

Randall S-47.

Shortt-Reid report

Randall S-18, S-20.

Silk, Commissioner Eric

Bullbrook S-1016ff; Lawlor S-1092;
MacDonald S-1112; J. Renwick S-1051;
Shulman S-1000ff; Singer S-1006, S-1012ff,
S-1107; Wishart S-996f, S-1001f, S-1006f.

Sims, W. A.

MacDonald S-1134f.

Slattery, Leo

Bullbrook S-1018, S-1020; Lawlor S-1093;
J. Renwick S-1054, S-1056, S-1082f;
Shulman S-1001, S-1114ff; Silk S-1054,
S-1056, S-1078f, S-1082, S-1115; Wishart
S-999, S-1018.

Smith committee/report

Lawlor S-1233f, S-1260, S-1372;
MacNaughton S-1234; McIntyre S-1369f.

Smith, OPP Corporal

MacDonald S-1135, S-1140.

Snowmobiles

Sargent S-806.

Social/family services

Ben S-281; Braithwaite S-1681-S-1687,
S-1798f; Goyette S-282f; Martel S-1797f;
B. Newman S-291; Pitman S-1725-S-1728,
S-1751f; Randall S-283f, S-288, S-407;
Mrs. M. Renwick S-1606, S-1677-S-1682,
S-1690-S-1704, S-1745ff; Riggs S-291,
S-332; Singer S-333; Trotter S-245-S-257,
S-386f, S-1601f, S-1796; Wells S-1602,
S-1607; Yaremko S-1707-S-1712, S-1717-
S-1721, S-1723ff, S-1727-S-1737, S-1741f,
S-1746ff, S-1751f, S-1797f.

Social workers

Makarchuk S-1578f, S-1603f; Trotter
S-1601f, S-1773; Wells S-1578f, S-1601-
S-1604.

Statistical centre/services

Breithaupt S-1357ff; Lawlor S-1359-
S-1365; H. I. MacDonald S-1359;
MacNaughton S-1359-S-1365; Makarchuk
S-1361f, S-1364; Schnick S-1357-S-1363.

Statutes/bills

Alcombrack S-710ff, S-714; Ben S-704-
S-708, S-712; Dick S-705, S-709f, S-713;
Lawlor S-712; J. Renwick S-708, S-711f;
Singer S-703f, S-713; Wishart S-705-S-708,
S-713.

Stevens-Bird case

MacDonald S-601-S-613, S-617-S-625,
S-632; J. Renwick S-629ff; Sopha S-627ff;
Wishart S-602-S-613, S-621-S-625, S-629ff.

Stevenson and Kellogg report

Etchen S-196; Lewis S-197.

Stocks/bonds

Deacon S-190; Lawlor S-1368f;
MacNaughton S-1368f; Makarchuk
S-1368; Randall S-191; Singer S-320;
Trotter S-238.

Strikes/lockouts

Gisborn S-1545; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1544f,
S-1784; Wells S-1544f.

Subdivision (see land subdivision)

Subsidiaries, foreign

Lewis S-1229.

Subsidies

Deacon S-277-S-280; Lawlor S-1263;
Lewis S-1228; MacNaughton S-1263.

Succession duties/estate tax

Apps S-1249f, S-1254f; Breithaupt S-1240,
S-1249; Bullbrook S-1258f; Lawlor
S-1248ff, S-1257; MacNaughton S-1240,
S-1248ff, S-1255, S-1259; Whitney S-1257.

Suicides

Ben S-1433f.

Sulphur dioxide

Ben S-1294.

Summonses

Singer S-747.

Summonses, show-cause

Ben S-779, S-787f; Bullbrook S-811;
Mrs. M. Renwick S-773f; Wishart S-775.

Sunday observance law

Leal S-893; Singer S-892.

Surveys

Goyette S-408; B. Newman S-409, S-411;
Peacock S-407ff; Randall S-409; Sopha
S-831.

Sutherland, S. B.

Haggerty S-1500.

Swanson, Dr. Arnold

Shulman S-1447f; Wells S-1447f.

Sylvester case

Singer S-531; Wishart S-531.

Tape recording

Lawlor S-962; Makarchuk S-944ff; Singer
S-945; Wishart S-945.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Tariffs

Randall S-62, S-94f, S-99.

Tax, capital gains

Lawlor S-1248, S-1251f; MacNaughton S-1248, S-1251f; Russell S-1253.

Tax, corporation

Lawlor S-1251; MacNaughton S-1251, S-1256f.

Tax, credits

Lawlor S-1252f; MacNaughton S-1252f.

Tax, direct

Breithaupt S-1258; MacNaughton S-1258.

Tax, estate (see succession duties/ estate tax)

Tax, farm

Lawlor S-1155-S-1160.

Tax, income

Breithaupt S-1278; Lawlor S-1284;
MacNaughton S-1283f; Russell S-1253.

Tax, industrial

R. S. Smith S-1630.

Tax integration

Lawlor S-1250f, S-1253; H. I. Macdonald S-1253; MacNaughton S-1250f, S-1253f;
Russell S-1253.

Tax, municipal

Pitman S-155f, S-158; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1783f; Trotter S-1539f; Wells S-1539f;
Whitney S-1286; Yaremko S-1783.

Tax, property

MacNaughton S-1279.

Tax reform

Lawlor S-1158.

Tax relief, farmers

MacNaughton S-1286; Whitney S-1286.

Tax relief, senior citizens

Lawlor S-1155, S-1157.

Tax revenues

Lawlor S-1183, S-1233f; D. C. MacDonald S-1186ff; MacNaughton S-1184-S-1187;
Nixon S-1184.

Tax, sales

Apps S-25, S-1257; MacNaughton S-1257f.

Tax, school

MacNaughton S-1283; Sargent S-1283;
Whitney S-1286.

Tax sharing

Breithaupt S-1239; Deacon S-1187f;
Lawlor S-1182, S-1234f, S-1239;
MacNaughton S-1186ff, S-1234f, S-1239.

Taxation/fiscal policy, federal

MacNaughton S-1186, S-1188.

Taxation/fiscal policy, provincial

Breithaupt S-1278-S-1281; Lawlor S-1156-S-1160, S-1238ff, S-1247, S-1259ff, S-1267f, S-1285f; H. I. Macdonald S-1280;
MacNaughton S-1159f, S-1238f, S-1256, S-1260f; Makarchuk S-1274f; Nixon S-1185; Russell S-1254; Sargent S-1255, S-1283.

Taxes

Sargent S-87.

Taxes, provincial

Lawlor S-1155-S-1160.

Taylor, E. P.

MacDonald S-1383.

Teachers

Clark S-117; Deans S-116; Haggerty S-61; B. Newman S-121; Pitman S-60, S-120; Randall S-116, S-121.

Tear gas

Lawlor S-961; Singer S-993f; Wishart S-993f.

Technology

Etchen S-209, S-211f.

Television, educational

Ben S-1293; Breithaupt S-1148.

Tenant (see landlord/tenant)

Tenants' associations

Gisborn S-485; MacDonald S-460-S-465, S-471; Randall S-460-S-465; J. R. Smith S-480.

Tendering

Apps S-352, S-1241f; Breithaupt S-1242;
Goyette S-306, S-352f; Lawlor S-305;
MacNaughton S-1241f; Randall S-264.

Terrace Creek Development Company

Shulman S-535.

Ticket speculation

Singer S-839f; Wishart S-840.

Torrens system

Sopha S-830f; Wishart S-596, S-830.

Tourist industry

Edighoffer S-217; Etchen S-217; Knight S-165; Randall S-163, S-217; Sargent S-163; Yakabuski S-172.

Trade offices

Randall S-76, S-95; Sargent S-76.

Trade/sales missions

Lawlor S-66; Nixon S-93f; Randall S-62-S-68, S-75, S-95f, S-110; Sargent S-64; Yakabuski S-98; York S-74.

Traffic

Randall S-440, S-444; Mrs. M. Renwick S-439f, S-443ff.

Traffic surveillance

Breithaupt S-1124f; Wishart S-1124f.

Traffic violations

Dick S-1116f; Shulman S-1116f; Wishart S-1116f.

Training centres/schools

Mrs. M. Renwick S-768; Wishart S-768.

Training, industrial

Deans S-113-S-117; R. G. Hodgson S-137; Peacock S-119; Pitman S-120f; Randall S-118.

Transport Commission, Canadian

Breithaupt S-1150; MacNaughton S-1153f.

Transportation

Ben S-287; Deacon S-279, S-1161f; MacNaughton S-1195; Martel S-225; Randall S-33, S-92; Young S-1195.

Transportation costs

MacDonald S-90.

Travel expenses

Sargent S-86.

Treasury Department personnel

Apps S-1164f; Breithaupt S-1164; H. I. Macdonald S-1164f; MacNaughton S-1164; B. Newman S-1165; Stevenson S-1164.

Trustee, public

Breithaupt S-815; Dick S-813, S-819f, S-828f; Lawlor S-821; Parfitt S-814f; J. Renwick S-827ff; Singer S-815-S-826; Trotter S-812-S-815; Wishart S-813-S-820, S-828.

Tuberculosis

Rorabeck S-1499; Shulman S-1498f.

Unemployed

Lawlor S-1259f.

Unemployment/layoffs

Apps S-1363; Breithaupt S-1277; Deans S-62, S-113-S-118; Etchen S-209; Lewis S-99f, S-102, S-105, S-202f; MacDonald S-16, S-90; MacNaughton S-1264, S-1279, S-1363; Makarchuk S-1283; Peacock S-174; Pitman S-1768; Randall S-102f, S-203, S-208; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1756; Sargent S-122, S-1282; G. E. Smith S-153; Trotter S-1761f; Whitney S-170; Yakabuski S-171; Yaremko S-1756.

Union certification

Lewis S-195.

Unions

Lewis S-101; B. Newman S-142; Peacock S-119; Randall S-118, S-195, S-366; Yakabuski S-205f, S-366.

Universities/university affairs

Pitman S-509ff.

University, McMaster

Wells S-1398, S-1657.

University, Ottawa

Wells S-1407.

University, Toronto

Fasby S-1397; Wells S-1390, S-1394f; S-1398, S-1657.

University, Western Ontario

Wells S-1389f, S-1394, S-1657.

Uranium

J. Renwick S-578.

Urban growth

J. R. Smith S-50.

Urban renewal

Clarkson S-50; Lawlor S-1236; MacNaughton S-1236; Pitman S-343; Randall S-343; J. R. Smith S-50; Trotter S-1237.

Urban sprawl

Pitman S-154.

Vandalism

Randall S-368f, S-382.

Veterans

R. G. Hodgson S-141.

Victorian Order of Nurses

J. R. Smith S-1474.

SUBJECTS—*Continued*

Vocational/trades training

Mrs. M. Renwick S-1801f; Yaremko S-1801f.

Wage, minimum

Breithaupt S-1277.

Wage parity

Cranston S-141; B. Newman S-141f; Randall S-142.

Wage/price/profit controls

Breithaupt S-1277; Lawlor S-1272; MacNaughton S-1272, S-1277; Sargent S-1283.

Wages/salaries

Ben S-790-S-795, S-1587; Breithaupt S-1160; Bullbrook S-652ff, S-656, S-662; Cranston S-143; Dick S-591f, S-634ff, S-656, S-661, S-842, S-845; Etchen S-193f; Lawlor S-845, S-953, S-1268ff, S-1285; Lewis S-193; D. C. MacDonald S-16; H. I. Macdonald S-1160; MacNaughton S-1270-S-1277, S-1279; Makarchuk S-1274ff; Randall S-141f, S-194f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1576, S-1755; Sargent S-141, S-879, S-906, S-922, S-1282f; Shulman S-842, S-1574f; Singer S-591, S-633ff, S-638, S-878; R. S. Smith S-1610; Trotter S-699; Wells S-1574ff, S-1587; Wishart S-636, S-638, S-653, S-656f, S-699, S-791, S-878, S-906, S-923; Yaremko S-1755.

War materials (see manufacturers, war materials)

Waste disposal

Peacock S-128.

Water, desalination

Stadelman S-132; Yakabuski S-132.

Water Resources Commission

Breithaupt S-1216, S-1222; Deacon S-277, S-1196, S-1199, S-1226; Etchen S-200; Good S-1204f; H. I. Macdonald S-1224, S-1232; MacNaughton S-1193f, S-1200, S-1205, S-1220; Makarchuk S-1527; Nixon S-1224; Pitman S-219; Randall S-340; Trotter S-239; Young S-1193f.

Water, soft

Ben S-1530; Bullbrook S-1530; Shulman S-1529f; Sutherland S-1529f; Wells S-1529f.

Water/waterworks

Deacon S-227, S-280; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1551; Stadelman S-129; Wells S-1551f.

Waterfront development

Apps S-24, S-38; Haggerty S-49; R. G. Hodgson S-37ff, S-46; B. Newman S-29ff; Randall S-24, S-38; J. Renwick S-46; Sargent S-26.

Waterfront plan, Toronto

Apps S-24; R. G. Hodgson S-37; MacDonald S-20-S-24, S-30-S-33; Peacock S-27; Randall S-21-S-33, S-37-S-56; J. Renwick S-38, S-46; Sargent S-46; Singer S-31f.

Welfare benefits (see family/welfare benefits)

Welfare boards, district

R. S. Smith S-1788f; Yaremko S-1789.

Welfare Council, Ontario

Pitman S-1727; Trotter S-1773, S-1795f; Yaremko S-1727.

Welfare, municipal

Braithwaite S-1770f, S-1787; R. G. Hodgson S-1766, S-1771; Makarchuk S-1767, S-1779; Pitman S-1753; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1728f, S-1757ff, S-1777-S-1780, S-1782; R. S. Smith S-1771f, S-1781f, S-1788f; Trotter S-1761-S-1764, S-1795f; Whitney S-1728; Yaremko S-1729, S-1757ff, S-1766-S-1773, S-1777-S-1783, S-1787, S-1795f.

Welfare programmes

Makarchuk S-1767f; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1679ff, S-1690-S-1704, S-1728-S-1737, S-1756, S-1793f; R. S. Smith S-1781f; Trotter S-1708ff, S-1796; Yaremko S-1727f, S-1756, S-1768, S-1781f, S-1794ff.

Welfare recipients

Pitman S-218, S-1751ff; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1711f, S-1749ff, S-1784f, S-1789f; Trotter S-1724; Yaremko S-1711ff, S-1785, S-1789ff.

White Cross

Makarchuk S-1578; Shulman S-1577; Wells S-1578.

White paper on taxation, federal

Apps S-1255; Breithaupt S-1169; Lawlor S-1166-S-1170, S-1252, S-1362f; D. C. MacDonald S-1168f; MacNaughton S-1167-S-1172, S-1249, S-1252ff; Russell S-1259.

White paper on taxation, provincial

Lawlor S-1254; MacNaughton S-1254.

Whiterock Land Development

MacNaughton S-1201; Thoman S-1201; Young S-1201.

Willis, Professor John

Breithaupt S-1151f; MacNaughton S-1154.

Wilson, OPP Superintendent

Bullbrook S-1018f; Dick S-1011; Lawlor S-1072, S-1091f; Reilly S-1108; J. Renwick S-1051ff, S-1065f, S-1068, S-1083-S-1086; Shulman S-1001, S-1003; Silk S-1013, S-1018f, S-1021, S-1052f, S-1065f, S-1068-S-1072, S-1077ff, S-1116; Singer S-1004ff, S-1008, S-1014, S-1095f; Wishart S-996ff, S-1005f, S-1008, S-1062.

Wiretapping (see electronic bugging)

Women

Lymburner S-58-S-61; Pitman S-59f; Randall S-58.

Women, professional

Ferrier S-1311.

Women's advisory committee

Haggerty S-61; Lymburner S-58-S-61; B. Newman S-62; Pitman S-57-S-61; Randall S-57-S-61; Sargent S-56f.

Woods, Douglas

Shulman S-540.

Woods Gordon and Company

Shulman S-1493.

Workers

Peacock S-74; Pitman S-85; Randall S-74, S-114.

Workers, hospital/mental health

Ben S-1296-S-1301; Brown S-1320f; Oss S-1320f; Pilkey S-1321; Wells S-1320f.

Workers, skilled

Deans S-117; R. G. Hodgson S-137; B. Newman S-121f; Peacock S-119; Pitman S-120f.

Workers, women

Lymburner S-59; Pitman S-59.

Workmen's Compensation Board

Breithaupt S-1152; Haggerty S-1501, S-1504; Lawlor S-1371; McIntyre S-1371.

Works, Earl

Shulman S-540f.

Writs of assistance

J. Renwick S-692f; Wishart S-694.

Youth

Ben S-981, S-1298f; B. Newman S-62; Pitman S-18; Mrs. M. Renwick S-1448ff.

Zoning/rezoning

Apps S-351; Goyette S-235, S-282f, S-351, S-467; MacDonald S-466.

By Speakers

Alcombrack, W. C. (Legislative Counsel)

Data processing/computers S-710f.

Statutes/bills S-710ff, S-714.

Apps, Syl (P.C. Kingston and the Islands)

Addiction Research Foundation S-1415,
S-1425f, S-1443f.

Alcoholics/alcoholism S-1443ff.

Bankruptcies S-25.

Businesses, small S-16, S-25.

Businessmen/merchants S-1257.

Buy Canadian policy S-1241.

Contractors S-351.

Dentists' training S-1394f, S-1397.

Drug abuse S-1415f.

Drug treatment/research S-1443.

Federal-provincial relations S-1240.

Foreign competition S-1240f.

Frontenac Tile Company S-1240.

Grants-in-aid S-1415f.

Halfway houses/drop-in centres S-1415f.

Health units/councils, regional S-1425.

HOME programme S-350.

Hospitals, psychiatric S-1415.

Housing S-350.

Housing authorities S-349, S-353f.

Housing Corporation, Ontario S-349ff.

Housing, public S-354f.

Housing, senior citizens S-349-S-353, S-356.

Industries, shutdown S-7.

Land costs S-350.

Loans to small businesses S-7, S-16, S-25.

Mortgages S-354.

Racing, horse S-1382.

Recreation/recreation equipment S-353.

Regional development councils/associations
S-38.

Succession duties/estate tax S-1249f,
S-1254f.

Tax, sales S-25, S-1257.

Tendering S-352, S-1241f.

Treasury Department personnel S-1164f.

Unemployment/layoffs S-1363.

Waterfront development S-24, S-38.

Waterfront plan, Toronto S-24.

White paper on taxation, federal, S-1255.

Zoning/rezoning S-351.

Archibald, H. D. (Exec. Dir. Addiction Research Foundation)

Addiction Research Foundation S-1423f,
S-1444f.

Alcoholics/alcoholism S-1444f, S-1451f.

Correctional institutions S-1451.

Drug abuse S-1423f, S-1451.

Drugs, "speed" S-1430.

Grants-in-aid S-1423.

Marijuana/hashish S-1430.

Rock festivals S-1423.

Ben, George (L. Humber)

Ackroyd, Deputy Chief S-1433, S-1440.

Aerosols S-1516ff.

Alcoholics/alcoholism S-1433f.

Bail S-1594.

Baker's Dozen S-1298f.

Betting, off-track S-985f.

Bookmakers/bookmaking S-986.

CELDIC report S-1293.

Children, disturbed S-282, S-1293, S-1600.

Children, handicapped S-1293.

Children, sick/injured S-1400ff, S-1548.

Civil rights S-1592f.

Civil servants S-790-S-795, S-911f.

Clinics S-1304, S-1546ff, S-1569, S-1595,
S-1601.

Colleges of applied arts and technology S-1459f.

Committee on the healing arts S-1459.

Compensation S-718.

Consumer protection S-1516ff.

Courts S-1594.

Courts, county/district S-790, S-794.

Courts, in camera S-780, S-784-S-788.

Courts, juvenile/family S-770, S-779-S-787.

Crichton, Dr. Michael S-1302-S-1305.

Crime/criminals S-981f.

Crowd handling S-980ff.

Crown attorneys S-913.

Data processing/computers S-1547ff,
S-1639, S-1650.

Doctors S-1303, S-1305f, S-1400ff, S-1639.

Doctors' fees S-1305.

Doctors' training S-1596f.

Drug abuse S-1412ff, S-1433-S-1437.

Drug analysis S-1334-S-1337.

Drug trafficking S-1435ff.

Drug treatment/research S-1437ff.

Drugs, "speed" S-1435ff.

Economic Council, Canada S-1300, S-1302f,
S-1305ff.

Education, cost S-287.

Expo '70, Osaka S-153.

Films S-153.

Fire equipment S-857.

Fire hazards S-860.

Fire marshal S-860.

Fire prevention/protection S-855, S-860.

Grants, health S-1463, S-1470ff, S-1647.

Grants-in-aid S-1410, S-1412f.

Halfway houses/drop-in centres S-1412-
S-1415.

Harbour Light S-1595.

Health S-1291-S-1308.

Health care/services S-1292, S-1308, S-1319,
S-1470ff, S-1546ff, S-1639-S-1643.

Health costs S-1292, S-1300-S-1308, S-1547,
S-1549, S-1568f.

Health hazards S-1516-S-1520.

Health, industrial S-1504.

Health/medical facilities S-1393f.

Hospital costs S-1300f, S-1647-S-1650.

Hospital Services Commission S-1307f,
S-1319f, S-1548, S-1569.

Hospitals/hospital services S-1304, S-1307f,
S-1548f, S-1639-S-1643, S-1647-S-1652.

Hospitals, Ontario S-1296, S-1465.

Hospitals, psychiatric S-1295f, S-1568.

Hostels, therapeutic community S-1295ff.

Housing S-265, S-280-S-291.

Housing Corporation, Ontario S-280, S-290,
S-1300.

Housing costs S-285, S-287f.

Housing, public S-280ff, S-285, S-290.

Inquiries S-898.

Inspectors/inspections S-717f.

Jails S-1433f, S-1594.

Judges S-780f, S-784.

Juries, civil S-741.

Jury, grand S-717f, S-722f.

Juvenile offenders S-1299.

Kaiser Company S-1547f.

Laboratories/laboratory services S-1440,
S-1533ff, S-1546ff.

Land developers/development S-286f.

Land sales S-281-S-284.

Land titles S-595f.

Law clerks S-793.

Lawyers S-595f, S-725, S-780f, S-786f,
S-793f.

Legal aid S-801f, S-1593.

Legislative counsel S-704.

Marijuana/hashish S-1436.

McRuer commission/report S-722, S-741.

Medical Association, Canadian S-1303.

Medical Association, Ontario S-1303.

Mental health/illness S-1293-S-1300,

S-1568f, S-1585f, S-1592-S-1597.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company
S-1638.

Milk testing S-1528.

Mothers, deserted S-779ff, S-787f.

Motor vehicles S-988.

Municipal/regional services S-286-S-289.

News media S-780, S-786, S-898.

Nurses S-1459-S-1468.

Nurses' training S-1459-S-1468, S-1596f.

Nursing homes S-1307.

OHIC S-1292, S-1319f, S-1613.

OHSP/OMSP S-1305, S-1547ff, S-1638f.

Ombudsman S-718.

Police cars S-988.

Police commissions S-898, S-911f, S-939f.

Police, municipal S-912, S-980ff, S-988.

Police regulations S-932, S-934, S-939f.

Pollution S-1294.

Pollution, noise S-1518ff.

Population S-1293.

Poverty S-1298f.

Psychiatric services S-1569f.

Psychiatrists S-782, S-1585ff, S-1592.

Psychologists S-1587.

Quick Delivery Company S-985.

Rehabilitation S-1295.

Salvation Army S-1433f, S-1595.

Sewage treatment S-286, S-289.

Social/family services S-281.

Statutes/bills S-704-S-708, S-712.

Suicides S-1433f.

Sulphur dioxide S-1294.

Summonses, show-cause S-779, S-787f.

Television, educational S-1293.

Transportation S-287.

Wages/salaries S-790-S-795, S-1587.

Water, soft S-1530.

Workers, hospital/mental health S-1296-
S-1301.

Youth S-981, S-1298f.

Bentley, J. W. (Supt. Pension Commission)

Pensions S-1380.

Bolton, Ven. Kenneth C. (N.D.P. Middlesex South)

Addiction Research Foundation S-1424f.
Addicts/addiction, drug S-1424f.

Correctional institutions S-1424f.
Drug abuse S-1424f.

Boyer, Robert J. (P.C. Muskoka)

Courts, juvenile/family S-762.

Justices of the peace S-762.

Braithwaite, Leonard A. (L. Etobicoke)

Aged/senior citizens S-1681-S-1687,
S-1787f.
Bill of Rights S-1683f.
CELDIC report S-1802, S-1806.
Charitable institutions S-1786f.
Children, disturbed S-1802f.
Civil rights S-1682-S-1687.
Colleges of applied arts and technology
S-1798.
Counselling services S-1798f.
Dental services S-1791.
Deserted wives S-1742.

Housing, senior citizens S-1681-S-1687.
Indian welfare S-1721ff.
Liquor sales/permits S-1721ff.
Mental health/illness S-1802f.
Metropolitan Housing Company S-1683.
St. Vincent de Paul Society S-1803.
Social/family services S-1681-S-1687,
S-1798f.
Welfare, municipal S-1770f, S-1787.

Breithaupt, J. R. (L. Kitchener)

Aged/senior citizens S-1277.
Aircraft S-1124f.
Auditor, provincial S-1147ff.
Auditors S-880.
Banks/banking S-1280f.
Betting, off-track S-1382.
Boundaries S-1217.
Buy Canadian policy S-1242.
Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth S-534, S-544, S-1110.
Civil Rights Commission S-1151.
Civil servants, superannuation S-880.
Committee, constitutional S-1165f.
Committee, standing, public accounts
S-1149f.
Compensation, crime victims S-876.
Consumer protection S-1151.
Coroners S-862.
Courts S-1151f.
Data processing/computers S-1151,
S-1357ff, S-1378f.
Debentures S-1152, S-1378.
Design for Development: Toronto-centred
region S-1218.
Development councils S-1150.
Development, industrial S-75.
Duke, Clinton case S-544.

Eaton, Dr. A. Kenneth S-1278, S-1280.
Economic Council, Ontario S-142, S-1163f,
S-1277.
Economic growth S-1147.
Education Capital Aid Corporation S-1378.
Expenditures, provincial S-1147-S-1152.
Federal-provincial co-operation S-1150.
Grants S-1162.
Greenbelts S-1218.
Indian people S-1140.
Inflation S-1276f.
Land acquisition/assembly S-1220.
Licences, gun S-544.
McRuer commission/report S-1151f.
Municipal government S-1216.
Pension Plan, Canada S-1378.
Pensions S-1380.
Pensions, provincial S-1378f.
Police commissions S-899.
Police, municipal S-899.
Police, provincial S-1109f, S-1122-S-1125,
S-1130, S-1140.
Prices S-1277.
Productivity Improvement Project S-1124.

Provincial-regional co-operation S-1151.
Publications, government S-1147f.

Queen's Printer S-1147f.

Railway passenger service S-1150f.
Regional development S-1216ff, S-1247,
S-1360.
Regional government S-1150ff, S-1216ff.
Research S-142.

Securities, government S-1365ff.
Statistical centre/services S-1357ff.
Succession duties/estate tax S-1240, S-1249.

Tax, direct S-1258.
Tax, income S-1278.
Tax sharing S-1239.

Taxation/fiscal policy, provincial S-1278-
S-1281.
Television, educational S-1148.
Tendering S-1242.
Traffic surveillance S-1124f.
Transport Commission, Canadian S-1150.
Treasury Department personnel S-1164.
Trustee, public S-815.

Unemployment/layoffs S-1277.

Wage, minimum S-1277.
Wage/price/profit controls S-1277.
Wages/salaries S-1160.
Water Resources Commission S-1216,
S-1222.
White paper on taxation, federal S-1169.
Willis, Professor John S-1151f.
Workmen's Compensation Board S-1152.

Brown, John L. (N.D.P. Beaches-Woodbine)

Drug analysis S-1335, S-1338.
Health care/services S-1407.

Workers, hospital/mental health S-1320f.

Bullbrook, James E. (L. Sarnia)

Bail S-749-S-752, S-756.
Betting, off-track S-966ff.
Bill of Rights S-574.
Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth S-560, S-1018,
S-1020.
Compensation, fishermen S-574.
Constitution S-574-S-577.
Convictions, court S-664.
Courts, county/district S-651, S-655, S-662,
S-665.
Courts, juvenile/family S-552ff, S-558.
Crime/criminals S-751f, S-756.
Crime, organized/syndicated S-1109.
Crown attorneys S-555, S-650-S-666,
S-676ff, S-681, S-684f, S-699f.

Duke, Clinton case S-538, S-570f, S-1016-
S-1021, S-1109.
Duke Lawn Equipment Company S-1007f,
S-1014-S-1021.

Electronic bugging S-936.
Explosions/bombings S-966.

Firearms S-1018f.
Firearms, police S-966.
Fyfe report S-963, S-966.

Gambling S-966ff.

Headway Corporation Limited S-338.
Health hazards S-1530.
Housing S-333-S-336, S-375.
Housing Corporation, Ontario S-333-S-337.
Housing, mobile S-338.
Human rights commission S-1140f.

Indian people S-1140f.

Jails S-750, S-756.
Jockey Club, Ontario S-966f.
Judges S-838.
Juries, civil S-747.
Jury, grand S-650-S-655, S-659, S-662-
S-666, S-673, S-678, S-681, S-742f.
Jury system S-743-S-747.
Justice, administration of S-541, S-558,
S-570, S-575, S-650-S-654.

Land acquisition/assembly S-374-377.
S-380.
Land costs S-373.
Land developers/development S-334-S-338,
S-374f.
Land sales S-334-S-337, S-374ff.
Landlord/tenant S-838f.
Langdon, Judge K. S-558.
Lawrence, Police Chief S-1035.
Lawyers S-685, S-744f, S-811, S-838.
Legal aid S-660.
Libraries, law S-652.
Licences, gun S-544, S-1018f.
Linden, Professor Allan S-744-S-747.

Mafia S-571-S-966.
Mortgages S-338, S-370.

Neil, OPP Asst. Commissioner S-1007,
S-1010.

Oliver, Police Chief S-1018.

Papalia, Johnny S-1080, S-1109.
Pitawanakwat, Mrs. Eli S-1141.
Police S-750ff, S-963-S-969.

Police commissions S-933, S-935f, S-939,
S-943, S-963-S-969.
Police, municipal S-964.
Police, provincial S-544, S-570f, S-963,
S-1007ff, S-1014-S-1021, S-1109, S-1124,
S-1130, S-1140f.
Police, regional S-963f.
Police regulations S-932f, S-935f, S-939.
Pollution S-574.
Prisoners, Ontario S-750ff.
Purchasing, central S-1124.

Robbie, OPP Superintendent S-1016f.
Silk, Commissioner Eric S-1016ff.
Slattery, Leo S-1018, S-1020.
Succession duties/estate tax S-1258f.
Summonses, show-cause S-811.
Wages/salaries S-652ff, S-656, S-662.
Water, soft S-1530.
Wilson, OPP Superintendent S-1018f.

Burr, Fred A. (N.D.P. Sandwich-Riverside)

Addiction Research Foundation S-1408.
Crossroads Farm S-1408f.
Drug, abuse S-1408f.
Drug analysis S-1335ff.

Grants-in-aid S-1408.
Halfway houses/drop-in centres S-1408.
Project 70 S-1408.

Carruthers, Alex (P.C. Durham)

Dentists S-1405f.

Carton, Gordon R. (P.C. Armourdale)

Courts, juvenile/family S-567.
Crown attorneys S-567.

Duke, Clinton case S-567.

Charron, Dr. K. C. (Deputy Minister, Health)

Children, sick/injured S-1549f.
Health care/services S-1549f.

Laboratories/laboratory services S-1549f.

Clark, A. S. (Immigration Branch)

Advertising/publicity S-117.
Apprentices/apprenticeship S-116.

Immigrants S-116.
Teachers S-117.

Clarkson, S. W. (Deputy Minister, Trade and Development)

Depressed areas S-91.
Designated areas S-91.
Expo '70, Osaka S-69.
Housing S-51.

Loans to industry S-91.
Ontario House S-63f.
Urban renewal S-50.

Copeman, Dr. W. J. (Programme Officer, Health)

Doctors, foreign S-1670.

Cranston, W. H. (Economic Council)

Economic Council, Ontario S-134f, S-143f.

Forest industries S-143.

Housing Corporation, Ontario S-134.
Hydro rates S-143f.

Immigrants S-143.
Indian housing S-134f.

Indian people S-136.

Pollution S-144.

Research S-143.

Wage parity S-141.
Wages/salaries S-143.

Davison, Norm (N.D.P. Hamilton Centre)

Aged/senior citizens S-1536f.

Clinics S-1536.

Health units/councils, regional S-1536.

Deacon, D. M. (L. York Centre)

Assessment, industrial S-278f.

Committee, constitutional S-1165.

Design for Development: Toronto-centred
region S-1195, S-1200.

Designated areas S-278.

Designs for Development S-271.

Development Corporation, Ontario S-186,
S-189, S-191.

Development, industrial S-190ff.

Development, municipal S-1197, S-1199.

Disclosure, public S-189.

Doxiadis report on the megalopolis S-1201.

Equalization of Industrial Opportunity
programme S-186-S-191.

Grants S-1161.

Headway Corporation Limited S-268f.

Housing S-269f, S-277-S-280, S-1197,
S-1199.

Housing Corporation, Ontario S-268.

Housing costs S-270.

Housing, public S-270.

Industries, foreign S-189.

Industries, new S-74.

Land costs S-270-S-273, S-278.

Land developers/development S-270-S-273,
S-277.

Municipal Board, Ontario S-1196.

Municipal planning S-1197ff.

Municipal/regional services S-270ff,
S-277-S-280.

Parkways S-1200.

Pipelines, water S-277-S-280, S-1200,
S-1226.

Provincial-municipal services S-1196,
S-1199f.

Regional development S-1196f, S-1199,
S-1201.

Regional planning S-1198.

Research, marketing S-186f.

Sewerage S-1196, S-1198, S-1200.

Stocks/bonds S-190.

Subsidies S-277-S-280.

Tax sharing S-1187f.

Transportation S-279, S-1161f.

Water Resources Commission S-277,
S-1196, S-1199, S-1226.

Water/waterworks S-277-S-280.

Deans, Ian (N.D.P. Wentworth)

Advertising/publicity S-113.

Apprentices/apprenticeship S-114, S-117.

Assessment/reassessment S-258.

Buy Canadian policy S-79f.

Cemeteries S-260.

Debentures S-51.

Development, industrial S-258f.

Emergency Measures Organization S-849f.

Employment S-113-S-118.

Engineers, professional S-116.

Financing, housing S-51f.

Fire Chiefs Association S-853.

Fire equipment S-854.

Fire marshal S-853; S-855f.

Fire prevention/protection S-849f, S-853-
S-856.

Greenbelts S-257.

HOME programme S-52.

Housing S-257.

Housing Corporation, Ontario S-257,
S-356f, S-359, S-361.

Housing, low cost S-357-S-361.
Housing, public S-356-S-361.
Housing, rental S-359.
Housing, senior citizens S-356.

Immigration S-113-S-118.

Land acquisition/assembly S-257.
Land costs S-257, S-259.
Land developers/development S-52.

Manufacturing S-115.
Mohawk Gardens S-357ff.
Mortgages S-356, S-360.
Municipal/regional services S-261.

Nursing homes S-854.

Ontario House S-62f.

Pits/quarries S-257-S-263.

Retraining S-115.

Saltfleet satellite city S-51f, S-257.
Sewerage S-262f.

Teachers S-116.
Training, industrial S-113-S-117.

Unemployment/layoffs S-62, S-113-S-118.

Workers, skilled S-117.

Dick, A. R. (Deputy Minister, Justice)

Advertising/publicity S-591.
Age S-759.
Arbitration/arbitration boards S-593.
Atlantic Acceptance Corporation S-598f.
Auditor, provincial S-881f.
Auditors S-880ff.

Bail S-752.

Children's aid society S-822.
Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth S-1131.
Civil servants S-591f.
Civil servants, superannuation S-880.
Civil service S-661.
Constitution S-576f.
Convictions, court S-664f.
Courts, county/district S-660, S-662.
Courts, juvenile/family S-573, S-760.
Criminal code S-599, S-752.
Crown attorneys S-573, S-634f, S-656-S-661.

Data processing/computers S-709f.
Duke, Clinton case S-542f, S-1009, S-1018,
S-1036f, S-1066ff, S-1116f.
Duke Lawn Equipment Company S-1007,
S-1011f.

Firearms S-1009, S-1018.
Forensic science S-841ff.

Graham, OPP Asst. Commissioner S-1009.

Hill, Dan S-1139f.

Human rights commission S-1139f.

Indian people S-1139f.
Interest rates S-828f.

Jury, grand S-661.
Juvenile offenders S-759f.

Land titles S-593.
Langdon, Judge K. S-573.
Lawyers S-591ff, S-661.
Lawyers' fees S-822.
Libraries, law S-657.
Licences, gun S-1009, S-1018.

Official guardian S-822.
Oliver, Police Chief S-1009, S-1018.

Pathologists S-841ff.
Police, provincial S-542f, S-1007-S-1012,
S-1036f, S-1066ff, S-1116f, S-1124,
S-1139f.
Productivity Improvement Project S-1124.

Rodger, OPP Superintendent S-1006,
S-1011.

Statutes/bills S-705, S-709f, S-713.

Traffic violations S-1116f.
Trustee, public S-813, S-819f, S-828f.

Wages/salaries S-591f, S-634ff, S-656,
S-661, S-842, S-845.
Wilson, OPP Superintendent S-1011.

Downer, Rev. A. W. (P.C. Dufferin-Simcoe)

Auditors S-882.

Expo '70, Osaka S-17.

Schools, secondary S-17.

Edighoffer, Hugh (L. Perth)

Development Corporation, Ontario S-217.

Equalization of Industrial Opportunity
programme S-216f.

Health units/councils, regional S-1208.

Regional development councils/associations
S-1207f.

Regional planning S-1207f.

Tourist industry S-217.

Etchen, A. (Ontario Development Corporation)

- Bankruptcies S-187.
- Businesses, small S-219.
- Designated areas S-172, S-182.
- Development Corporation, Ontario S-179, S-182, S-187f, S-200.
- Employment S-173, S-202, S-209.
- Equalization of Industrial Opportunity programme S-160, S-162, S-172-S-175, S-179-S-212, S-215-S-219, S-229-S-234.
- Honeywell Controls Limited S-196.
- Housing, mobile S-199f.
- Industries, new S-219.
- Loans to industry S-13, S-180f, S-187f, S-211.
- Loans, pollution abatement S-219.
- Manufacturers, war materials S-215.
- Milk producers S-209.
- Nursing homes S-218.
- Pollution S-200.
- Pollution control S-219.
- Research, marketing S-183, S-186.
- Stevenson and Kellogg report S-196.
- Technology S-209, S-211f.
- Tourist industry S-217.
- Unemployment/layoffs S-209.
- Wages/salaries S-193f.
- Water Resources Commission S-200.

Feasby, Dr. R. E. (Sr. Consultant, Public Health Service)

- Dentists S-1405f.
- Dentists' training S-1397.
- University, Toronto S-1397.

Ferrier, Rev. William (N.D.P. Cochrane South)

- Addiction Research Foundation S-1421f.
- Addicts/addiction, drug S-1421-S-1424.
- Armed forces S-1617f.
- Arsenic/arsenic pollution S-1521.
- Asbestos S-1532.
- Associated Medical Services S-1617.
- Children, institutionalized S-1611f.
- Civil rights S-1591.
- Civil Service Association S-1571.
- Clinics S-1313f.
- College of Physicians and Surgeons S-1314, S-1669.
- Committee on the healing arts S-1309-S-1312.
- Council of Health S-1312-S-1316, S-1402.
- Dentists S-1402f, S-1620.
- Dentists, subsidized S-1390f.
- Doctor/dentist shortage S-1310-S-1316, S-1389ff, S-1635.
- Doctors S-1309-S-1315, S-1402.
- Doctors' fees S-1309.
- Doctors, foreign S-1313f, S-1669f.
- Doctors, subsidized S-1634f.
- Doctors' training S-1313f, S-1389ff.
- Drug abuse S-1421-S-1424.
- Drug analysis S-1332, S-1337f.
- Drug cost S-1349f, S-1620.
- Fluorides S-1403.
- Grants, health S-1460, S-1469, S-1537, S-1541.
- Halfway houses/drop-in centres S-1421-S-1424.
- Hall commission/report S-1310.
- Health S-1308-S-1316.
- Health care/services S-1308-S-1316, S-1469.
- Health costs S-1308ff, S-1314.
- Health/medical facilities S-1402.
- Health resources development plan S-1634.
- Health units/councils, regional S-1537, S-1578.
- Homes for special care S-1478.
- Hospital costs S-1315.
- Hospital Services Commission S-1460, S-1617-S-1621.
- Hospitals, chronic/convalescent S-1315f.
- Hospitals/hospital services S-1315, S-1618f, S-1634f, S-1637f.
- Hospitals, Ontario S-1571ff, S-1612.
- Hospitals, psychiatric S-1478, S-1561f, S-1612.
- Human rights commission S-1619.
- Insurance agents S-1617.
- Insurance companies S-1617.
- Kaufman, Irma S-1422.
- Laboratories/laboratory services S-1619.
- McRuer commission/report S-1591.
- Medical Association, Ontario S-1308ff.
- Medical schools S-1402.
- Medicare S-1309.
- Mental health/illness S-1310, S-1561f, S-1578, S-1591, S-1611f.
- Nurses' training S-1459f.
- Nursing homes S-1316, S-1478, S-1620.

OHIC S-1308f, S-1312.
OHSIP/OMSIP S-1308f, S-1617-S-1621.

Parrish, Mr. S-1571ff.
Pollution, air S-1532.

Racing, horse S-1473.
Rock festivals S-1422f.
Schools, medical S-1311-S-1314.
Women, professional S-1311.

Gilbertson, Bernt (P.C. Algoma)

Dentists' training S-1394.
Development, industrial S-232.
Doctor/dentist shortage S-1393f.

Employment S-232.

Forest industries S-232.

Grants to industry S-233.
Health/medical facilities S-1394.
Industries, new S-233.
Logging/lumbering S-232.
Sawmills S-232.

Gisborn, Reg. (N.D.P. Hamilton East)

Aged/senior citizens S-1667.
Children, institutionalized S-757.
Children, retarded S-1554ff, S-1561.
Civil rights S-776.
Clinics S-1668.
Courts, in camera S-776f.
Crown attorneys S-681.

Detention centres, juvenile S-757f.
Doctors S-1667f.

Federal-provincial agreements S-485.
Fire hazards S-758.

Grants, health S-1537, S-1541.

Health costs S-1553.
Health units/councils, regional S-1537,
S-1541.
Hospital Services Commission S-1667.
Hospitals, chronic/convalescent S-1667.

Hospitals, psychiatric S-1552.
Housing, public S-485-S-488.
Housing, senior citizens S-487.

Judges S-776.
Justice, administration of S-681.

Land acquisition/assembly S-487.
Lawyers S-681, S-685.

Mental health/illness S-1553.

News media S-776.
Nursing homes S-1554.

OHSIP/OMSIP S-1668, S-1671.

Police S-776f.

Strikes/lockouts S-1545.

Tenants' associations S-485.

Good, Edward R. (L. Waterloo North)

Century City S-1204.
Coroners S-862.

Design for Development: Toronto-centred
region S-1203.

Hydro Electric Power Commission S-1204.

Land acquisition/assembly S-1204.
Land use S-1204.

Pathologists S-862.
Pipelines, water S-1204.
Planning, economic S-1206.

Regional development S-1203-S-1207.
Regional development councils/associations
S-1204.

Water Resources Commission S-1204f.

Goyette, P. R. (Ontario Housing Corporation)

Assessment/reassessment S-262.

Barnard Consultants S-405f.

Building, systems S-406.

Cemeteries S-263.

Contractors S-306.

Expropriation S-371.

Federal-provincial co-operation S-371.

Headway Corporation Limited S-267,
S-402.

HOME programme S-295, S-371ff, S-375.
Housing S-235, S-262, S-386.

Housing authorities S-408, S-479.
 Housing Corporation, Ontario S-267.
 Housing costs S-373-S-377.
 Housing, public S-282f, S-295f, S-355,
 S-385f, S-394, S-396, S-459, S-467f, S-470,
 S-473f, S-484.
 Housing, senior citizens S-235, S-282, S-351,
 S-403, S-408, S-478f.
 Housing, student S-512ff.
 Land acquisition/assembly S-267, S-293.
 Land costs S-267, S-314f, S-371-S-374,
 S-385, S-394, S-403.
 Land developers/development S-235, S-267,
 S-352f, S-372.
 Land sales S-282ff, S-371-S-375.
 Land shortage S-396.

Malvern development S-314f.
 Mortgages S-373.
 Municipal/regional services S-479, S-484.
 Pits/quarries S-260f.
 Recreation/recreation equipment S-503.
 Saltfleet satellite city S-260ff.
 School boards S-468.
 Sewerage S-261.
 Social/family services S-282f.
 Surveys S-408.
 Tendering S-306, S-352f.
 Zoning/rezoning S-235, S-282f, S-351,
 S-467.

Haggerty, Ray (L. Welland South)

Cancer/cancer patients S-1500-S-1504.
 Clinics S-1659ff.
 Davison, Nelson S-1500.
 Fire prevention/protection S-1482f.
 Harbour City S-49.
 Health care/services S-1659f.
 Health, industrial S-1500-S-1504.
 Homes for special care S-1482f.
 Hospital costs S-1659ff.
 Hospital Services Commission S-1659ff.
 Hospitals/hospital services S-1659f.
 Housing S-49f.
 Housing authorities S-400.
 Housing, senior citizens S-400f.
 International Nickel Company S-1500f.
 Land developers/development S-49.

Mastromatteo, Dr. E. S-1500f.
 Nursing homes S-1482.
 Police commissions S-917ff.
 Police, municipal S-917ff.
 Police, regional S-917, S-919.
 Pollution, air S-1501.
 Pollution control S-129.
 Research Foundation, Ontario S-129.
 Royalties S-129.
 Sewage treatment S-129f.
 Sutherland, S. B. S-1500.
 Teachers S-61.
 Waterfront S-49.
 Women's advisory committee S-61.
 Workmen's Compensation Board S-1501,
 S-1504.

Henderson, Dr. H. W. (Exec. Dir. Mental Health Division)

Courts S-1593.
 Drug dispensing S-1563.
 Hospitals/hospital services S-1602.
 Hospitals, Ontario S-1565, S-1593, S-1602.
 Hospitals, psychiatric S-1593.
 Mental health centres S-1563.
 Mental health/illness S-1602ff.

Henderson, Lorne C. (P.C. Lambton)

Industries, secondary S-233.
 Loans to industry S-233.

Hermant, A. A. (Ontario Housing Corporation)

Assessment, industrial S-405.
 Grants-in-lieu S-404.
 Land titles S-477.
 Landlord/tenant S-391.
 Lawyers S-478.
 Lawyers' fees S-478.
 McRuer commission/report S-391.

Hodgson, R. Glen (P.C. Victoria-Haliburton)

Assistance Plan, Canada S-1766.
Automation S-136f.

Brodie, J. A./Brodie report S-137.
Businesses, small S-106.

Conservation authorities S-37.

Economic Council, Ontario S-137.
Equalization of Industrial Opportunity
programme S-221.

Forest industries S-136f.

Harbour Commission, Toronto S-37.
Housing, public S-1767.
Housing, senior citizens S-478.
Hydro costs S-137.

Indian housing S-136.

Indian people S-136.
Indian reservations S-136.
Inspectors/inspections S-106f.

Metric system S-142.

Nursing homes S-221.

Payroll deductions S-106f.

Sawmills S-137.

Training, industrial S-137.

Veterans S-141.

Waterfront development S-37ff, S-46.
Waterfront plan, Toronto S-37.
Welfare, municipal S-1766, S-1771.
Workers, skilled S-137.

Hodgson, William (P.C. York North)

Design for Development: Toronto-centred
region S-1192, S-1203.

Health hazards S-1528.

Land costs S-1203.

Milk testing S-1527f.
Municipal/regional services S-479.

Nurses, shortage/surplus S-1461ff.
Nurses' training S-1461f.

Racing, horse S-1383.

Regional development S-1191f, S-1203.
Regional development councils/associations
S-1191f.

Holmes, D. P. (Comptroller of Finances)

Hydro Electric Power Commission S-1371.

Securities, government S-1367ff.

Hurst, M. S. (Fire Marshal)

Fire equipment S-859.

Fire hazards S-860.

Fire marshal S-859f.

Fire prevention/protection S-859ff.

Firefighters S-859.

Fyfe report S-859f.

Jackson, Donald (N.D.P. Timiskaming)

Doctor/dentist shortage S-1635f.

OHSIP/OMSIP S-1670.

Health care/services S-1635.

Jessiman, James (P.C. Fort William)

Housing, public S-393ff.

Recreation/recreation equipment S-393ff.

Kennedy, R. Douglas (P.C. Peel South)

Citizen groups S-1426.

Nursing homes S-1481f.

Homes for special care S-1481f.

Knight, Ron. H. (Ind. Port Arthur)

Businesses, small S-165.
Development Corporation, Ontario S-165f.
Development, industrial S-166, S-168.
Equalization of Industrial Opportunity programme S-165, S-167.
Harbour City S-53.
Housing authorities S-397f.
Housing, mobile S-397-S-400.
Housing, public S-396f.
Industries, new S-165.

Land shortage S-396.
Land use S-167.
Northern Ontario development S-165f.
Pollution S-166f.
Pollution, water S-53.
Queen's Park complex S-167.
Recreation/recreation equipment S-396.
Sewage treatment S-53, S-167f.
Tourist industry S-165.

Lang, V. (Exec. Asst., Addiction Research Foundation)

Addiction Research Foundation S-1411ff,
S-1424.
Addicts/addiction, drug S-1411ff.
Alcoholics/alcoholism S-1411ff.

Grants-in-aid S-1411ff.
Halfway houses/drop-in centres S-1411f.

Laugharne, A. C. (Director, Hospital Services Commission)

Hospital costs S-1649.

Lawlor, Patrick D. (N.D.P. Lakeshore)

Accounting, government S-1372-S-1377.
Auditor, provincial S-882.
Automation S-133.
Autopsies S-865, S-869f.
Bail S-753f.
Balance of payments S-1360f.
Bank of Canada S-1261f.
Banks/banking S-1367.
Barber, Clarence S-1261.
Betting, off-track S-875f.
Bill of Rights S-583.
Brodie, J. A./Brodie report S-133.
Budget, re S-1376.
Businesses, small S-1247.
Carter commission/report S-1169f.
Children's aid society S-822.
Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth S-1093.
Civil rights S-755, S-906ff, S-910, S-947,
S-961ff.
Civil servants S-133.
Clemency S-888.
Committee, constitutional S-1166.
Committee, tax structure, federal S-1182f.
Compensation S-721, S-726.
Compensation, crime victims S-875.
Compensation, land S-878.
Compensation, wrongly imprisoned S-875f.
Constitution S-583f, S-1236.
Contractors S-305.
Coroners S-863ff, S-869, S-885.
Courts, county/district S-835, S-837.
Courts, division S-803.
Courts, juvenile/family S-556f, S-786,
S-799.

Crime/criminals S-587f.
Crime, organized/syndicated S-1092ff.
Criminology centres S-691.
Crowd handling S-909, S-952, S-954-S-957,
S-961ff.
Crown attorneys S-558, S-564, S-639ff.
Data processing/computers S-588f, S-1379.
Debt, public S-1367, S-1369-S-1372.
Design for Development: Toronto-centred
region S-1211.
Development Corporation, Ontario S-1162.
Discrimination S-906f.
Divorce S-799f, S-809, S-821f.
Duke, Clinton case S-556, S-564, S-567,
S-1091-S-1094.
Economic Council, Ontario S-133f, S-1273.
Economic growth S-1156, S-1158.
Education Capital Aid Corporation S-1376.
European Common Market S-66.
Evidence S-884.
Exports S-66.
Expropriation S-879.
Family law S-884.
Federal-municipal relations S-1236f.
Federal-provincial agreements S-1234ff.
Federal-provincial relations S-1166-S-1170,
S-1233.
Forensic science S-840, S-845.
French Canadians S-584.
Gambling S-587f.
Garnishees S-800.
Gasbarrini, Daniel S-1093.

- Grants, conditional S-1234ff.
- Grants, educational S-1237.
- Grants, unconditional S-1234ff.
- Greenbelts S-1212.
- Hansen, Alvin H. S-1268f.
- Headway Corporation Limited S-306.
- Hospital Services Commission S-1372.
- Housing S-300f, S-1212.
- Housing Corporation, Ontario S-1369ff.
- Hydro Electric Power Commission S-1371.
- Inflation S-1159, S-1267-S-1270, S-1284f.
- Inquests S-863.
- Inspectors/inspections S-719f.
- Insurance, automobile S-885.
- Insurance companies S-304.
- Interest rates S-301f, S-1263.
- Jails S-753f.
- Jockey Club, Ontario S-1381.
- Judges S-735f, S-786, S-837.
- Juries, civil S-728-S-731, S-735f.
- Juries, criminal S-735f.
- Jury, coroner's S-863.
- Jury, grand S-718-S-723, S-726f, S-729f, S-753, S-840.
- Justice, administration of S-564, S-947f.
- Justices of the peace S-753.
- Land law S-892.
- Land registration S-831f, S-884.
- Land subdivision S-831.
- Land titles S-831f.
- Land use S-1211.
- Landlord/tenant S-833ff, 837.
- Langdon, Judge K. S-556f, S-564.
- Law clerks S-712f.
- Law reform commission S-864, S-883-S-886, S-888, S-891f.
- Law Society of Upper Canada S-802ff.
- Law students S-804.
- Lawrence, Police Chief S-1058.
- Lawyers S-639ff, S-643, S-736, S-753f, S-786f, S-802-S-805, S-808, S-810, S-822, S-833ff, S-837f, S-883.
- Lawyers' fees S-594, S-822.
- Leander Boat Club S-1093.
- Legal aid S-799-S-805, S-810, S-821.
- Legislative counsel S-712.
- Licences, betting S-587f.
- Mafia S-568, S-1092f.
- McRuer commission/report S-720f, S-727f, S-736, S-753f, S-863f, S-869, S-875, S-878.
- Mortgages S-300-S-305, S-885.
- Municipal government S-1237f.
- Municipal Improvement Corporation, Ontario S-1238.
- Official guardian S-821.
- Ombudsman S-721f.
- Papalia, Johnny S-567f, S-1092ff.
- Parkways S-1212.
- Pathologists S-865.
- Photographs, police S-962.
- Planning, economic S-1156-S-1160.
- Police S-754f, S-946-S-957.
- Police College S-954f.
- Police commission, Ontario S-949f, S-955.
- Police commissions S-907-S-910, S-933.
- Police, municipal S-906-S-910, S-950, S-952ff, S-961ff.
- Police, provincial S-567f, S-1058f, S-1072, S-1091-S-1094, S-1109.
- Police regulations S-933.
- Poverty S-1156.
- Press/press gallery S-557.
- Prices S-1269ff, S-1285.
- Privacy, invasion of S-962.
- Race Course Messenger Association S-588.
- Racing, horse S-1381.
- Recidivism/recidivists S-804.
- Regional development S-1211.
- Regional government S-1238.
- Robbie, OPP Superintendent S-1092.
- Rodger, OPP Superintendent S-1092f.
- Royal commissions S-600.
- Securities, government S-1261f, S-1367.
- Security guards S-951.
- Sheriffs S-721.
- Silk, Commissioner Eric S-1092.
- Slattery, Leo S-1093.
- Smith committee/report S-1233f, S-1260, S-1372.
- Statistical centre/services S-1359-S-1365.
- Statutes/bills S-712.
- Stocks/bonds S-1368f.
- Subsidies S-1263.
- Succession duties/estate tax S-1248ff, S-1257.
- Tape recording S-962.
- Tax, capital gains S-1248, S-1251f.
- Tax, corporation S-1251.
- Tax credits S-1252f.
- Tax, farm S-1155-S-1160.
- Tax, income S-1284.
- Tax integration S-1250f, S-1253.
- Tax reform S-1158.
- Tax relief, senior citizens S-1155, S-1157.
- Tax revenues S-1183, S-1233f.
- Tax sharing S-1182, S-1234f, S-1239.
- Taxation/fiscal policy, provincial S-1156-S-1160, S-1238ff, S-1247, S-1259ff, S-1267f, S-1285f.
- Taxes, provincial S-1155-S-1160.
- Tear gas S-961.
- Tendering S-305.
- Trade/sales missions S-66.
- Trustee, public S-821.
- Unemployed S-1259f.
- Urban renewal S-1236.
- Wage/price/profit controls S-1272.
- Wages/salaries S-845, S-953, S-1268ff, S-1285.
- White paper on taxation, federal S-1166-S-1170, S-1252, S-1362f.
- White paper on taxation, provincial S-1254.
- Wilson, OPP Superintendent S-1072, S-1091f.
- Workmen's Compensation Board S-1371.

Leal, H. A. (Chmn., Law Reform Commission)

Family law S-891f.

Land law S-891ff.

Law reform commission S-889-S-892.

Sunday observance law S-893.

Lewis, Stephen (N.D.P. Scarborough West)

Appleton, Dr. Sherwood S-1439.

Canadian General Electric S-100.

Children, disturbed S-1579-S-1585.

Children's aid society S-1585.

Design for Development: Northwestern Ontario region S-1227f.

Design for Development: Toronto-centred region S-1226-S-1231.

Designs for Development S-1228.

Disclosure, public S-97, S-101f, S-104, S-197.

Dunlop (Canada) Limited S-100.

Equalization of Industrial Opportunity programme S-192-S-205, S-1227.

Grants, health S-1583f.

Health care/services S-1662-S-1667.

Honeywell Controls Limited S-195-S-198.

Hospital insurance S-1662-S-1667.

Hospital Services Commission S-1582, S-1663f.

Hospitals, Ontario S-1566.

Incentives S-203.

Industries, foreign S-101, S-204f.

Industries, secondary S-1227.

Industries, service S-104.

Industries, shutdown S-99f, S-102.

Mental health centres S-1581f.

Northern Ontario development S-1227.

OHSIP/OMSIP S-1582, S-1662-S-1667.

Pollution S-199.

Population S-1230.

Pulp and paper S-199ff.

Rae Grant, Dr. Naomi S-1584.

Regional development S-1226-S-1231.

Schools, retarded children S-1579-S-1585.

Stevenson and Kellogg report S-197.

Subsidiaries, foreign S-1229.

Subsidies S-1228.

Unemployment/layoffs S-99f, S-102, S-105, S-202f.

Union certification S-195.

Unions S-101.

Wages/salaries S-193.

Lymburner, Mrs. L. (Women's Advisory Committee)

Women S-58-S-61.

Women's advisory committee S-58-S-61.

Workers, women S-59.

MacDonald, Donald C. (N.D.P. York South)

Accounting, government S-1373f.

Advertising/publicity S-1445.

Alcoholics/alcoholism S-1445.

Betting, off-track S-527, S-532, S-971, S-984f, S-1381f.

Bookmakers/bookmaking S-562, S-970, S-984f.

Citizen groups S-21, S-23f.

Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth S-1045.

Committee, constitutional S-1170ff.

Confederation S-1172f.

Confederation of Tomorrow conference S-1172ff.

Constitution S-1172f.

Corrections Association, Canadian S-1138.

Courts, juvenile/family S-554.

Crime, organized/syndicated S-562, S-970f, S-1112.

Crowe, Walter, OPP S-1133-S-1136.

Crown attorneys S-601-S-604, S-606f, S-617.

Data processing/computers S-1379.

Depressed areas S-90f.

Designated areas S-91.

Development, industrial S-90.

Discrimination S-632f.

Duke, Clinton, case S-566, S-572, S-1044f, S-1111f.

Equalization of Industrial Opportunity programme S-15, S-90.

Eshkiboke, Robert S-1133f.

Federal-provincial relations S-1173.

Fire prevention/protection S-1483.

Food processing S-1508f.

Harbour City S-20.

Health hazards S-1508f.

Health, industrial S-1504.
 Hill, Dan S-1141.
 Homes for special care S-1497.
 Housing costs S-466.
 Housing, public S-460-S-472.
 Human rights commission S-602, S-604-S-607, S-632, S-1134-S-1142.
 Indian people S-605f, S-608, S-610, S-632, S-1133-S-1143.
 Indians, Union of Ontario S-601, S-607, S-610, S-617.
 Industrial commissions S-90.
 Industries, new S-1224.
 Industries, shutdown S-90.
 Jockey Club, Ontario S-1382.
 Justice, administration of S-601, S-606.
 Karswick, James D. S-601-S-604, S-607f, S-610, S-613, S-617ff, S-624ff.
 Landlord/tenant S-460-S-464.
 Licences, gun S-572.
 Licences, PCV S-90.
 Loans to small businesses S-16.
 Macdonald, H. I. S-1225.
 Mafia S-562f, S-566, S-572, S-1112.
 McClellan, Ross S-602, S-605f, S-609f, S-619ff.
 Mercury/mercury pollution S-1382.
 Moore, OPP Sergeant S-1135f, S-1140, S-1142.
 Nursing homes S-1479, S-1481, S-1497.

Oliver, Rev. Samuel S-1137ff, S-1142f.
 Parimutuels S-532, S-971.
 Pitawanakwat, Mrs. Eli S-1133-S-1143.
 Planning, economic S-1187.
 Police, provincial S-562f, S-566, S-572, S-624, S-1111f, S-1133-S-1143.
 Press/press gallery S-572f.
 Racing, horse S-970, S-1381ff.
 Radio/television S-970.
 Recreation/recreation equipment S-466.
 Regional development S-1202, S-1225.
 Regional development councils/associations S-1202.
 School boards S-466.
 Silk, Commissioner Eric S-1112.
 Sims, W. A. S-1134f.
 Smith, OPP Corporal S-1135, S-1140.
 Stevens-Bird case S-601-S-613, S-617-S-625, S-632.
 Tax revenues S-1186ff.
 Taylor, E. P. S-1383.
 Tenants' associations S-460-S-465, S-471.
 Transportation costs S-90.
 Unemployment/layoffs S-16, S-90.
 Wages/salaries S-16.
 Waterfront plan, Toronto S-20-S-24, S-30-S-33.
 White paper on taxation, federal S-1168f.
 Zoning/rezoning S-466.

Macdonald, H. I. (Deputy Treasurer)

Balance of payments S-1360f.
 Boundaries S-1223.
 Committee, advisory, regional development S-1213, S-1222ff, S-1247.
 Committee, constitutional S-1165f.
 Data processing/computers S-1359, S-1380.
 Design for Development: Toronto-centred region S-1223.
 Development Corporation, Ontario S-1162, S-1224.
 Federal-provincial conferences S-3159.
 Housing Corporation, Ontario S-1224.
 Metropolitan Toronto and region transportation study S-1223.
 Pensions S-1380.
 Pipelines, water S-1222, S-1232.
 Planning, economic S-1206.
 Population S-1223.
 Publications, government S-1232.
 Regional development S-1206, S-1222.
 Regional development councils/associations S-1222f.
 Securities, government S-1366.
 Statistical centre/services S-1359.
 Tax integration S-1253.
 Taxation/fiscal policy, provincial S-1280.
 Treasury Department personnel S-1164f.
 Wages/salaries S-1160.
 Water Resources Commission S-1224, S-1232.

MacKenzie, Harold (L. Ottawa Centre)

Harbour City S-55.

MacNaughton, Hon. C. S. (P.C. Huron)

Accounting, government S-1372-S-1377.
Auditor, provincial S-1153.

Bank of Canada S-1262.
Banks/banking S-1279f, S-1366f.
Barber, Clarence S-1261.
Betting, off-track S-1381ff.
Borrowing S-1159.
Budget, re S-1187, S-1263f, S-1274, S-1279,
S-1376.
Business, small S-1247, S-1254, S-1256.
Businessmen/merchants S-1256f.
Buy Canadian policy S-1241.

Carter commission/report S-1169f.
Colleges of applied arts and technology
S-1378.
Committee, constitutional S-1165f, S-1170ff.
Committee, standing, public accounts
S-1154.
Committee, tax structure, federal S-1184f.
Criminal code S-1382.

Data processing/computers S-1359, S-1379.
Debentures S-1378.
Debt, public S-1367, S-1369, S-1371f.
Design for Development: Northwestern
Ontario region S-1227f.
Design for Development: Toronto-centred
region S-1189, S-1193-S-1203, S-1211.
Development Corporation, Ontario S-1191,
S-1227.
Dollar, value/valuation S-1281f.

Eaton, Dr. A. Kenneth S-1278.
Economic Council, Ontario S-1163f.
Education Capital Aid Corporation
S-1375f.
Equalization of Industrial Opportunity
programme S-1227.
Expenditures, provincial S-1153.

Constitutional conferences S-1173f.
Constitution S-1172ff, S-1177, S-1181f,
S-1236.
Confederation S-1172.
Confederation of Tomorrow conference
S-1172ff.

Federal-municipal relations S-1237.
Federal-provincial agreements S-1235f.
Federal-provincial conference, ministers'
S-1167, S-1169f.
Federal-provincial conferences S-1177.
Federal-provincial-municipal relations
S-1182.
Federal-provincial relations S-1167f.
Financial institutions S-1175.
Foreign competition S-1240f.

Grants, conditional S-1234ff.
Grants, educational S-1237.
Grants, unconditional S-1234ff.
Greenbelts S-1212.

Health units/councils, regional S-1208.
Hydro Electric Power Commission S-1220.

Income S-1276.
Industries, new S-1215.
Inflation S-1270-S-1277, S-1279.
Interest rates S-1263, S-1280.

Jockey Club, Ontario S-1381.

Land acquisition/assembly S-1220f.
Libraries S-1378.

Macdonald, H. I. S-1225.
McRuer commission/report S-1154.
Metropolitan Toronto and region
transportation study S-1219.
Municipal government S-1237f.
Municipal Improvement Corporation,
Ontario S-1238, S-1263.

Northern Ontario development S-1189f.
Northern Ontario Development
Corporation S-1191, S-1227.

Pension Plan, Canada S-1378.
Pensions S-1380.
Pensions, provincial S-1378f.
Pipelines, water S-1200, S-1222, S-1224,
S-1226, S-1231f.
Planning, economic S-1159f, S-1187.
Population S-1220, S-1222.
Prices S-1271-S-1277, S-1279, S-1283.
Profits S-1275.
Provincial/municipal services S-1197.
Publications, government S-1153.

Racing Commission, Ontario S-1382.
Racing, horse S-1381ff.
Railway passenger service S-1153f.
Regional development S-1188-S-1195,
S-1197, S-1205-S-1208, S-1215, S-1220f,
S-1225, S-1233.
Regional development councils/associations
S-1191f, S-1197f, S-1203, S-1214f.
Regional government S-1154, S-1188-
S-1195, S-1197, S-1199-S-1208.
Regional planning S-1198, S-1213, S-1219.
Richardson, Nigel S-1213, S-1215.

Securities and exchange commission,
Canadian S-1175.
Securities, government S-1262, S-1367.
Securities regulations S-1175f.
Smith committee/report S-1234.
Statistical centre/services S-1359-S-1365.
Stocks/bonds S-1368f.
Subsidies S-1263.
Succession duties/estate tax S-1240,
S-1248ff, S-1255, S-1259.

Tax, capital gains S-1248, S-1251f.
Tax, corporation S-1251, S-1256f.
Tax credits S-1252f.
Tax, direct S-1258.

Tax, income S-1283f.
 Tax integration S-1250f, S-1253f.
 Tax, property S-1279.
 Tax relief, farmers S-1286.
 Tax revenues S-1184-S-1187.
 Tax, sales S-1257f.
 Tax, school S-1283.
 Tax sharing S-1186ff, S-1234f, S-1239.
 Taxation/fiscal policy, federal S-1186, S-1188.
 Taxation/fiscal policy, provincial S-1159f, S-1238f, S-1256, S-1260f.
 Tendering S-1241f.
 Transport Commission, Canadian S-1153f.

Transportation S-1195.
 Treasury Department personnel S-1164.
 Unemployment/layoffs S-1264, S-1279, S-1363.
 Urban renewal S-1236.
 Wage/price/profit controls S-1272, S-1277.
 Wages/salaries S-1270-S-1277, S-1279.
 Water Resources Commission S-1193f, S-1200, S-1205, S-1220.
 White paper on taxation, federal S-1167-S-1172, S-1249, S-1252ff.
 White paper on taxation, provincial S-1254.
 Whiterock Land Development S-1201.
 Willis, Professor John S-1154.

Magder, E. (Dir. Children's Institutions and Youth)

St. Vincent de Paul Society S-1804.

Makarchuk, Mac (N.D.P. Brantford)

Addiction Research Foundation S-1430f.

Banks/banking S-1280, S-1366f.
 Beer/wine sales S-1515.

Chemicals S-1499f.
 Chiropractors/osteopaths S-1623.
 Civil rights S-1593f.
 Clinics S-1406.
 College of Physicians and Surgeons S-1391f.

Dentists S-1406, S-1622f.
 Doctors S-1391f.
 Doctors' training S-1399.
 Drug analysis S-1332f, S-1335.
 Drugs, "speed" S-1430f.

Economic Council, Ontario S-1273.
 Expo '70, Osaka S-151f.

Family/welfare benefits S-1767f.
 Films S-152.

Health care/services S-1406, S-1473, S-1623f.
 Health hazards S-1525ff.
 Health, industrial S-1499f.
 Hickey, Wayne Gordon S-1566.
 Homes for special care S-1475ff, S-1479, S-1491f.
 Hospital Services Commission S-1477, S-1604.
 Hospitals/hospital services S-1565, S-1602f, S-1622.
 Hospitals, Ontario S-1578, S-1593f, S-1602ff.
 Hospitals, psychiatric S-1593, S-1602.

Income S-1276.
 Income, guaranteed S-1768.
 Inflation S-1273-S-1276.

Laboratories/laboratory services S-1526f.

Medical officers of health S-1527.
 Medical schools S-1399.
 Mental health/illness S-1475ff, S-1578, S-1593f, S-1602-S-1605.

News media S-942.
 Nurses, shortage/surplus S-1466f.
 Nurses' training S-1460.
 Nursing homes S-1475ff, S-1479, S-1491f.
 Nutrition S-1406.

OHSIP/OMSIP S-1622.

Police commission, Ontario S-942.
 Police commissions S-920ff, S-943.
 Police, municipal S-920ff, S-942-S-946.
 Pollution monitoring S-1525ff.
 Pollution Probe S-1525ff.
 Poverty S-1767.
 Prices S-1274ff.
 Profits S-1274f.
 Psychiatrists S-1578, S-1603ff, S-1607, S-1610.
 Psychologists S-920f, S-1578, S-1603f.

Racing, horse S-1473.

Social workers S-1578f, S-1603f.
 Statistical centre/services S-1361f, S-1364.
 Stocks/bonds S-1368.

Tape recording S-944ff.
 Taxation/fiscal policy, provincial S-1274f.

Unemployment/layoffs S-1283.

Wages/salaries S-1274ff.
 Water Resources Commission S-1527.
 Welfare, municipal S-1767, S-1779.
 Welfare programmes S-1767f.
 White Cross S-1578.

Martel, Elie W. (N.D.P. Sudbury East)

- Armed forces S-1570.
- Cancer/cancer patients S-1501.
- Colleges of applied arts and technology S-1800.
- Counselling services S-1798.
- Deeth, H. A. and Company S-1510-S-1514.
- Dental services S-1791.
- Equalization of Industrial Opportunity programme S-225.
- Family/welfare benefits S-1781f.
- Food processing S-1509-S-1514.
- Freight rates S-225.
- Health hazards S-1509-S-1514.
- Health, industrial S-1501-S-1504.
- Heinz, H. J. Company S-1509-S-1514.
- HOME programme S-236.
- Housing, public S-1781f.
- Industries, secondary S-225f.
- Industries, shutdown S-225.
- International Nickel Company S-1501.
- Mental health/illness S-1570.
- Mitton, William S-1509-S-1514.
- Northern Ontario development S-225.
- Nurses' association S-1468.
- Nurses, shortage/surplus S-1462, S-1466ff.
- Pollution, air S-1501f.
- Rehabilitation S-1797.
- Retraining S-1797f.
- Social/family services S-1797f.
- Transportation S-225.

Mastromatteo, Dr. E. (Dir. Environmental Health Services)

- Health, industrial S-1503f.
- Pollution, air S-1503.

McIntyre, G. (Comptroller of Accounts)

- Accounting, government S-1372, S-1377.
- Debt, public S-1370f.
- Liquor Control Board S-1371.
- Smith committee/report S-1369f.
- Workmen's Compensation Board S-1371.

Meredith, Mrs. B. (Ontario Housing Corporation)

- Family/welfare benefits S-451.
- Housing, public S-290.
- Housing, rental S-451.
- Housing, senior citizens S-290.

Morrow, Donald H. (P.C. Ottawa West)

- Addicts/addiction, drug S-1412.
- Drug abuse S-1409.
- Halfway houses/drop-in centres S-1411ff.
- Hospital costs S-1649.
- Hospital Services Commission S-1448.
- Housing S-234.
- Housing Corporation, Ontario S-233.
- Housing, low cost S-234.
- Land use S-234.

Newman, Bernard (L. Windsor-Walkerville)

- Dentists' training S-1389.
- Doxiadis report on the megalopolis S-293.
- Drug cost S-1407f.
- Economic Council, Ontario S-141f.
- Employment, summer/student S-409, S-411.
- Equalization of Industrial Opportunity programme S-168f, S-216.
- Exports S-81f.
- Harbour City S-30.
- HOME programme S-412.
- Housing authorities S-411f.
- Housing, mobile S-299f, S-399f.
- Housing, public S-292-S-300, S-411f.
- Housing, senior citizens S-291-S-294, S-298f.
- Immigrants S-121f.

Imports S-81f.
Industries, new S-81.
Industries, secondary S-81.

Land acquisition/assembly S-293.
Land costs S-293.
Land sales S-412.

Marinas S-29.

Pensions S-142.

Regional development S-168.

Social/family services S-291.
Surveys S-409, S-411.

Teachers S-121.
Treasury Department personnel S-1165.

Unions S-142.

Wage parity S-141f.
Waterfront development S-29ff.
Women's advisory committee S-62.
Workers, skilled S-121f.

Youth S-62.

Nixon, Robert F. (L. Brant)

British North America Act S-1177, S-1181.
Businesses, small S-93.

Children's Aid Society S-1717.
Churches S-1717.
Committee, tax structure, federal S-1185.
Constitution S-1174f, S-1181.
Constitutional conferences S-1174.

Design for Development: Toronto-centred region S-1232f.
Development, industrial S-93.
Dunlop (Canada) Limited S-94, S-97.

Equalization of Industrial Opportunity programme S-93.

Federal-provincial conferences S-1176.
Federal-provincial relations S-1181.
Financing, deficit S-1186.

Indian education/students S-1714f, S-1717.
Indian people S-1716.
Indian poverty S-1714f.

Indian welfare S-1714f.
Indian youth S-1717.
Indians and law S-1714.
Industries, new S-1215.
Industries, shutdown S-94, S-96.

Pipelines, water S-1221f, S-1224, S-1231f.

Regional development S-1232.
Regional development councils/associations S-1214.
Regional government S-1213f.
Richardson, Nigel S-1213.

Securities and exchange commission, Canadian S-1175.
Securities regulations S-1175f.

Tax revenues S-1184.
Taxation/fiscal policy, provincial S-1185.
Trade/sales missions S-93f.

Water Resources Commission S-1224.

Oss, R. (Director of Personnel, Health)

Civil Service Association S-1321.

Hospital Services Commission S-1320f.
Hospitals, Ontario S-1572f.

Parrish, Mr. S-1572f.

Workers, hospital/mental health S-1320f.

Parfitt, K. H. (Comptroller, Justice)

Interest rates S-814f.

Trustee, public S-814f.

Peacock, Hugh (N.D.P. Windsor West)

Advertising/publicity S-55.
Apprentices/apprenticeship S-119.
Architects/architecture S-472.

Barnard Consultants S-405f.
Borrowing S-39.
Building, systems S-406.

Canadian National Exhibition S-20.

Debentures S-39, S-49.
Development, industrial S-73f.

Employment S-173.
Equalization of Industrial Opportunity programme S-73, S-173-S-176, S-179ff, S-228-S-232.
European Common Market S-67f.
Exports S-68.

Family/welfare benefits S-473-S-477.
Federal-provincial agreements S-473f.

Grants-in-lieu S-404.

Harbour City S-28f, S-39.
Headway Corporation Limited S-267,
S-401f.

HOME programme S-39, S-403f, S-498.
Housing S-39, S-49, S-497.
Housing authorities S-407-S-410, S-473f.
Housing Corporation, Ontario S-39, S-267,
S-402f.

Housing costs S-267.
Housing, low cost S-39.
Housing, public S-41, S-408ff, S-472-S-477.
Housing, senior citizens S-39, S-402, S-407,
S-478f, S-481.
Housing, town/row S-405.

Immigration S-119.
Interest rates S-39.

Labour relations board S-74.
Land costs S-267, S-402f, S-407, S-498.

Land titles S-477.
Lawyers S-477f.
Lawyers' fees S-477f.
Loans to industry S-180f.

Ontario House S-67.

Pollution, water S-126ff.

Research S-20, S-27.
Research Foundation, Ontario S-126.
Research, industrial S-126.

School boards S-123.
Sewage treatment S-126ff.
Surveys S-407ff.

Training, industrial S-119.

Unemployment/layoffs S-174.
Unions S-119.

Waste disposal S-128.
Waterfront plan, Toronto S-27.
Workers S-74.
Workers, skilled S-119.

Percy, W. J. A. (Director of Laboratory Services)

Milk testing S-1526, S-1528.

Pilkey, Clifford G. (N.D.P. Oshawa)

Civil Service Association S-1321.
Hospital Services Commission S-1321.

Hospitals, Ontario S-1321.
Workers, hospital/mental health S-1321.

Pitman, W. G. (N.D.P. Peterborough)

Assistance Plan, Canada S-1713.
Automation S-85.
Building, systems S-345.
Croll, Senator David S-1712f.
Day-care centres S-1769.
Design for Development: Toronto-centred
region S-154f, S-339ff.
Development Corporation, Ontario S-155.
Development, industrial S-84f, S-155,
S-218f.
Disclosure, public S-159f.
Economic Council, Ontario S-1725.
Education S-1768ff.
Education, post-secondary S-514.
Employment S-155f.
Equalization of Industrial Opportunity
programme S-154-S-160, S-218.
Expo '70, Osaka S-19.

Greenbelts S-154.

Harbour City S-27.
Housing S-339, S-342-S-345.

Housing Corporation, Ontario S-339ff,
S-1725.
Housing costs S-345.
Housing, public S-343.
Housing, student S-508-S-514.

Immigrants S-120.
Immigration S-120.
Incentives to industry S-154.
Income, guaranteed S-1712f, S-1725.
Indian education/students S-1716.
Indian people S-1716.
Industries, foreign S-159.
Industries, new S-84f, S-219.
Industries, service S-156f.

Land acquisition/assembly S-341, S-345.
Land costs S-339ff.
Loans, pollution abatement S-219.
Low income groups S-344.

Manpower S-1725-S-1728.
Municipal/regional services S-155.

Ontario Place S-18f, S-27.

Pollution control S-219ff.
Poverty S-1713.

Regional government S-156.
Research S-18, S-159f.
Retraining S-60, S-120, S-1751ff.

School facilities S-1726.
Schools S-120.
Security deposit S-344.
Social/family services S-1725-S-1728,
S-1751ff.

Tax, municipal S-155f, S-158.
Teachers S-60, S-120.
Training, industrial S-120f.

Unemployment/layoffs S-1768.
Universities/university affairs S-509ff.
Urban renewal S-343.
Urban sprawl S-154.

Water Resources Commission S-219.
Welfare Council, Ontario S-1727.
Welfare, municipal S-1753.
Welfare recipients S-218, S-1751ff.
Women S-59f.
Women's advisory committee S-57-S-61.
Workers S-85.
Workers, skilled S-120f.
Workers, women S-59.
Youth S-18.

Radford, N. R. (Dir. Industrial Development)

Development, municipal S-73.

Rae Grant, Dr. N. I. (Dir. Children's Services)

Children, disturbed S-1598.
Children, institutionalized S-1612.
Drug abuse, students/juveniles S-1605.

Hospitals, Ontario S-1612.
Hospitals, psychiatric S-1605.
Mental health/illness S-1556.

Ramsay, J. W. (Exec. Dir. Special Projects, Trade and Development)

Canadian National Exhibition S-18.
Chapman, Christopher S-151.

Expo '70, Osaka S-147, S-151.

Films S-151.

Harbour City S-41f.

Municipal/regional services S-41f.

Ontario Place S-18, S-151.

Research S-18f.

Sewage disposal S-42.
Sewerage S-42.

Randall, Hon. Stanley J. (P.C. Don Mills)

Advertising/publicity S-55, S-95, S-146,
S-312.

Airports S-47, S-49.

Animals, research S-211f.

Apprentices/apprenticeship S-118.

Architects/architecture S-472.

Automation S-85.

Bankruptcies S-78.

Beach properties /access S-48.

Building, systems S-345f, S-406f.

Businesses, small S-14f, S-87ff, S-107,
S-164f.

Buy Canadian policy S-79f.

Canadian National Exhibition S-18ff, S-30.

Chapman, Christopher S-146.

Churches S-415, S-503.

Citizen groups S-23.

Civil servants S-436.

Conservation areas S-37.

Conservation authorities S-21, S-37, S-43.

Contractors S-146f, S-264f.

Credit S-25.

Day-care centres S-266, S-428f.

Debentures S-32f, S-43.

Depressed areas S-90f.

Design for Development: Toronto-centred
region S-341f.

Designs for Development S-53.

Designated areas S-15, S-73, S-91f, S-196,
S-207f, S-233.

Development Corporation, Ontario S-14,
S-163f, S-166, S-169, S-189, S-218.

Development, industrial S-74-S-110, S-191,
S-218.

Disclosure, public S-101, S-104, S-197.

Doxiadis report on the megalopolis S-293.

Dredging S-55.

- Economic Council, Ontario S-142.
 Employment S-81, S-86ff, S-202.
 Employment, summer/student S-409.
 Equalization of Industrial Opportunity
 programme S-11-S-14, S-74, S-153-S-169,
 S-181-S-212, S-218-S-233.
 European Common Market S-62, S-66ff.
 Expo '70, Osaka S-19, S-69, S-145-S-153.
 Exports S-66, S-75, S-79, S-82, S-89, S-104.
 Family/welfare benefits S-451f, S-455-
 S-460, S-474-S-477.
 Federal-provincial agreements S-460.
 Federal-provincial co-operation S-110,
 S-265f, S-363ff.
 Films S-69, S-146, S-149-S-152.
 Financing, housing S-51ff.
 Fire hazards S-323.
 Forest industries S-222.
 Freight rates S-223f, S-226.
 Fyfe report S-341f.
 Grants-in-lieu S-404.
 Harbour City S-22, S-28f, S-31ff, S-42,
 S-47f, S-53, S-56.
 Harbour Commission, Toronto S-21f, S-30,
 S-32, S-37, S-39, S-44, S-47, S-50.
 Headway Corporation Limited S-264ff,
 S-402.
 HOME programme S-39ff, S-50, S-52,
 S-264, S-268, S-289, S-303, S-305, S-311f,
 S-316, S-318, S-342f, S-345, S-369, S-376,
 S-389, S-404, S-409, S-412, S-418, S-429,
 S-432, S-482f, S-486, S-490, S-497f, S-503.
 Honeywell Controls Limited S-195-S-198.
 Housing S-32, S-39f, S-248, S-289, S-311-
 S-316, S-328, S-340, S-343, S-363, S-368ff,
 S-376, S-423-S-432, S-441, S-446f, S-495-
 S-499, S-507f.
 Housing authorities S-353f, S-401, S-479,
 S-502f, S-507.
 Housing Corporation, Ontario S-39, S-135,
 S-249, S-264-S-270.
 Housing costs S-345, S-425-S-430, S-466,
 S-489.
 Housing, mobile S-299f, S-397-S-400.
 Housing, public S-39f, S-247-S-253, S-260-
 S-270, S-284, S-288-S-297, S-311, S-322f,
 S-328-S-333, S-341, S-343f, S-354-S-358,
 S-362-S-365, S-369, S-381f, S-385,
 S-388-S-391, S-394, S-396, S-399, S-409,
 S-412-S-416, S-436f, S-449, S-455-S-463,
 S-468-S-472, S-477, S-480f, S-484-S-491.
 Housing, rental S-358f, S-362, S-368, S-497,
 S-501.
 Housing scale S-499, S-501.
 Housing, senior citizens S-39f, S-292ff,
 S-298, S-349, S-352, S-365, S-382, S-478,
 S-481, S-503, S-511.
 Housing, student S-509-S-513.
 Housing, town/row S-268, S-289f, S-486.
 Human rights commission S-460f.
 Hydro rates S-144f.
 Immigrants S-114-S-121.
 Immigration S-113f.
 Imports S-77-S-80, S-91, S-99, S-101.
 Incentives to industry S-144, S-153, S-158,
 S-165, S-172f, S-208, S-222ff.
 Income, fixed S-390.
 Indian housing S-135.
 Indian people S-135.
 Industries, foreign S-11f, S-78, S-96, S-109,
 S-165, S-189, S-204f, S-207f.
 Industries, new S-74f, S-81, S-90, S-92,
 S-107, S-219.
 Industries, secondary S-77ff, S-82, S-156f,
 S-222ff, S-226.
 Industries, service S-77f, S-156f, S-224.
 Industries, shutdown S-91, S-96f, S-99f,
 S-102.
 Insurance companies S-303f, S-368.
 Interest rates S-39, S-302, S-344, S-418,
 S-498.
 Land acquisition/assembly S-259f, S-289,
 S-340-S-343, S-423.
 Land costs S-262, S-264, S-313-S-320, S-340,
 S-404, S-414, S-417f, S-423, S-425, S-430,
 S-432, S-482f, S-498.
 Land sales S-32.
 Land titles S-50.
 Land use S-362.
 Land developers/development S-47, S-270,
 S-337, S-339, S-364, S-367f, S-403.
 Landlord/tenant S-256, S-390, S-460-S-464.
 Loans to industry S-11-S-14, S-181, S-188.
 Loans, pollution abatement S-219f.
 Low income groups S-256, S-344, S-381,
 S-388.
 Malvern development S-314-S-318, S-340,
 S-503.
 Manufacturers, war materials S-215.
 Manufacturing S-88f, S-99.
 Marinas S-29f.
 Metric system S-142.
 Montreal Trust Company S-501f.
 Mortgages S-52, S-264, S-302-S-305,
 S-311-S-314, S-322, S-329, S-342ff, S-354,
 S-356, S-365ff, S-412.
 Mothers, working S-251.
 Municipal/regional services S-33, S-268,
 S-279f, S-321f, S-340.
 Northern Ontario development S-165f.
 Nursing homes S-218, S-221, S-227.
 Ontario House S-62.
 Ontario Place S-18, S-21, S-24, S-31, S-48.
 Parks S-28f, S-32.
 Payroll deductions S-107.
 Pits/ quarries S-262.
 Pollution S-167f, S-201.
 Pollution control S-127, S-219ff.
 Pollution, water S-48, S-53.
 Publications, government S-89.
 Pulp and paper S-167, S-199.
 Recreation/recreation equipment S-442f,
 S-468, S-503.
 Regional development S-168.

Regional development councils/associations S-38.
Regional government S-156, S-169.
Rent control S-370.
Research S-18, S-159.
Research Foundation, Ontario S-124-S-132.
Research, industrial S-124-S-132.
Research, marketing S-183.
Royalties S-126, S-129.

Saltfleet satellite city S-51f.
Schools S-118.
Sewage treatment S-288.
Sewerage S-168.
Shipping S-47.
Shortt-Reid report S-18, S-20.
Social/family services S-283f, S-288, S-407.
Stocks/bonds S-191.
Surveys S-409.

Tariffs S-62, S-94f, S-99.
Teachers S-116, S-121.
Tenants' associations S-460-S-465.

Tendering S-264.
Tourist industry S-163, S-217.
Trade offices S-76, S-95.
Trade/sales missions S-62-S-68, S-75, S-95f, S-110.
Traffic S-440, S-444.
Training, industrial S-118.
Transportation S-33, S-92.

Unemployment/layoffs S-102f, S-203, S-208.
Unions S-118, S-195, S-366.
Urban renewal S-343.

Vandalism S-368f, S-382.

Wage parity S-142.
Wages/salaries S-141f, S-194f.
Water Resources Commission S-340.
Waterfront development S-24, S-38.
Waterfront plan, Toronto S-21-S-33, S-37-S-56.
Women S-58.
Woman's advisory committee S-57-S-61.
Workers S-74, S-114.

Reilly, Leonard M. (P.C. Eglinton)

Age S-673.
Aged/senior citizens S-1687.

Civil rights S-1687.
Crown attorneys S-673.

Drug cost S-1350f, S-1408.

Income S-811.
Income, guaranteed S-1713.

Landlord/tenant S-837.
Legal aid S-810f.

Parcost programme S-1350f.
Police, provincial S-1108.

Rodger, OPP Superintendent S-1108.

Wilson, OPP Superintendent S-1108.

Renwick, James (N.D.P. Riverdale)

Airports S-47, S-49.

Bankruptcies S-970.
Banks/banking S-969f.
Beach properties/access S-48.
Bill of rights S-577f.

Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth S-1082ff.
Civil rights S-979.
Colleges of applied arts and technology S-974.
Constitution S-578.
Courts S-692.
Courts, juvenile/family S-784.
Crime/criminals S-969, S-1051, S-1057ff, S-1062f.
Crime, organized/syndicated S-969, S-1084f.
Criminology centres S-688f, S-691.
Crowd handling S-975-S-980.
Crown attorneys S-630f, S-639.

Data processing/computers S-708-S-711.
Duke, Clinton case S-1051-S-1068, S-1072f, S-1081-S-1087.
Duke Lawn Equipment Company S-1062.

Economic Council, Ontario S-135f.
Ethnic groups S-638f.
Evidence S-692.

Firearms S-1072.
Firearms, police S-938.

Gasbarrini, Daniel S-1051, S-1057ff, S-1062-S-1065, S-1084f.
Graham, OPP Asst. Commissioner S-1056.

Harbour City S-38f, S-46f.
Harbour Commission, Toronto S-47f.
Human rights commission S-630f.

Indian housing S-134ff.
Indian people S-631.
Indians, Union of Ontario S-629ff.
Interest rates S-827f.

Karswick, James D. S-629ff.

Land developers/development S-47.
Land use S-46f.
Law reform commission S-691.
Lawyers S-708f.
Leander Boat Club S-1060, S-1062f.
Legislative counsel S-708, S-711.

Mafia S-1051, S-1059, S-1084f.

Natural resources S-578.

Papalia, Johnny S-1051, S-1057ff, S-1062ff,
S-1072f, S-1084ff.

Police S-969f, S-973-S-980.

Police College S-974.

Police commissions S-937f, S-973.

Police municipal S-938, S-975.

Police, provincial S-630, S-1051-S-1068,
S-1072f, S-1077, S-1081-S-1087, S-1100,
S-1105f.

Police regulations S-937f.

Police, Royal Canadian Mounted S-692,
S-694.

Robbie, OPP Superintendent S-1051.

Rodger, OPP Superintendent S-1052f,
S-1065f, S-1068, S-1077, S-1081, S-1083,
S-1085f.

Silk, Commissioner Eric S-1051.
Slattery, Leo S-1054, S-1056, S-1082f.
Statutes/bills S-708, S-711f.
Stevens-Bird case S-629ff.

Trustee, public S-827ff.

Uranium S-578.

Waterfront development S-46.

Waterfront plan, Toronto S-38, S-46.

Wilson, OPP Superintendent S-1051ff,
S-1065f, S-1068, S-1083-S-1086.

Writs of assistance S-692f.

Renwick, Mrs. Margaret (N.D.P. Scarborough Centre)

Addiction Research Foundation S-1422ff,
S-1429, S-1440, S-1450.

Aerosols S-1517.

Age S-761.

Aged/senior citizens S-1755.

Alcoholics/alcoholism S-1451f.

Alexander, Fern S-1806.

Animals, research S-211f, S-215f.

Assistance Plan, Canada S-1607, S-1680,
S-1691, S-1701, S-1703, S-1729f, S-1755,
S-1784f.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters S-1802.

Bio Breeding Laboratories S-211, S-216.

Blind, schools for S-1608.

Bradley, Robert S-504-S-507.

CELDIC report S-1608, S-1697.

Chemicals S-212, S-215.

Children, disturbed S-772, S-1606-S-1610,
S-1805f.

Children, institutionalized S-768f, S-772f,
S-1805ff.

Children, retarded S-768, S-1452, S-1576f,
S-1805f.

Children, sick/injured S-1395ff.

Children's Aid Society S-1606, S-1804ff.

Churches S-503.

Citizen groups S-1677-S-1682, S-1690-
S-1704.

Civil rights S-1606.

Civil servants S-436.

Clarke Institute of Psychiatry S-768f.

Clinics S-1441ff, S-1449f, S-1542, S-1607.

Colleges of applied arts and technology
S-1567f, S-1801.

Community centres S-1448f.

Conference on Social Welfare S-1700-
S-1703, S-1711.

Cost of living S-1754.

Council of Health S-1399.

Counselling services S-1748, S-1800.

Courts S-1804.

Courts, juvenile/family S-561f, S-758-762,
S-767ff, S-772, S-775, S-1785f.

Croll, Senator David S-1691, S-1700,
S-1703f.

Day-care centres S-428f, S-1748.

Dental services S-1790ff.

Dentists S-1404f.

Deserted wives S-1735ff, S-1742, S-1745-
S-1751, S-1785f.

Detention centres, juvenile S-760f.

Doctors S-1395ff.

Drug abuse S-1448-S-1453.

Drug analysis S-1332ff, S-1339.

Drug cost S-1345-S-1348, S-1452.

Drug dispensing S-1347f.

Drug manufacturers S-1347.

Drug pricing index S-1346.

Drug trafficking S-1440.

Drug treatment/research S-1437ff, S-1441f.

Economic Council, Ontario S-1700, S-1702.

Education S-1753f.

Equalization of Industrial Opportunity
programme S-211, S-215.

Family/welfare benefits S-451f, S-502,
S-774, S-1733-S-1737, S-1745ff, S-1757-
S-1765, S-1792ff.

Felstiner, James S-1735, S-1747.

Fire prevention/protection S-1483, S-1486.

Friedman report S-1711.

Grants, health S-1541f.

Grants-in-aid S-1422.

Grants, unconditional S-1783.

Halfway houses/drop-in centres S-1441,
S-1450.

Health care/services S-1318, S-1397,
S-1471, S-1535f, S-1541f, S-1607.

Health hazards S-1552.

HOME programme S-416ff, S-421f, S-444,
S-488f.

Homes for special care S-1474f, S-1483-
S-1487.

Hospital schools S-1805.

Hospital Services Commission S-1473,
S-1536.

Hospitals/hospital services S-1442f,
S-1606f, S-1672f, S-1805.

Hospitals, Ontario S-1567, S-1576.

Housing S-421-S-433, S-439, S-444, S-446f, S-495ff, S-499, S-503-S-507.
Housing authorities S-422, S-447f, S-502f, S-506f.
Housing Corporation, Ontario S-1697, S-1734, S-1764.
Housing costs S-426-S-430, S-489, S-495f.
Housing, public S-415ff, S-421f, S-426, S-433-S-439, S-448f, S-452, S-471f, S-477, S-490f, S-495f, S-499, S-503f, S-506, S-1758f.
Housing, rental S-496f, S-499f.
Housing scale S-499ff.
Housing, temporary/emergency S-1764f.
Hydro S-1717f.
Income, guaranteed S-1711, S-1731.
Income supplement S-1754.
Indian community development S-1717, S-1719.
Indian education/students S-1719.
Indian reservations S-1720.
Indian welfare S-1718f.
Inspectors/inspections, nursing homes S-1486.
Just Society S-1678-S-1681, S-1703.
Justices of the peace S-762, S-771f.
Juvenile offenders S-759-S-763, S-767f, S-770f.
Kaiser Company S-1536, S-1607.
Laboratories/laboratory services S-1429f, S-1440, S-1534ff.
Land costs S-414-S-418, S-423, S-431f.
Law reform commission S-767.
Lawyers S-767.
Lawyers' fees S-478.
Loans to industry S-211.
Low income groups S-418, S-422.
Malvern development S-503.
Manufacturers, war materials S-215.
Medical Association, Canadian S-1440, S-1552.
Medical Association, Ontario S-1399, S-1439, S-1535f, S-1552.
Mental health centres S-1607.
Mental health/illness S-1575f, S-1606-S-1610.
Montreal Trust Company S-501f.

Mothers, deserted S-773.
Mothers' allowance S-1753.
Nurses S-1543ff.
Nursing homes S-1474f, S-1483-S-1487.
Nutrition S-1551, S-1734.
OHSIP/OMSIP S-1542, S-1672.
Parcast programme S-1332f, S-1339f, S-1345-S-1348, S-1452f.
Pensioners S-1755.
Pharmacists S-1348.
Pollution, air S-1530.
Pollution, water S-1564.
Poverty S-1691-S-1704, S-1712.
Press/press gallery S-561f.
Probation S-761.
Project 70 S-1448ff.
Psychiatric services S-770f.
Psychiatrists S-1567.
Recreation/recreation equipment S-441ff, S-502.
Rehabilitation S-1748ff, S-1800ff.
Retraining S-1753, S-1790, S-1792.
Schorr, Dr. Alvin S-1700-S-1703.
Seebohm report S-1697f.
Sewerage S-1552.
Shelter/fuel allowances S-1734f, S-1758f.
Social/family services S-1606, S-1677-S-1682, S-1690-S-1704, S-1745ff.
Strikes/lockouts S-1544f, S-1784.
Summonses, show-cause S-773ff.
Tax, municipal S-1783f.
Traffic S-439f, S-443ff.
Training centres/schools S-768.
Unemployment/layoffs S-1756.
Vocational/trades training S-1801f.
Wages/salaries S-1576, S-1755.
Water/waterworks S-1551.
Welfare, municipal S-1728f, S-1757ff, S-1777-S-1780, S-1782.
Welfare programmes S-1679ff, S-1690-S-1704, S-1728-S-1737, S-1756, S-1793f.
Welfare recipients S-1711f, S-1749ff, S-1784f, S-1789f.
Youth S-1448ff.

Riggs, R. W. (Ontario Housing Corporation)

Family/welfare benefits S-475f.
Fire equipment S-324f.
Fire prevention/protection S-325-S-328.
Housing, public S-292, S-297, S-359, S-465f.
Housing, rental S-500.
Housing scale S-500.
Housing, senior citizens S-292, S-400f.

Income, fixed S-359.
Mohawk Gardens S-359.
Recreation/recreation equipment S-466.
Social/family services S-291, S-332.

Rorabeck, Dr. C. H. (Chief, Tuberculosis Prevention Service)

Tuberculosis S-1499.

Russell, Dr. T. M. (Dir. Taxation and Fiscal Policy)

Tax, capital gains S-1253.
Tax, income S-1253.
Tax integration S-1253.

Taxation/fiscal policy, provincial S-1254.
White paper on taxation, federal S-1259.

Ruston, Richard F. (L. Essex-Kent)

Designated areas S-182f.
Equalization of Industrial Opportunity programme S-182.
Health Insurance Registration Board S-1624.
Health resources development plan S-1625.

Hospital Services Commission S-1624.
Hospitals/hospital services S-1625f.
Insurance agents S-1624.
Mental health/illness S-1605f.
Milk testing S-1528.

Sargent, Eddie (L. Grey-Bruce)

Addiction Research Foundation S-1446f.
Advertising/publicity S-56f, S-146.
Alcoholics/alcoholism S-1446f.
Auditor, provincial S-881f.
Auditors S-881f.
Automation S-209.

Bankruptcies S-77f, S-187.
Business, small S-4-S-10, S-26, S-87,
S-164f, S-210.
Businessmen/merchants S-1255ff.

Chapman, Christopher S-68.
Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth S-1026, S-1030.
Conservation authorities S-45f.
Credit S-9.
Crime/criminals S-1025f.
Crime, organized/syndicated S-1026-
S-1033.

Debentures S-45f.
Depressed areas S-206.
Development Corporation, Ontario S-4-
S-10, S-164, S-207.
Development, industrial S-77, S-160.
Drug treatment/research S-1446f.
Duke, Clinton case S-1022, S-1025-S-1033.
Duke Lawn Equipment Company S-1030f.

Electronic bugging S-923ff.
Equalization of Industrial Opportunity programme S-6f, S-160-S-165, S-206-
S-210.
Expo '70, Osaka S-145, S-151.

Films S-146.
Firearms S-1029f.

Gasbarrini, Daniel S-1022, S-1031f.
Gertler report S-46.

Harbour City S-26, S-45f.
Hospital Services Commission S-1445.
Hospitals/hospital services S-1445.
Hotels/motels S-6, S-8, S-14f.
Housing, mobile S-5, S-161.

Immigrants S-4.
Immigration S-122.
Incentives to industry S-164.
Industries, foreign S-9f, S-109, S-207.
Industries, service S-87, S-210.
Industries, shutdown S-5.
Inflation S-1282.

Lawyers S-922.
Legal aid S-806f.
Licences, gun S-1029f.
Loans to industry S-4-S-10, S-14f.
Loans to small businesses S-4-S-10, S-1255.

Manufacturing S-87.

News media S-922.
Nursing homes S-227.

Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper
Company S-1282.
Ontario Place S-26.

Police College S-923.
Police commissions S-900, S-903-S-906.
Police, provincial S-1022, S-1025-S-1033.
Pollution control S-228.
Pollution, industrial S-228.
Prices S-1282f.
Profits S-1282.

Regional government S-46.
Research Foundation, Ontario S-124.
Research, industrial S-124f.
Royalties S-126.

Snowmobiles S-806.

Tax, school S-1283.
Taxation/fiscal policy, provincial S-1255,
S-1283.
Taxes S-87.
Tourist industry S-163.
Trade offices S-76.
Trade/sales missions S-64.
Travel expenses S-86.

Unemployment/layoffs S-122, S-1282.

Wage/price/profit controls S-1283.
Wages/salaries S-141, S-879, S-906, S-922,
S-1282f.

Waterfront development S-26.
Waterfront plan, Toronto S-46.
Women's advisory committee S-56f.

Schnick, O. M. (Exec. Dir. Economic and Statistical Services)

Data processing/computers S-1358.

Statistical centre/services S-1357-S-1363.

Federal-provincial conferences S-1358.

Shulman, Dr. Morton (N.D.P. High Park)

Addiction Research Foundation S-1432,
S-1452.

Alcoholics/alcoholism S-1432f.

Arsenic/arsenic pollution S-1505ff.

Asbestos S-1530ff.

Bryden, Marion S-1349.

Cancer/cancer patients S-1505ff, S-1530.

Casullo, Dr. S-1533.

Children, disturbed S-1569.

Children, sick/injured S-1400f.

Christie, Dr. Paul S-1560f.

Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth S-533f, S-536,

S-551, S-563, S-568, S-1001, S-1003,

S-1030, S-1038-S-1043, S-1114ff.

College of Dental Surgeons S-1388.

College of Physicians and Surgeons S-1533.

Compensation S-538f, S-542.

Courts, juvenile/family S-533, S-553, S-563.

Crime/criminals S-534ff.

Crime, organized/syndicated S-535, S-1000-
S-1004.

Deloro Smelting and Refining Company
S-1505ff.

Dental Association, Ontario S-1388.

Dentists, subsidized S-1389f.

Dentists' training S-1388f, S-1398.

Doctor/dentist shortage S-1388f.

Doctors S-1401.

Drug analysis S-1334f.

Drug cost S-1342ff, S-1350.

Drug dispensing S-1562f, S-1594f.

Duke, Clinton case S-533-S-539, S-543f,

S-551, S-566, S-572, S-987f, S-1001-

S-1004, S-1033-S-1043, S-1114-

S-1120.

Duke Lawn Equipment Company S-1118.

Fire hazards S-1497.

Firearms S-987f, S-1009, S-1018, S-1030,

S-1038-S-1043, S-1117f.

Forensic science S-841ff, S-845, S-847.

Gardhouse, Judge George S-542.

Gasbarrini, Daniel S-535, S-1000.

Grants, health S-1577f.

Health costs S-1562f, S-1567.

Health hazards S-1526, S-1528ff.

Hepatitis S-1563f.

Homes for special care S-1492ff, S-1497f.

Hospitals/hospital services S-1447f.

Hospitals, Ontario S-1563-S-1567, S-1573ff,
S-1577, S-1594f.

Hospitals, psychiatric S-1563-S-1567,
S-1573ff, S-1577.

Justice, administration of S-533, S-538,
S-540ff, S-551.

Kilpatrick, Larry S-1447.

Laboratories/laboratory services S-1526,
S-1532-S-1536.

Langdon, Judge K. S-551, S-556.

Lansky, Meyer S-1126.

Lawrence, Police Chief S-1034.

Legal aid S-540.

Licences, gun S-533, S-536, S-543f, S-988,
S-1009, S-1046, S-1118f.

Licences, laboratory S-1534.

Mafia S-533, S-535, S-537, S-543f, S-551,
S-556, S-566, S-572, S-1000ff, S-1118,
S-1125f.

Mangenella, Phillip S-1532.

Medical officers of health S-1526.

Mental health centres S-1447f, S-1560,
S-1562-S-1565.

Mental health/illness S-1564f, S-1594f.

Milk testing S-1526.

Nursing homes S-1387f, S-1492ff, S-1497f.

OHSIP/OMSIP S-1532f.

Oliver, Police Chief S-1009.

Papalia, Johnny S-534ff, S-551, S-572f,
S-1000-S-1004, S-1033-S-1036, S-1115,
S-1118.

Parcost programme S-1334f, S-1342ff,
S-1350.

Pathologists S-841ff.

Police S-533, S-535.

Police, municipal S-931f.

Police, provincial S-533-S-540, S-551,

S-556, S-558, S-566, S-572, S-1001-
S-1004, S-1033-S-1043, S-1114-S-1124,
S-1126.

Police regulations S-931, S-936.

Pollution, air S-1530ff.

Pollution, water S-1505ff.

Press/press gallery S-556.

Pullman, John S-1126.

Rodger, OPP Superintendent S-1001,
S-1114ff.

Rosammo, Mrs. S-1387f, S-1498.

Salvation Army S-1432.
 Sewerage S-1563.
 Silk, Commissioner Eric S-1000ff.
 Slattery, Leo S-1001, S-1114ff.
 Swanson, Dr. Arnold S-1447f.
 Terrace Creek Development Company
 S-535.
 Traffic violations S-1116f.
 Tuberculosis S-1498f.

Wages/salaries S-842, S-1574f.
 Water, soft S-1529f.
 White Cross S-1577.
 Wilson, OPP Superintendent S-1001,
 S-1003.
 Woods, Douglas S-540.
 Woods Gordon and Company S-1493.
 Works, Earl S-540f.

Silk, E. H. (Commissioner, Provincial Police)

Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth S-1078f, S-1082.
 Crime/criminals S-1061.
 Duke, Clinton case S-1016f, S-1051-S-1059,
 S-1061, S-1077-S-1082.
 Duke Lawn Equipment Company S-1013,
 S-1021, S-1031, S-1061, S-1068f, S-1073.
 Firearms S-1018f, S-1070.
 Gasbarrini, Daniel S-1061.
 Graham, OPP Asst. Commissioner S-1056.
 Human rights commission S-1140f.
 Leander Boat Club S-1061.
 Licences, gun S-1018f.
 Moore, OPP Sergeant S-1140f.

Papalia, Johnny S-1061, S-1069f, S-1073,
 S-1080.
 Police, provincial S-1012-S-1017, S-1020f,
 S-1031, S-1051-S-1059, S-1077-S-1082,
 S-1115, S-1140f.
 Robbie, OPP Superintendent S-1016f,
 S-1069, S-1078.
 Rodger, OPP Superintendent S-1013,
 S-1021, S-1052f, S-1057, S-1065f, S-1068-
 S-1072, S-1077-S-1082, S-1115.
 Slattery, Leo S-1054, S-1056, S-1078f,
 S-1082, S-1115.
 Wilson, OPP Superintendent S-1013,
 S-1018f, S-1021, S-1052f, S-1065f, S-1068-
 S-1072, S-1077ff, S-1116.

Singer, Vernon M. (L. Downsview)

Advertising/publicity S-312, S-590f.
 Age S-669ff, S-674.
 Atlantic Acceptance Corporation S-597-
 S-600.
 Bail S-748f.
 Betting, off-track S-519-S-531, S-549,
 S-585-S-590, S-971f.
 Bookmakers/bookmaking S-520-S-524f.
 Chapman, Christopher S-148.
 Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth S-1045.
 Civil servants S-590f, S-670f, S-683.
 Clemency S-887f.
 Compensation, crime victims S-876.
 Compensation, land S-877f.
 Conservation authorities S-43.
 Contractors S-147.
 Convictions, court S-670.
 Coroners S-867, S-869.
 Courts county/district S-839.
 Courts, in camera S-789f.
 Courts, juvenile/family S-559f, S-573,
 S-788f.
 Criminal code S-519, S-525, S-549, S-586,
 S-642, S-747, S-892.
 Crime/criminals S-522, S-524f, S-529f,
 S-565.
 Crime, organized/syndicated S-518f,
 S-522-525, S-528ff, S-971-S-974.
 Criminology centres S-686-S-690.

Crowd handling S-993f.
 Crown attorneys S-557, S-559, S-565,
 S-633-S-638, S-642f, S-645, S-649f, S-665,
 S-669ff, S-674f, S-677, S-682f, S-685,
 S-695.
 Data processing/computers S-670.
 Debentures S-32f, S-43.
 Design for Development: Toronto-centred
 region S-319.
 Drivers, drinking/impaired S-642.
 Duke, Clinton case S-550, S-788f,
 S-1004-S-1014, S-1045, S-1095-S-1099,
 S-1107.
 Duke Lawn Equipment Company S-1006ff,
 S-1010ff, S-1096.
 Electronic bugging S-924ff.
 Emergency Measures Organization
 S-847-S-850.
 Expo '70, Osaka S-146f.
 Family law S-886.
 Family/welfare benefits S-451, S-456-S-459.
 Films S-148.
 Fire equipment S-326f, S-857.
 Fire hazards S-323-S-326.
 Fire marshal S-656f.
 Fire prevention/protection S-325-S-328,
 S-856.
 Firearms S-988, S-1004f.

Firearms, police S-933f, S-937.
Fyfe report S-861, S-972.

Gambling S-590, S-971-S-974.
Gasbarrini, Daniel S-1097f.
Graham, OPP Asst. Commissioner S-1009.
Gruhl case S-519, S-521f, S-528.

Harbour City S-31, S-40f, S-320.
Housing S-311-S-316, S-319ff, S-328f.
Housing, low cost S-41.
Housing, public S-41, S-311, S-322f,
S-328-S-333, S-455-S-459.
Housing, rental S-450.

Inquiries S-894f, S-897f.
Inspectors/inspections S-326, S-716f, S-737.

Jails S-867f.
Jockey Club, Ontario S-530.
Judges S-738f, S-788f, S-836f.
Juries, civil S-737-S-742, S-749.
Jury, coroner's S-867ff.
Jury, grand S-670, S-715ff, S-736f.
Jury system S-737.
Justice, administration of S-550f, S-560,
S-565, S-650, S-671, S-674f, S-677, S-683,
S-685, S-748, S-1127ff.
Justices of the peace S-749.

Land costs S-313-S-321.
Land registration S-829ff.
Land sales S-40.
Land subdivision S-829f.
Land titles S-593ff, S-829f.
Landlord/tenant S-835f.
Langdon, Judge K. S-559, S-565, S-573.
Law reform commission S-687f, S-867,
S-886f.
Lawrence, Police Chief S-1097f.
Lawyers S-522f, S-590-S-595, S-635, S-637,
S-643, S-703f, S-713, S-823, S-835f, S-839.
Lawyers' fees S-594f.
Leander Boat Club S-1107.
Legislative counsel S-703.
Libraries, law S-657.
Licences, betting S-519ff.
Licences, gun S-988, S-1004f.

MacWilliams, Peter K. S-522f.
Mafia S-519, S-529, S-550, S-585.
Malvern development S-315-S-318.
McRuer commission/report S-742.
Mortgages S-311-S-315, S-319, S-321.
Motor vehicles S-987.
Municipal/regional services S-31, S-41ff,
S-319f.

News media S-789.
Nursing homes S-856.

Official guardian S-815ff.
Oliver, Police Chief S-1005.

Papalia, Johnny S-1035, S-1097f.
Parimutuels S-520f, S-527f, S-549, S-589.
Photographs, police S-962.
Police S-522-S-526, S-528f, S-649f, S-749,
S-971.
Police cars S-987.
Police commissions S-894f, S-897f, S-900,
S-913ff, S-933, S-972f, S-994.
Police misconduct, alleged S-894f, S-897f.
Police, municipal S-524f, S-893f, S-914f,
S-925, S-937, S-941, S-945, S-993f.
Police, provincial S-523f, S-550f, S-565,
S-569, S-1004-S-1014, S-1045, S-1059,
S-1095-S-1100, S-1107, S-1127f.
Police regulations S-933f, S-940f.
Police, Royal Canadian Mounted S-522,
S-528, S-589.
Pollock, Marshall S-737, S-740ff, S-744.
Press/press gallery S-554.
Privacy, invasion of S-962.
Purchasing, central S-1011, S-1096.

Quick Delivery Company S-971f, S-985.

Race Course Messenger Association S-586.
Regional government S-856.
Rent control S-450, S-456.
Rodger, OPP Superintendent S-1013,
S-1095f.

Salerno, Ralph S-973f, S-1059.
Search warrants S-528f.
Sewage disposal S-42.
Sewerage S-42.
Silk, Commissioner Eric S-1006, S-1012ff,
S-1107.
Social/family services S-333.
Statutes/bills S-703f, S-713.
Stocks/bonds S-320.
Summonses S-747.
Sunday observance law S-892.
Sylvester case S-531.

Tape recording S-945.
Tear gas S-993f.
Ticket speculation S-839f.
Trustee, public S-815-S-826.

Wages/salaries S-591, S-633ff, S-638, S-878.
Waterfront plan, Toronto S-31f.
Wilson, OPP Superintendent S-1004ff,
S-1008, S-1014, S-1095f.

Smith, Gordon E. (P.C. Simcoe East)

Designs for Development S-153.
Equalization of Industrial Opportunity
programme S-153.

Incentives to industry S-153.
Industries, shutdown S-153.
Unemployment/layoffs S-153.

Smith, John R. (P.C. Hamilton Mountain)

Addiction Research Foundation S-1605.
Aged, homes for S-1480f, S-1495.

Birth control S-1540f.

Children, retarded S-1556.
Clinics S-1550.

Doctors S-1550.
Drug abuse, students/juveniles S-1605.

Health boards S-1540f.
Health care/services S-1550.
Health units/councils, regional S-1550.
HOME programme S-481f.
Homemakers' services S-1474.
Homes for special care S-1473f, S-1480f.
Hospital Services Commission S-1633.
Hospitals/hospital services S-1633f.
Hospitals, Ontario S-1605.
Housing, public S-480f, S-484.

Housing, senior citizens S-479f.
Housing, town/row S-481.

Indian people S-136.
Indian reservations S-136.

Land costs S-482ff.
Land sales S-481f.

Mental health/illness S-1556, S-1605.

Nurses S-1474.
Nursing homes S-1473f, S-1480f.

Planned Parenthood Society S-1540.

Tenants' associations S-480.

Urban growth S-50.
Urban renewal S-50.

Victorian Order of Nurses S-1474.

Smith, Richard S. (L. Nipissing)

Addiction Research Foundation S-1426f.
Assessment equalization S-1630.

Children, disturbed S-1610f.
Clinics S-1403f.
Colleges of applied arts and technology
S-1464.

Dentists' training S-1395, S-1398.
Doctors' training S-1398.
Drug abuse S-1426f.
Drug analysis S-1331ff, S-1336f.
Drug cost S-1325-S-1333, S-1344f, S-1349,
S-1352, S-1408, S-1627.
Drug dispensing S-1328-S-1331.
Drug manufacturers S-1326f.
Drug pricing index S-1326ff, S-1330.

Economic Council, Ontario S-143.

Fluorides S-1403.
Forest industries S-143f.

Grants, health S-1631ff.
Grants-in-aid S-1426f.

Halfway houses/drop-in centres S-1426.
Health/medical facilities S-1398f.
Healthco S-1495, S-1627.
Holiday Inn S-1479.
Homes for special care S-1476-S-1480,
S-1495ff.

Hospital Services Commission S-1476,
S-1496, S-1628f, S-1632.
Hospitals/hospital services S-1628-S-1633.
Hospitals, Ontario S-1609f.
Hospitals, psychiatric S-1464, S-1610.
Hydro rates S-143f.

Incentives to industry S-144.

Municipal/regional services S-484.
Medical schools S-1398.
Mental health/illness S-1610.
Mercury/mercury pollution S-1520f.

Nurses' training S-1463f.
Nursing homes S-1476-S-1480, S-1495ff.

OHSIP/OMSIP S-1626f.

Parcost programme S-1325-S-1333,
S-1344f, S-1352, S-1627.
Pharmacists S-1348.
Physiotherapists S-1632f.
Pulp and paper S-143.

Tax, industrial S-1630.

Wages/salaries S-1610.
Welfare boards, district S-1788f.
Welfare, municipal S-1771f, S-1781f,
S-1788f.
Welfare programmes S-1781f.

Snow, James W. (P.C. Halton East)

Housing, senior citizens S-479.

Sopha, Elmer W. (L. Sudbury)

Breathalyzer/blood test S-844.
Convictions, court S-664.
Courts, county/district S-696ff.
Crime/criminals S-697.
Crown attorneys S-628f, S-637, S-641f,
S-644f, S-665f, S-696ff.
Crown land S-831.
Evidence S-844.
Forensic science S-844.
Human rights commission S-627.
Indian people S-627.

Indians, Union of Ontario S-627.
Jury, grand S-664ff.
Karswick, James D. S-628.
Land registration S-830f.
Land titles S-831.
Lawyers S-644, S-696f.
Lawyers' fees S-831.
Stevens-Bird case S-627ff.
Surveys S-831.
Torrens system S-830f.

Spence, John P. (L. Kent)

Equalization of Industrial Opportunity
programme S-84.

Industries, service S-84.

Stadelman, W. R. (Ontario Research Foundation)

Central Mortgage and Housing
Corporation S-126f.
Laboratories/laboratory services S-124.
Pollution control S-126.

Research Foundation, Ontario S-124-S-132.
Research, industrial S-124-S-132.
Sewage treatment S-126f, S-130.
Water/waterworks S-129.
Water, desalination S-132.

Stevenson, D. W. (Exec. Dir. Policy Planning, Treasury)

Treasury Department personnel S-1164.

Stokes, J. E. (N.D.P. Thunder Bay)

Canadian National Railways S-1635.
Canadian Pacific Railway S-1635.
Courts S-809.
Dentists, subsidized S-1635.
Development Corporation, Ontario S-221f,
S-224.
Doctor/dentist shortage S-1635.
Doctors, subsidized S-1635.
Equalization of Industrial Opportunity
programme S-221, S-223.
Family/welfare benefits S-1732f.
Forest industries S-221f.
Forest regeneration/reforestation S-221f.

Health care/services S-1635.
Indian people S-1732f.
Industries, secondary S-224.
Justice, administration of S-809.
Lawyers S-809.
Legal aid S-809.
Northern Ontario development S-221ff,
S-1189ff.
Nurses S-1635.
OHSIP/OMSIP S-1635.
Regional development S-1188-S-1191.

Sutherland, Dr. R. B. (Chief, Health Study Services)

Asbestos S-1531f.
Cancer/cancer patients S-1502f.
Health hazards S-1529f.
Health, industrial S-1502f.

International Nickel Company S-1502.
Mercury/mercury pollution S-1520f.
Pollution, air S-1531f.
Water, soft S-1529f.

Teasdale, D. N. (Dir. Hospital Services Commission)

Clinics S-1660f.

Health care/services S-1660.

Hospital Services Commission S-1661.
Hospitals/hospital services S-1660.

Thoman, Dr. R. S. (Dir. Regional Development)

Doxiadis report on the megalopolis S-1201.

Publications, government S-1232.

Regional development S-1200.

Whiterock Land Development S-1201.

Trotter, James B. (L. Parkdale)

Aged/senior citizens S-1653.

Assessment, industrial S-239.

Assistance Plan, Canada S-1795.

Businesses, small S-184.

Buy Canadian policy S-78.

Canadian National Exhibition S-1653.

Child care/welfare S-1597.

Children, disturbed S-1597ff.

Children, retarded S-1555.

Christie, Dr. Paul S-1559.

Clinics S-1537-S-1540, S-1656ff.

Colleges of applied arts and technology
S-1568.

Community services S-1796.

Contractors S-240f, S-245.

Crime, organized/syndicated S-567, S-1108.

Croll, Senator David S-1708.

Crown attorneys S-699.

Data processing/computers S-1650f.

Day-care centres S-1796.

Development Corporation, Ontario S-185.

Development, industrial S-78.

Doctors S-1655.

Drug cost S-1351f.

Duke, Clinton case S-567.

Expropriation S-238.

Family/welfare benefits S-250, S-1762ff.

Federal-provincial co-operation S-381.

Fire hazards S-387, S-860.

Fire marshal S-857, S-860.

Fire prevention/protection S-857, S-860.

Grants, health S-1538ff.

Head-start programme S-1709, S-1723.

Headway Corporation Limited S-245f.

Health care/services S-1545f, S-1599,
S-1652-S-1659.

Health costs S-1555, S-1599.

Health units/councils, regional
S-1537-S-1540.

HOME programme S-236f.

Hospital costs S-1653ff.

Hospital Services Commission
S-1651-S-1655.

Hospitals, chronic/convalescent S-1654f.

Hospitals/hospital services S-1651.

Hospitals, Ontario S-812ff.

Housing S-236-S-241, S-245-S-257, S-380f.

Housing authorities S-450.

Housing Corporation, Ontario S-236-S-241,
S-245-S-257, S-381, S-386-S-392, S-1763.

Housing, low cost S-237.

Housing, public S-248-S-257, S-382,
S-385-S-392, S-396, S-450.

Housing, rental S-248.

Housing, senior citizens S-381, S-386.

Housing, temporary/emergency
S-1763-S-1766.

Housing, town/row S-247-S-255.

Income, guaranteed S-1709f, S-1723ff.

Indian-Eskimo Association S-1718.

Industries, foreign S-183-S-186.

Industries, new S-184.

Interest rates S-813ff.

Jury system S-915.

Laboratories/laboratory services S-1545f,
S-1656.

Land acquisition/assembly S-246, S-257.

Land costs S-237f, S-246-S-257.

Land developers/development S-238ff,
S-245.

Land sales S-245.

Landlord/tenant S-249, S-389-S-392.

Leasing S-239.

Low income groups S-248.

Mafia S-1108f.

Medical Association, Ontario S-1351,
S-1655, S-1658.

Medicare S-1654, S-1658.

Mental Health Association S-1598.

Mental health centres S-1559f, S-1597ff.

Mental health/illness S-812f, S-1559,
S-1579, S-1597ff, S-1601f.

Mothers, working S-251.

Nursing homes S-1653.

OHSIP/OMSIP S-1655.

Ontario Place S-1653.

Parcost programme S-1351f.

Police commissions S-915f.

Police misconduct, alleged S-915.

Police, municipal S-915f.

Police, provincial S-567, S-1107ff.
Poverty S-1709, S-1723f, S-1764.

Recreation/recreation equipment S-253,
S-387f.

Social/family services S-245-S-257,
S-386f, S-1601f, S-1796.

Social workers S-1601f, S-1773.

Stocks/bonds S-238.

Tax, municipal S-1539f.

Trustee, public S-812-S-815.

Unemployment/layoffs S-1761f.

Urban renewal S-1237.

Wages/salaries S-699.

Water Resources Commission S-239.

Welfare Council, Ontario S-1773, S-1795f.

Welfare, municipal S-1761-S-1764,
1795f.

Welfare programmes S-1708ff, S-1796.

Welfare recipients S-1724.

Twiss, Dr. D. J. (Commissioner of Hospitals)

Hospitals/hospital services S-1619, S-1626,
S-1628, S-1630.

Villeneuve, Osie F. (P.C. Glengarry)

Hospital costs S-1648.

Wells, Hon. Thomas L. (P.C. Scarborough North)

Addiction Research Foundation S-1409f,
S-1413, S-1416, S-1422, S-1431f, S-1440,
S-1443, S-1446f, S-1605.

Addicts/addiction, drug S-1409f.

Advertising/publicity S-1445.

Aerosols S-1517f.

Aged, homes for S-1480.

Aged/senior citizens S-1536f.

Alcoholics/alcoholism S-1432f, S-1445ff.

Appleton, Dr. Sherwood S-1438.

Armed forces S-1389, S-1570, S-1618.

Arsenic/arsenic pollution S-1506ff, S-1521.

Asbestos S-1530ff.

Associated Medical Services S-1624,
S-1672.

Beer/wine sales S-1515.

Birth control S-1540f.

Bryden, Marion S-1349.

Canadian National Railways S-1393.

Canadian Pacific Railway S-1393.

Cancer/cancer patients S-1506ff.

Chemicals S-1499.

Child care/welfare S-1597.

Children, disturbed S-1569, S-1579-S-1585,
S-1587ff.

Children, institutionalized S-1612.

Children, retarded S-1452, S-1554ff,
S-1576f, S-1611.

Children, sick/injured S-1396f, 1401.

Children's aid society S-1584.

Chiropractors/osteopaths S-1623.

Christie, Dr. Paul S-1560f.

Citizen groups S-1426.

Civil rights S-1591f.

Clinics S-1393, S-1403f, S-1441ff, S-1536-

S-1539, S-1542f, S-1657, S-1660f, S-1668.

College of Physicians and Surgeons S-1391,
S-1669.

Colleges of applied arts and technology
S-1464, S-1567f.

Committee on the healing arts S-1391,
S-1407.

Correctional institutions S-1425.

Council of Health S-1391, S-1398f, S-1406f,
S-1536, S-1657.

Courts S-1593.

Criminal code S-1430.

Data processing/computers S-1639.

Deloro Smelting and Refining Company
S-1506f.

Dentists S-1402-S-1406, S-1621ff, S-1627.

Dentists, subsidized S-1389f.

Dentists' training S-1388-S-1391, S-1394f,
S-1397f, S-1637.

Doctor/dentist shortage S-1388-S-1391,
S-1393ff, S-1636ff.

Doctors S-1391ff, S-1396f, S-1401f, S-1669f.

Doctors' training S-1395, S-1596f, S-1637.

Drug abuse S-1409-S-1416, S-1422,
S-1429f.

Drug abuse, students/juveniles S-1605.

Drug analysis S-1331-S-1339.

Drug cost S-1326-S-1352, S-1407f, S-1452.

Drug dispensing S-1328-S-1331, S-1563.

Drug manufacturers S-1327f, S-1347.

Drug pricing index S-1326ff, S-1330f,
S-1337f, S-1346.

Drug trafficking S-1440.

Drug treatment/research S-1434, S-1437ff,
S-1441f, S-1446.

Drugs, "speed" S-1431.

Federal-provincial conferences S-1618.

Federation of Labour S-1657f.

Fire prevention/protection S-1482ff,
S-1486.

- Fluorides S-1402f.
Food processing S-1508-S-1514.
- Grants, health S-1460, S-1463, S-1469ff,
S-1537ff, S-1541ff, S-1577f, S-1583f,
S-1630ff, S-1634.
Grants-in-aid S-1409ff, S-1413f, S-1422,
S-1427.
- Halfway houses/drop-in centres S-1409ff,
S-1413f.
Health S-1316-S-1321.
Health boards S-1541.
Health care/services S-1316, S-1397,
S-1406f, S-1469ff, S-1536, S-1546f, S-1549,
S-1599f, S-1612f, S-1623f, S-1627,
S-1632ff, S-1658, S-1662-S-1666.
Health costs S-1546f, S-1549, S-1553f,
S-1567ff, S-1599.
Health hazards S-1508-1520, S-1525ff,
S-1529f, S-1552.
Health, industrial S-1499-S-1504.
Health Insurance Registration Board
S-1624.
Health/medical facilities S-1393ff, S-1398f,
S-1402ff.
Health resources development plan
S-1398, S-1625, S-1666.
Health units/councils, regional S-1426f,
S-1537ff, S-1541.
Healthco S-1624, S-1627, S-1672.
Heinz, H. J. Company S-1511-S-1514.
Hepatitis S-1564.
Hickey, Wayne Gordon S-1566f.
Holiday Inn S-1479.
Homes for special care S-1474-S-1487,
S-1491-S-1498, S-1567, S-1576, S-1583.
Hospital associations S-1637.
Hospital costs S-1647ff, S-1661.
Hospital insurance S-1662-S-1666.
Hospital Services Commission S-1320,
S-1392, S-1438, S-1442, S-1460, S-1473,
S-1482, S-1496, S-1619, S-1636, S-1649,
S-1657, S-1671.
Hospitals, chronic/convalescent S-1667.
Hospitals/hospital services S-1392,
S-1437ff, S-1442f, S-1447f, S-1603,
S-1610-S-1613, S-1619ff, S-1625-S-1628,
S-1634, S-1637f, S-1647-S-1652, S-1657,
S-1671f.
Hospitals, Ontario S-1465, S-1566f, S-1573ff,
S-1577, S-1603f, S-1611.
Hospitals, psychiatric S-1464, S-1553,
S-1566f, S-1573ff, S-1577, S-1593, S-1610.
- Inspectors/inspections, nursing homes
S-1486.
- Kaiser Company S-1536, S-1658.
Kilpatrick, Larry S-1447.
- Laboratories/laboratory services S-1429f,
S-1441, S-1527, S-1532-S-1536, S-1546f,
S-1549.
Le Dain commission/report S-1430, S-1446.
Legal aid S-1593.
Licences, laboratory S-1534.
- McRuer commission/report S-1592.
Medical Association, Ontario S-1344,
S-1352, S-1399.
Medical officers of health S-1526f, S-1543.
Medical schools S-1398f.
Mental Health Association S-1475, S-1577f.
Mental health centres S-1447f, S-1560-
S-1563, S-1581f, S-1597-S-1600.
Mental health/illness S-1475, S-1553f,
S-1560-S-1588, S-1591-S-1612.
Mercury/mercury pollution S-1520f.
Milk testing S-1526.
Mittin, William S-1511-S-1514.
- National Cancer Institute S-1506ff.
Nurses S-1459-S-1468, S-1544.
Nurses' association S-1596.
Nurses, College of, Ontario S-1464.
Nurses, shortage/surplus S-1461f, S-1467f.
Nurses' training S-1459-S-1464, S-1596f.
Nursing homes S-1387f, S-1474-S-1487,
S-1491-S-1498, S-1554, S-1567.
Nutrition S-1551.
- OHIC S-1612f.
OHSIP/OMSIP S-1604, S-1618-S-1624,
S-1626f, S-1632ff, S-1639, S-1657,
S-1662-S-1666, S-1669, S-1671ff.
- Parcost programme S-1326-S-1352, S-1408,
S-1452f, S-1627.
Pharmacists S-1348.
Pharmacists Association, Ontario S-1347,
S-1627.
Physiotherapists S-1632f.
Police, provincial S-1392.
Pollution, air S-1530ff.
Pollution monitoring S-1525f.
Pollution, noise S-1519f.
Pollution Probe S-1527.
Pollution, water S-1506ff, S-1564.
Project 70 S-1409, S-1414, S-1448ff.
Psychiatric services S-1569.
Psychiatrists S-1579, S-1603ff, S-1610f.
Psychologists S-1579, S-1603f.
- Rae Grant, Dr. Naomi S-1448, S-1584.
Report, annual health, re S-1317.
Rock festivals S-1423.
Rosammo, Mrs. S-1387f, S-1498.
- Salvation Army S-1432.
Schools, retarded children S-1579-S-1585.
Sewerage S-1552.
Social/family services S-1602, S-1607.
Social workers S-1578f, S-1601-S-1604.
Strikes/lockouts S-1544f.
Swanson, Dr. Arnold S-1447f.
- Tax, municipal S-1539f.
- University, McMaster S-1398, S-1657.
University, Ottawa S-1407.
University, Toronto S-1390, S-1394f,
S-1398, S-1657.
University, Western Ontario S-1389f,
S-1394, S-1657.

Wages/salaries S-1574ff, S-1587.
Water, soft S-1529f.
Water/waterworks S-1551f.

White Cross S-1578.
Workers, hospital/mental health S-1320f.

Whaley, E. J. (Ontario Housing Corporation)

Family/welfare benefits S-473f.
Federal-provincial agreements S-473.
Federal-provincial co-operation S-448.

Housing authorities S-448, S-450, S-473.
Housing, public S-448ff, S-473.
Housing, rental S-448f.

Whitney, Norris (P.C. Prince Edward-Lennox)

Businessmen/merchants S-1257.
Depressed areas S-170.
Development Corporation, Ontario S-170.
Development, industrial S-170.
Education, cost S-170.
Justice, administration of S-170.
Police commissions S-916.
Pollution S-170.

Regional government S-170.
School boards, county S-170.
Succession duties/estate tax S-1257.
Tax, municipal S-1286.
Tax relief, farmers S-1286.
Tax, school S-1286.
Unemployment/layoffs S-170.
Welfare, municipal S-1728.

Winkler, Eric A. (P.C. Grey South)

Businesses, small S-1254.
Equalization of Industrial Opportunity
programme S-217f.
Health care/services S-1612.

Incentives to industry S-154.
Income supplement S-1788.
Nursing homes S-217f.
OHIC S-1613.
OHISP/OMSIP S-1612.

Wishart, Hon. Arthur A. (P.C. Sault Ste. Marie)

Age S-671f.
Aircraft S-1124f.
Atlantic Acceptance Corporation
S-597-S-600.
Auditors S-881f.
Autopsies S-866f, S-869f.
Bail S-752, S-756.
Betting, off-track S-530-S-533, S-552, S-589,
S-983-S-987.
Bill of rights S-576, S-578.
Bookmakers/bookmaking S-984ff.
Caldbeck, S. A. S-607, S-610, S-622f, S-663,
S-672, S-680.
Children, disturbed S-772.
Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth S-544f, S-552-S-561,
S-572, S-995, S-998, S-1018, S-1020,
S-1040-S-1045.
Civil rights S-740, S-755, S-777.
Civil servants S-591, S-791.
Clemency S-887f.
Compensation S-539, S-725.
Compensation, crime victims S-876.
Compensation, land S-877f.
Constitution S-575f, S-578, S-585.

Convictions, court S-664.
Coroners S-862ff, S-866, S-868, S-870.
Courts S-748, S-809f.
Courts, county/district S-835.
Courts, in camera S-777ff, S-782-S-788,
S-790.
Courts, juvenile/family S-552-S-563, S-759,
S-762, S-769f, S-781-S-785, S-787, S-790.
Crime/criminals S-530, S-686, S-690, S-777,
S-923, S-927, S-1028-S-1034, S-1060-
S-1064.
Crime, organized/syndicated S-530, S-984,
S-1028-S-1034.
Criminal code S-530ff, S-552, S-748, S-752,
S-777f, S-983-S-987.
Criminal Intelligence Services of Ontario
S-973f.
Criminology centres S-686-S-689, S-804f.
Crowd handling S-952, S-956, S-976-S-980,
S-993f.
Crow, Walter, OPP S-1137, S-1139.
Crown attorneys S-553, S-555, S-558, S-561,
S-603, S-605f, S-608, S-622-S-626, S-629,
S-636ff, S-640, S-650, S-657f, S-663,
S-671f, S-675-S-680, S-683, S-695, S-698ff.

Data processing/computers S-589, S-709.
Detention centres, juvenile S-757f, S-770f.
Discrimination S-633.
Divorce S-808f, S-821f.
Drivers, drinking/impaired S-645.
Duke, Clinton case S-539, S-543ff, S-552f,
S-563, S-566, S-568f, S-995-S-1009,
S-1015, S-1018, S-1020, S-1026-S-1044,
S-1059-S-1064, S-1099f, S-1112, S-1117f.
Duke Lawn Equipment Company S-995,
S-1001, S-1006, S-1008, S-1015, S-1031.

Electronic bugging S-923-S-927.
Emergency Measures Organization S-847,
S-858f.
Ethnic groups S-639.
Expropriation S-877, S-879.

Family/welfare benefits S-775.
Fire Chiefs Association S-854.
Fire hazards S-757.
Fire marshal S-856f.
Fire prevention/protection S-854-S-858.
Firearms S-988, S-999, S-1005, S-1029f,
S-1117f.
Firearms, police S-935, S-941, S-976.
Firefighters S-854, S-856.
Forensic science S-840f, S-845ff.
Forest fires S-855.
French Canadians S-585.

Gambling S-983-S-987.
Gasbarrini, Daniel S-995, S-1027, S-1031f,
S-1060-S-1064, S-1100.
Graham, OPP Asst. Commissioner S-1009.
Gruhl Case S-528, S-530.

Hill, Dan S-1139.
Human rights commission S-604, S-606,
S-622f, S-1139.

Indian people S-605, S-633, S-1137-S-1143.
Indians, Union of Ontario S-622f, S-627,
S-631.
Inquests S-864, S-868.
Inquiries S-895f.
Inspectors/inspections S-716f, S-724.
Interest rates S-814, S-828.

Jails S-868f.
Jockey Club, Ontario S-984.
Judges S-740, S-777f, S-780-S-785, S-790,
S-835.
Judges, alleged misconduct S-560, S-564.
Juries, civil S-729, S-739ff, S-744.
Juries, petty S-729.
Jury, coroner's S-864, S-868f.
Jury, grand S-656, S-659, S-663, S-665f,
S-715ff, S-723-S-726, S-729, S-739.
Jury system S-739ff, S-744.
Justice, administration of S-564, S-675,
S-679, S-748, S-1128f.
Justices of the peace S-752, S-762f.
Juvenile offenders S-759, S-762.

Karswick, James D. S-604f, S-607f, S-613,
S-622-S-632.

Land registration S-830.
Land subdivision S-830.
Land titles S-595ff, S-830.
Landlord/tenant S-834f.
Langdon, Judge K. S-553, S-555.
Law reform commission S-864f, S-888f,
S-927.
Lawrence, Police Chief S-1034f, S-1099f,
S-1112f.
Lawyers S-591f, S-595, S-636, S-695, S-698f,
S-705, S-713, S-725f, S-730, S-801, S-807,
S-822.

Leander Boat Club S-996, S-1020.
Legal aid S-800ff, S-805-S-811.
Legislative counsel S-705ff.
Libraries, law S-657.
Licences, betting S-589.
Licences, gun S-544f, S-988, S-999, S-1005,
S-1029f, S-1117f.

McClellan, Ross S-609.
McRuer commission/report S-578, S-741,
S-864, S-877.
Mental health/illness S-813.
Mothers, deserted S-774.
Motor vehicles S-989.

Natural resources S-578.
Neil, OPP Asst. Commissioner S-1007f.
News media S-777ff, S-783.

Official guardian S-816f.
Oliver, Police Chief S-999, S-1005, S-1030.

Papalia, Johnny S-995, S-1002ff, S-1020,
S-1027, S-1034f, S-1060-S-1064, S-1100,
S-1112.
Parimutuels S-531f, S-589, S-984.
Pathologists S-841, S-845, S-847.
Police S-530ff, S-649f, S-752f, S-756, S-973-
S-980, S-984.
Police cars S-989.
Police College S-923.
Police commissions S-895-S-900, S-904ff,
S-917, S-932-S-936, S-941f, S-944, S-948,
S-950, S-986.
Police misconduct, alleged S-895f.
Police, municipal S-904, S-917f, S-932f,
S-935, S-942, S-944f, S-975-S-980, S-986,
S-989, S-993.
Police, provincial S-544, S-552, S-555,
S-568, S-622, S-624f, S-918f, S-986,
S-995-S-1009, S-1015, S-1018, S-1020,
S-1028-S-1045, S-1059-S-1064, S-1099f,
S-1112f, S-1137-S-1143.
Police, regional S-986.
Police regulations S-932-S-936, S-941f.
Press/press gallery S-557f, S-562.
Prisoners, Ontario S-752.
Probation S-686, S-761f.

Quick Delivery Company S-985.

Recidivism/recidivists S-808.
Regional government S-856.
Robbie, OPP Superintendent S-997.
Rodger, OPP Superintendent S-998f,
S-1006, S-1008, S-1020.
Royal commissions S-600.

Salerno, Ralph S-973f.
 Sentencing S-686.
 Sheriffs S-724.
 Silk, Commissioner Eric S-996f, S-1001f,
 S-1006f.
 Slattery, Leo S-999, S-1018.
 Statutes/bills S-705-S-708, S-713.
 Stevens-Bird case S-602-S-613, S-621-S-625,
 S-629ff.
 Summonses, show-cause S-775.
 Sylvester case S-531.
 Tape recording S-945.

Tear gas S-993f.
 Ticket speculation S-840.
 Torrens system S-596, S-830.
 Traffic surveillance S-1124f.
 Traffic violations S-1116f.
 Training centres/schools S-768.
 Trustee, public S-813-S-820, S-828.
 Wages/salaries S-636, S-638, S-653, S-656f,
 S-699, S-791, S-878, S-906, S-923.
 Wilson, OPP Superintendent S-996ff,
 S-1005f, S-1008, S-1062.
 Writs of assistance S-694.

Yakabuski, Paul J. (P.C. Renfrew South)

Citron, Mrs. Elizabeth S-1045f.
 Crime, organized/syndicated S-1045,
 S-1047.
 Crown attorneys S-638, S-680.
 Depressed areas S-98.
 Designated areas S-173.
 Development Corporation, Ontario S-205.
 Development, industrial S-98.
 Drivers, drinking/impaired S-645.
 Duke, Clinton case S-1045-S-1048.
 Duke Lawn Equipment Company S-1046.
 Equalization of Industrial Opportunity
 programme S-171f, S-205.
 Expo '70, Osaka S-151.
 Farm machinery/equipment S-98.
 Federal-provincial co-operation S-363ff.
 Films S-151.
 Fire prevention/protection S-858.
 Firearms S-1046.

Housing S-362ff, S-379f.
 Housing Corporation, Ontario S-362-S-367.
 Industries, foreign S-205f.
 Industries, service S-171.
 Justice, administration of S-680.
 Land titles S-596.
 Lawyers S-700.
 Licences, gun S-1046.
 Mafia S-1045, S-1047.
 Police, provincial S-1046, S-1110f.
 Rent control S-370.
 Tourist industry S-172.
 Trade/sales mission S-98.
 Unemployment/layoffs S-171.
 Unions S-205f, S-366.
 Water, desalination S-132.

Yaremko, Hon. John (P.C. Bellwoods)

Aged/senior citizens S-1755, S-1787f.
 Assistance Plan, Canada S-1756, S-1766,
 S-1801.
 Charitable institutions S-1787.
 Children, disturbed S-1807.
 Children, institutionalized S-1807.
 Children, sick/injured S-1731.
 Children's Aid Society S-1807.
 Counselling services S-1798ff.
 Courts S-1804.
 Courts, juvenile/family S-1786.
 Croll, Senator David S-1709, S-1758.
 Day-care centres S-1796.
 Dental services S-1790ff.
 Deserted wives S-1735ff, S-1741f, S-1745-
 S-1751, S-1770, S-1786.
 Education S-1754, S-1769f.
 Family/welfare benefits S-1732-S-1737,
 S-1741f, S-1745ff, S-1757-S-1765, S-1781,
 S-1794.

Grants, unconditional S-1783
 Homemakers' services S-1795.
 Hospital Services Commission S-1790.
 Housing, public S-1758f.
 Hydro S-1717f.
 Income, guaranteed S-1709f, S-1712f,
 S-1731.
 Income supplement S-1755, S-1787f.
 Indian bands S-1732.
 Indian community development S-1717ff.
 Indian education/students S-1719, S-1723.
 Indian people S-1732.
 Indian poverty S-1715.
 Indian reservations S-1720.
 Indian welfare S-1715f.
 Institute for Studies in Education, Ontario
 S-1731.
 Liquor sales/permits S-1723.
 Nurses S-1795.

OHSIP/OMSIP S-1790.

Pensioners S-1755.

Pensions, old age S-1709, S-1712.

Rehabilitation S-1797, S-1800ff.

Retraining S-1751-S-1754, S-1770.

Shelter/fuel allowances S-1734, S-1758f.

Social/family services S-1707-S-1712,

S-1717-S-1721, S-1723ff, S-1727-S-1737,

S-1741f, S-1746ff, S-1751ff, S-1797f.

Tax, municipal S-1783.

Unemployment/layoffs S-1756.

Vocational/trades training S-1801f.

Wages/salaries S-1755.

Welfare boards, district S-1789.

Welfare Council, Ontario S-1727.

Welfare, municipal S-1729, S-1757ff,

S-1766-S-1773, S-1777-S-1783, S-1787,
S-1795f.

Welfare programmes S-1727f, S-1756,

S-1768, S-1781f, S-1794ff.

Welfare recipients S-1711ff, S-1785,

S-1789ff.

York, P. A. (Exec. Dir., Trade and Industry)

Development, industrial S-74.

Exports S-81.

Imports S-81.

Industries, new S-108.

Trades/sales missions S-74.

Young, Fred (N.D.P. Yorkview)

Design for Development: Toronto-centred
region S-1193f.

Regional development S-1193ff.

Regional development councils/associations
S-1197f.

Regional government S-1195, S-1198,
S-1201.

Transportation S-1195.

Water Resources Commission S-1193f.

Whiterock Land Development S-1201.

Zarfes, Dr. D. E. (Dir. Mental Retardation Services)

Children, disturbed S-1579f.

Hepatitis S-1564.

Hospitals, Ontario S-1564, S-1567.

Hospitals, psychiatric S-1564, S-1567.

Nurses S-1579.

Psychiatrists S-1567.

Schools, retarded children S-1579f.

BINDING SECT. NOV 30 1973

Government
Publications



3 1761 11466585 4